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The sharp Wolff-type decoupling estimates of Bourgain and Demeter are extended to the variable coefficient setting. These results are applied to obtain new sharp local smoothing estimates for wave equations on compact Riemannian manifolds, away from the endpoint regularity exponent. More generally, local smoothing estimates are established for a natural class of Fourier integral operators; at this level of generality the results are sharp in odd dimensions, both in terms of the regularity exponent and the Lebesgue exponent.

1. Introduction and statement of results

1A. Local smoothing estimates. Let $n \geq 2$ and (M, g) be a smooth,¹ compact n -dimensional Riemannian manifold with associated Laplace–Beltrami operator Δ_g . Given initial data $f_0, f_1: M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ belonging to some a priori class, consider the Cauchy problem

$$\begin{cases} (\partial_t^2 - \Delta_g)u = 0, \\ u(\cdot, 0) = f_0, \quad \partial_t u(\cdot, 0) = f_1. \end{cases} \quad (1-1)$$

It was shown, inter alia, in [Seeger, Sogge, and Stein 1991, Theorem 4.1] that for each fixed time t and $1 < p < \infty$ the solution u satisfies²

$$\|u(\cdot, t)\|_{L_{s-\bar{s}_p}^p(M)} \lesssim_{M,g} \|f_0\|_{L_s^p(M)} + \|f_1\|_{L_{s-1}^p(M)} \quad (1-2)$$

for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\bar{s}_p := (n-1)|\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{p}|$. Here $L_s^p(M)$ denotes the standard Sobolev (or Bessel potential) space on M with Lebesgue exponent p and s derivatives; the relevant definitions are recalled in Section 3

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¹In view of the methods of the present article it is convenient to work in the C^∞ category, but the forthcoming definitions and questions certainly make sense at lower levels of regularity.

²Given a (possibly empty) list of objects L , for real numbers $A_{s,p}, B_{s,p} \geq 0$ depending on some Lebesgue exponent p and/or regularity exponent s the notation $A_{s,p} \lesssim_L B_{s,p}$ or $B_{s,p} \gtrsim_L A_{s,p}$ signifies that $A_{s,p} \leq CB_{s,p}$ for some constant $C = C_{L,n,p,s} \geq 0$ depending only on the objects in the list, n , p and s . In such cases it will also be useful to sometimes write $A_{s,p} = O_L(B_{s,p})$. In addition, $A_{s,p} \sim_L B_{s,p}$ is used to signify that $A_{s,p} \lesssim_L B_{s,p}$ and $A_{s,p} \gtrsim_L B_{s,p}$.

below. Moreover, provided t avoids a discrete set of times, the estimate (1-2) is sharp for all $1 < p < \infty$ in the sense that one cannot replace $\bar{s}_p$ with $\bar{s}_p - \sigma$ for any $\sigma > 0$.

The purpose of this article is to prove sharp *local smoothing* estimates for the solution u for a partial range of p , which demonstrate a gain in regularity for space-time estimates over the fixed-time case.

Theorem 1.1. *If u is the solution to the Cauchy problem (1-1) and $\bar{p}_n \leq p < \infty$, where $\bar{p}_n := 2(n+1)/(n-1)$, then*

$$\left(\int_1^2 \|u(\cdot, t)\|_{L_{s-\bar{s}_p+\sigma}^p(M)}^p dt \right)^{1/p} \lesssim_{M,g} \|f_0\|_{L_s^p(M)} + \|f_1\|_{L_{s-1}^p(M)} \quad (1-3)$$

holds for all $s \in \mathbb{R}$ and all $\sigma < \frac{1}{p}$.

For the given range of p , this result is sharp up to the endpoint in the sense that the inequality fails if $\sigma > \frac{1}{p}$.³ It is likely, however, that the range of p is not optimal. For instance, Minicozzi and the third author [Minicozzi and Sogge 1997] (see also [Sogge, Xi, and Xu 2018]) found specific manifolds for which (1-3) can hold for all $\sigma < \frac{1}{p}$ only if $p \geq 2(3n+1)/(3n-3)$ for n odd or $p \geq 2(3n+2)/(3n-2)$ for n even; it is not unreasonable to speculate that these necessary conditions should, for general M , be sufficient.⁴ The examples of [Minicozzi and Sogge 1997] rely on Kakeya compression phenomena for families of geodesics; the (euclidean) Kakeya conjecture, if valid, would preclude such behaviour over $\mathbb{R}^n$. Indeed, the *local smoothing conjecture* for the wave equation [Sogge 1991] asserts that in the euclidean case the estimate (1-3) should hold for all $\sigma < \frac{1}{p}$ in the larger range $2n/(n-1) \leq p < \infty$. If true, this would be a remarkable result, not least because the conjecture formally implies many other major open problems in harmonic analysis (including the Bochner–Riesz, Fourier restriction and Kakeya conjectures); see [Tao 1999].

It is well known (see, for instance, [Duistermaat 1996, Chapter 5] or [Sogge 2017, Chapter 4]) that the solution u to the Cauchy problem (1-1) is given by

$$u(x, t) = \mathcal{F}_0 f_0(x, t) + \mathcal{F}_1 f_1(x, t), \quad (1-4)$$

where, using the language of [Hörmander 1971; Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge 1993], each $\mathcal{F}_j \in I^{j-1/4}(M \times \mathbb{R}, M; \mathcal{C})$ is a Fourier integral operator (FIO) with canonical relation $\mathcal{C}$ satisfying the cinematic curvature condition (the relevant definitions will be recalled below in Section 3; see also [Beltran, Hickman, and Sogge 2018] for a comprehensive Introduction to FIOs in the context of local smoothing). In local coordinates, such operators $\mathcal{F}_j$ adopt the explicit form (1-5) below with $\mu = j$. Theorem 1.1 follows from a more general result concerning Fourier integral operators.

³Such inequalities are also conjectured to hold at the endpoint (that is, the case $\sigma = \frac{1}{p}$) and endpoint estimates have been obtained for a further restricted range of p in high-dimensional cases: see [Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger 2011; Lee and Seeger 2013].

⁴The examples in [Minicozzi and Sogge 1997] concern certain oscillatory integral operators of Carleson–Sjölin type, defined with respect to the geodesic distance on M . Their results lead to counterexamples for local smoothing estimates via a variant of the well-known implication “local smoothing $\Rightarrow$ Bochner–Riesz”. Implications of this kind will be discussed in detail in Section 4.

Theorem 1.2. *Let $n \geq 2$ and let Y and Z be precompact manifolds of dimensions n and $n + 1$, respectively. Suppose that $\mathcal{F} \in I^{\mu-1/4}(Z, Y; \mathcal{C})$, where the canonical relation $\mathcal{C}$ satisfies the cinematic curvature condition. If $\bar{p}_n \leq p < \infty$, then*

$$\|\mathcal{F}f\|_{L^p_{\text{loc}}(Z)} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p_{\text{comp}}(Y)}$$

holds whenever $\mu < -\bar{s}_p + \frac{1}{p}$.

An interesting feature of Theorem 1.2 is that both the restriction on μ and the restriction on p are sharp in certain cases.

Proposition 1.3. *For all odd dimensions $n \geq 3$ there exists some operator $\mathcal{F} \in I^{-(n-1)/2-1/4}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \mathbb{R}^n; \mathcal{C})$ with $\mathcal{C}$ satisfying the cinematic curvature condition such that*

$$\|(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ \mathcal{F}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \text{for all } 0 < \gamma < \frac{n}{p}$$

fails for $p < \bar{p}_n$.

If $\mathcal{F} \in I^{-(n-1)/2-1/4}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \mathbb{R}^n; \mathcal{C})$, then $(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ \mathcal{F} \in I^{\mu-1/4}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \mathbb{R}^n; \mathcal{C})$ for $\mu = -\frac{1}{2}(n-1) + \gamma$ by the composition theorem for Fourier integral operators (see, for instance, [Sogge 2017, Theorem 6.2.2]). The range $0 < \gamma < \frac{n}{p}$ corresponds to $-\frac{1}{2}(n-1) < \mu < -\bar{s}_p + \frac{1}{p}$ and thus Proposition 1.3 demonstrates that Theorem 1.2 is sharp in odd dimensions.

Proposition 1.3 is established by relating local smoothing estimates for Fourier integral operators to L^p estimates for oscillatory integral operators with nonhomogeneous phase (sometimes referred to as *Hörmander-type operators*) and then invoking well-known examples of [Bourgain 1991; 1995b] for the oscillatory integral problem. The details of the argument are discussed in Section 4.⁵

At this juncture some historical remarks are in order. Local smoothing estimates for the euclidean wave equation were introduced by the third author in [Sogge 1991] and then further investigated in [Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge 1992]. These early results, however, did not involve a sharp gain in regularity (that is, a sharp range of σ , at least up to the endpoint); the first sharp local smoothing estimates were established in $\mathbb{R}^2$ in the seminal work [Wolff 2000]. For this, Wolff introduced what have since become known as *decoupling inequalities* for the light cone. The results of [Wolff 2000] were improved and extended by a number of authors [Łaba and Wolff 2002; Garrigós and Seeger 2009; 2010; Bourgain 2013] before the remarkable breakthrough of [Bourgain and Demeter 2015] established essentially sharp decoupling estimates in all dimensions (see also [Bourgain 1995a; Tao and Vargas 2000; Heo, Nazarov, and Seeger 2011; Lee and Vargas 2012; Lee 2016] for alternative approaches to the local smoothing problem and [Cladek 2018] for recent work in a related direction). One of the many consequences of the theorem of [Bourgain and Demeter 2015] is the analogue of Theorem 1.1 for the wave equation in $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Local smoothing estimates were studied in the broader context of Fourier integral operators in parallel to the developments described above [Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge 1993; Lee and Seeger 2013] (see also [Sogge 2017]). Results in this vein typically follow from variable-coefficient extensions of methods

⁵It is remarked that the $\mathcal{F}$ constructed to provide sharp examples for Theorem 1.2 do not arise as solutions to wave equations of the kind discussed above. Thus, these examples *do not* show sharpness in Theorem 1.1. Indeed, it is likely that Theorem 1.1 should hold in the range suggested by [Minicozzi and Sogge 1997], as described above (see also the discussion in Section 4).

used to study wave equations on flat space. Similarly, Theorem 1.2 (and therefore Theorem 1.1) is a consequence of a natural variable-coefficient extension of the decoupling inequality of [Bourgain and Demeter 2015]. The variable-coefficient decoupling theorem is the main result of this paper and concerns certain oscillatory integral operators with homogeneous phase; the setup is described in the following subsection.

1B. Variable coefficient decoupling. Let $a = a_1 \otimes a_2 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{R}^n)$, where $a_1 \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is supported in $B(0, 1)$ and a_2 is supported in the domain

$$\Gamma_1 := \{\xi \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n : \tfrac{1}{2} \leq \xi_n \leq 2 \text{ and } |\xi_j| \leq |\xi_n| \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq n-1\}.$$

Suppose that $\phi: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \times \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is smooth away from $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}$ and that for all $(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ the function $\xi \mapsto \phi(x, t; \xi)$ is homogeneous of degree 1. Writing $\text{supp } a \setminus 0$ for the set $(\text{supp } a) \setminus (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \times \{0\})$, assume, in addition, that ϕ satisfies the following geometric conditions:

- (H1) $\text{rank } \partial_{\xi z}^2 \phi(x, t; \xi) = n$ for all $(x, t; \xi) \in \text{supp } a \setminus 0$. Here and below z is used to denote a vector in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ composed of the space-time variables (x, t) .
- (H2) Defining the generalised Gauss map by $G(z; \xi) := G_0(z; \xi)/|G_0(z; \xi)|$ for all $(z; \xi) \in \text{supp } a \setminus 0$, where

$$G_0(z; \xi) := \bigwedge_{j=1}^n \partial_{\xi_j} \partial_z \phi(z; \xi),$$

one has

$$\text{rank } \partial_{\eta \eta}^2 \langle \partial_z \phi(z; \eta), G(z; \xi) \rangle|_{\eta=\xi} = n-1$$

for all $(z; \xi) \in \text{supp } a \setminus 0$.

Here the wedge product of n vectors in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is associated with a vector in $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ in the usual manner. It is remarked that (H1)1 and (H2)2 are the natural homogeneous analogues of the [Carleson and Sjölin 1972] or [Hörmander 1973] conditions for nonhomogeneous phase functions.

The conditions (H1)1 and (H2)2 naturally arise in the study of Fourier integral operators of the type described in the previous subsection. Indeed, by standard theory (see, for instance, [Sogge 2017, Proposition 6.1.4]), any operator belonging to the class $I^{\mu-1/4}(Z, Y; \mathcal{C})$ with $\mathcal{C}$ satisfying the cinematic curvature condition can be written in local coordinates as a finite sum of operators of the form

$$\mathcal{F}f(x, t) := \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\phi(x, t; \xi)} b(x, t; \xi) (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\mu/2} \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi, \quad (1-5)$$

where b is a symbol of order 0 (with compact support in the (x, t) -variables) and ϕ satisfies the properties (H1)1 and (H2)2 (at least on the support of b).

Rather than directly studying the operators $\mathcal{F}$ as in (1-5), a decoupling inequality shall instead be formulated in terms of a certain closely related class of oscillatory integral operators.

Given $\lambda \geq 1$, define the rescaled phase and amplitude

$$\phi^\lambda(x, t; \omega) := \lambda \phi\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}, \frac{t}{\lambda}; \omega\right) \quad \text{and} \quad a^\lambda(x, t; \xi) := a_1\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}, \frac{t}{\lambda}\right) a_2(\xi)$$

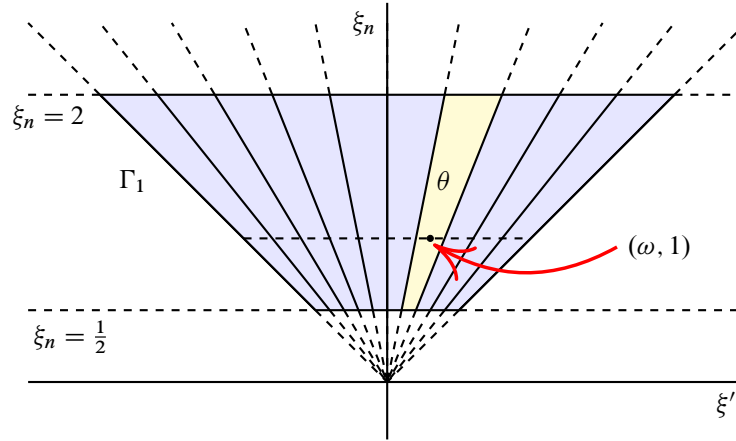


Figure 1. The decomposition of the domain Γ_1 into $R^{-1/2}$ -plates. The centre $(\omega, 1)$ of one such plate θ is indicated.

and, with this data, let

$$T^\lambda f(x, t) := \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\phi^\lambda(x, t; \xi)} a^\lambda(x, t; \xi) f(\xi) d\xi.$$

The aforementioned variable-coefficient decoupling inequality compares the L^p -norm of $T^\lambda f$ with the L^p -norms of localised pieces $T^\lambda f_\theta$ which form a decomposition of the original operator. To describe this decomposition fix a second spatial parameter $1 \leq R \leq \lambda$ and note that the support of a_2 intersects the affine hyperplane $\xi_n = 1$ on the disc $B^{n-1}(0, 1) \times \{1\}$. Fix a maximally $R^{-1/2}$ -separated subset of $B^{n-1}(0, 1) \times \{1\}$ and for each ω belonging to this subset define the $R^{-1/2}$ -plate

$$\theta := \{(\xi', \xi_n) \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n : \tfrac{1}{2} \leq \xi_n \leq 2 \text{ and } |\xi'/\xi_n - \omega| \leq R^{-1/2}\}.$$

In this case $(\omega, 1) \in B^{n-1}(0, 1) \times \{1\}$ is referred to as the *centre* of the $R^{-1/2}$ -plate θ . Thus, the collection of all $R^{-1/2}$ -plates forms a partition of the support of a_2 into finitely overlapping subsets (see Figure 1). For each θ , let $\tilde{\theta}$ be a subset of θ such that the family of all $\tilde{\theta}$ forms a partition of the support of a_2 . Given any function $f \in L^1_{\text{loc}}(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)$ and an $R^{-1/2}$ -plate θ , define $f_\theta := \chi_{\tilde{\theta}} f$, and for $1 \leq p < \infty$ and any measurable set $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ introduce the *decoupled norm*

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^{p,R}_{\text{dec}}(E)} := \left(\sum_{\theta: R^{-1/2}\text{-plate}} \|T^\lambda f_\theta\|_{L^p(E)}^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

This definition is extended to the case $p = \infty$ and to weighted norms $\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^{p,R}_{\text{dec}}(w)}$ in the obvious manner.

Finally, let $\bar{p}_n$ and $\bar{s}_p$ be as in the statement of Theorem 1.1 and given $2 \leq p \leq \infty$ define the exponent

$$\alpha(p) := \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2}\bar{s}_p & \text{if } 2 \leq p \leq \bar{p}_n, \\ \bar{s}_p - \frac{1}{p} & \text{if } \bar{p}_n \leq p \leq \infty. \end{cases} \quad (1-6)$$

With these definitions, the decoupling theorem reads as follows.

Theorem 1.4. *Let T^λ be an operator of the form described above and $2 \leq p \leq \infty$. For all $\varepsilon > 0$ and $M \in \mathbb{N}$ one has⁶*

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \lesssim_{\varepsilon, M, \phi, a} \lambda^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|T^\lambda f\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p, \lambda}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} + \lambda^{-M} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}. \quad (1-7)$$

Theorem 1.4 is a natural variable-coefficient extension of (the ℓ^p variant of) Theorem 1.2 in [Bourgain and Demeter 2015], which treats the prototypical case $\phi(x, t; \xi) = \langle x, \xi \rangle + t|\xi|$. More generally, the *translation-invariant* case, where ϕ is linear in the variables x, t , can be deduced from the results of [Bourgain and Demeter 2015; 2017a] via an argument originating in [Pramanik and Seeger 2007; Garrigós and Seeger 2010]. Interestingly, it transpires that the result for general operators T^λ follows itself from the translation-invariant case. This stands in contrast with the L^p -theory of such operators (see, for instance, [Bourgain and Guth 2011; Guth, Hickman, and Iliopoulou 2019]).

Finally, it is remarked that the argument used to prove Theorem 1.4 is flexible in nature, and could equally be applied to prove natural variable-coefficient extensions of other known decoupling results, such as the ℓ^2 decoupling theorem for the paraboloid [Bourgain and Demeter 2015] or the decoupling theorem of [Bourgain, Demeter, and Guth 2016] for the moment curve (in the latter case the relevant variable-coefficient operators are those appearing in [Bak and Lee 2004; Bak, Oberlin, and Seeger 2009]).

2. A proof of the variable-coefficient decoupling inequality

2A. An overview of the proof. As indicated in the Introduction, Theorem 1.4 will be derived as a consequence of the (known) translation-invariant case; the latter result is recalled presently. Let a_2 be as in the Introduction and suppose $h: \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is smooth away from 0, homogeneous of degree 1 and satisfies $\text{rank } \partial_{\xi\xi}^2 h(\xi) = n - 1$ for all $\xi \in \text{supp } a_2 \setminus \{0\}$. With this data, define the extension operator

$$Ef(x, t) := \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i(\langle x, \xi \rangle + th(\xi))} a_2(\xi) f(\xi) d\xi.$$

For the exponent α defined in (1-6), the translation-invariant case of the theorem reads thus.

Theorem 2.1 [Bourgain and Demeter 2015; 2017a]. *For all $2 \leq p \leq \infty$ and all $\varepsilon > 0$ the estimate*

$$\|Ef\|_{L^p(w_{B_\lambda})} \lesssim_{\varepsilon, N, h, a} \lambda^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|Ef\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p, \lambda}(w_{B_\lambda})} \quad (2-1)$$

holds for $\lambda \geq 1$.

Here B_R denotes a ball of radius R for any $R > 0$ and w_{B_R} is a rapidly decaying weight function, concentrated on B_R . In particular, if $(\bar{x}, \bar{t}) \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ denotes the centre of B_R , then

$$w_{B_R}(x, t) := (1 + R^{-1}|x - \bar{x}| + R^{-1}|t - \bar{t}|)^{-N}, \quad (2-2)$$

⁶Strictly speaking, the proof will establish this inequality with the operator appearing on the right-hand side of (1-7) defined with respect to an amplitude with slightly larger spatial support than that appearing in the operator on the left (but both operators are defined with respect to the same phase function). This has no bearing on the applications and such slight discrepancies will be suppressed in the notation.

where N can be taken to be any sufficiently large integer (depending on n , h and p). It is remarked that the dependence on h of the implicit constant in the inequality (2-1) involves only the size of the absolute values of the nonzero eigenvalues of $\partial_{\xi\xi}^2 h$ and their reciprocals, as well as upper bounds for a finite number of higher-order derivatives $\partial_{\xi}^{\beta} h$, $|\beta| \geq 3$.

As mentioned in the Introduction, Theorem 2.1 does not appear in [Bourgain and Demeter 2015; 2017a] in the stated generality, but this result may be readily deduced from the prototypical cases considered in [Bourgain and Demeter 2015; 2017a] via the arguments of [Pramanik and Seeger 2007; Garrigós and Seeger 2010] (see also [Bourgain and Demeter 2015, §7–8] and [Guo and Oh 2018]), or by using a variant of the approach developed in the present article.

The passage from Theorem 2.1 to Theorem 1.4 is, in essence, realised in the following manner. The desired decoupling inequalities have a “self-similar” structure, which is manifested in their almost-invariance under certain Lorentz rescaling (see Lemma 2.3). An implication of this self-similarity is that in order to prove the decoupling estimate, it suffices to obtain some nontrivial, but possibly very small, gain at a single spatial scale; this gain can then be propagated through all the scales via Lorentz rescaling.⁷ At spatial scales K below the critical value $\lambda^{1/2}$ one can effectively approximate T^{λ} by an extension operator E of the form described above; this is the content of Lemma 2.6 below. Combining this approximation with Theorem 2.1 provides some gain at such scales K , and combining these observations concludes the argument.

2B. Basic properties of the phase. Before carrying out the programme described above, it is useful to note some basic properties of homogeneous phases ϕ satisfying the conditions (H1)1 and (H2)2 and to make some simple reductions.

After a localisation and a translation argument, one may assume that a is supported inside $Z \times \Xi$, where $Z := X \times T$ for $X \subseteq B(0, 1) \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ and $T \subseteq (-1, 1) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ small open neighbourhoods of the origin and $\Xi \subseteq \Gamma_1$ is a small open sector around $e_n := (0, \dots, 0, 1) \in \hat{\mathbb{R}}^n$. By choosing the size of the neighbourhoods appropriately, one may assume the phase satisfies a number of useful additional properties, described presently.

By localising, one may ensure that strengthened versions of the conditions (H1)1 and (H2)2 hold. In particular, without loss of generality one may work with phases satisfying:

$$(H1') \quad \det \partial_{\xi x}^2 \phi(z; \xi) \neq 0 \text{ for all } (z; \xi) \in Z \times \Xi.$$

$$(H2') \quad \det \partial_{\xi' \xi'} \partial_t \phi(z; \xi) \neq 0 \text{ for all } (z; \xi) \in Z \times \Xi.$$

Indeed, by precomposing the phase with a rotation in the $z = (x, t)$ -variables, one may assume that $G(0; e_n) = e_{n+1}$ and therefore $\partial_{\xi} \partial_t \phi(0; e_n) = 0$. Hence, by (H1)1, it follows that $\det \partial_{\xi x}^2 \phi(0; e_n) \neq 0$. On the other hand, by the homogeneity of ϕ , every $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ minor of the matrix featured in the (H2)2 condition is a multiple of $\det \partial_{\eta' \eta'} \langle \partial_z \phi(z; \eta), G(z; \xi) \rangle|_{\eta=\xi}$. Thus, in order for the rank condition (H2)2 to hold, this determinant must be nonzero. In particular, as $G(0; e_n) = e_{n+1}$, it follows that $\det \partial_{\xi' \xi'} \partial_t \phi(0; e_n) \neq 0$. Choosing the neighbourhoods Z and Ξ sufficiently small now ensures both (H1')1' and (H2')2' hold.

⁷Further details and discussion of this perspective on decoupling theory can be found in the recorded lecture series given by Guth as part of the MSRI harmonic analysis programme during January 2017 [Guth 2017a; 2017b; 2017c].

By Euler's homogeneity relations,

$$\partial_x \phi(x, t; \xi) = \sum_{j=1}^n \xi_j \cdot \partial_{\xi_j} \partial_x \phi(x, t; \xi).$$

Thus it follows that for each $t \in (-1, 1)$ and $\xi \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n$ the Jacobian determinant of the map $x \mapsto ((\partial_{\xi'} \phi)(x, t; \xi), \phi(x, t; \xi))$ is given by $\xi_n \cdot \det \partial_{\xi x}^2 \phi(x, t; \xi)$, which is nonzero by (H1')1'. Thus, there exists a smooth local inverse mapping $\Upsilon(\cdot, t; \xi)$ which satisfies

$$(\partial_{\xi'} \phi)(\Upsilon(y, t; \xi), t; \xi) = y' \quad \text{and} \quad \phi(\Upsilon(y, t; \xi), t; \xi) = y_n. \quad (2-3)$$

Similarly, there exists a smooth mapping $\Psi(x, t; \cdot)$ such that

$$(\partial_x \phi)(x, t; \Psi(x, t; \eta)) = \eta. \quad (2-4)$$

Given $\lambda \geq 1$, let Υ^λ and Ψ^λ denote the natural rescaled versions of these maps, so that $\Upsilon^\lambda(z; \xi) = \lambda \Upsilon(y/\lambda; \xi)$ and $\Psi^\lambda(z; \eta) := \Psi(z/\lambda; \eta)$. One may assume that Z and Ξ are such that the above mappings are everywhere defined.

2C. Quantitative conditions. Fix $\varepsilon > 0$, $M \in \mathbb{N}$, and $2 \leq p < \infty$ (the $p = \infty$ case of Theorem 1.4 is trivial but nevertheless must be treated separately: see (2-7)). To facilitate certain induction arguments, it is useful to work with quantitative versions of the conditions (H1')1' and (H2')2' on the phase function. In particular, let c_{par} be a small fixed constant and assume that for some $0 \leq \sigma_+ \leq n-1$ and $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \in [1, \infty)^3$ the phase satisfies, in addition to (H1')1' and (H2')2', the following:

$$(H1_A) \quad |\partial_{\xi x}^2 \phi(z; \xi) - I_n| \leq c_{\text{par}} A_1 \text{ for all } (z; \xi) \in Z \times \Xi.$$

$$(H2_A) \quad |\partial_{\xi \xi'}^2 \partial_t \phi(z; \xi) - (1/\xi_n) I_{n-1, \sigma_+}| \leq c_{\text{par}} A_2 \text{ for all } (z; \xi) \in Z \times \Xi, \text{ where}$$

$$I_{n-1, \sigma_+} := \text{diag}(\underbrace{1, \dots, 1}_{\sigma_+}, \underbrace{-1, \dots, -1}_{n-1-\sigma_+})$$

is an $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ diagonal matrix.

Some additional control on the size of various derivatives, which is of a rather technical nature, is assumed:

$$(D1_A) \quad \|\partial_{\xi}^{\beta} \partial_{x_k} \phi\|_{L^\infty(Z \times \Xi)} \leq c_{\text{par}} A_1 \text{ for all } 1 \leq k \leq n \text{ and } \beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n \text{ with } 2 \leq |\beta| \leq 3 \text{ satisfying } |\beta'| \geq 2;$$

$$\|\partial_{\xi}^{\beta'} \partial_t \phi\|_{L^\infty(Z \times \Xi)} \leq (c_{\text{par}}/(2n)) A_1 \text{ for all } \beta' \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n-1} \text{ with } |\beta'| = 3.$$

(D2_A) For some large integer $N = N_{\varepsilon, M, p} \in \mathbb{N}$, depending only on the dimension n and the fixed choice of ε , M and p , one has

$$\|\partial_{\xi}^{\beta} \partial_z^{\alpha} \phi\|_{L^\infty(Z \times \Xi)} \leq \frac{c_{\text{par}}}{2n} A_3$$

for all $(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n+1} \times \mathbb{N}_0^n$ with $2 \leq |\alpha| \leq 4N$ and $1 \leq |\beta| \leq 4N + 2$ satisfying $1 \leq |\beta| \leq 4N$ or $|\beta'| \geq 2$.

Finally, it is useful to assume a *margin* condition on the spatial support of the amplitude a :

$$(M_A) \quad \text{dist}(\text{supp } a_1, \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus Z) \geq \frac{1}{4} A_3.$$

Datum (ϕ, a) satisfying $(H1_A)1_A$, $(H2_A)2_A$, $(D1_A)1_A$, $(D2_A)2_A$ and $(M_A)_A$ (in addition to $(H1')1'$ and $(H2')2'$) is said to be of *type A*. One may easily verify that any phase function satisfying $(H1')1'$ and $(H2')2'$ is of type A for some $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \in [1, \infty)^3$. The conditions $(H1_A)1_A$ and $(H2_A)2_A$ are quantitative substitutes for $(H1')1'$ and $(H2')2'$ if, say, $A_1, A_2 \leq 1$; for A_1 and A_2 large, however, the conditions $(H1_A)1_A$ and $(H2_A)2_A$ are vacuous and do not imply $(H1')1'$ or $(H2')2'$. By various rescaling arguments, it is possible to reduce to the case where $A = \mathbf{1} := (1, 1, 1)$, as shown in Section 2E.

2D. Setting up the induction for (1-7) and reduction to $\lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}$ -balls. Continuing with the fixed ε , M and p from the previous subsection, let $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3) \in [1, \infty)^3$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ be as in the definition of the condition $(D2_A)2_A$. For $1 \leq R \leq \lambda$ let $A^\varepsilon(\lambda; R)$ denote the infimum over all $C \geq 0$ for which the inequality

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(B_R)} \leq CR^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|T^\lambda f\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p,R}(w_{B_R})} + R^{2n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R}\right)^{-\varepsilon N/(8n)} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)} \quad (2-5)$$

holds for all type- A data (ϕ, a) ⁸ and balls B_R of radius R contained in $B(0, \lambda)$. Here the weight function is understood to be defined with respect to the fixed choice of N above, as in (2-2). It is remarked that the quantity $A^\varepsilon(\lambda; R)$ is always finite. To see this, note that for any $1 \leq \rho \leq R$ and $\rho^{-1/2}$ -plate θ one may write

$$T^\lambda f_\theta = \sum_{\substack{\sigma \cap \tilde{\theta} \neq \emptyset \\ \sigma: R^{-1/2}\text{-plate}}} T^\lambda f_\sigma;$$

recall that $\tilde{\theta}$ is the subset of θ upon which f_θ is supported. By the triangle and Hölder's inequalities, for any weight w one has

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p,\rho}(w)} \leq \left(\frac{R}{\rho}\right)^{(n-1)/(2p')} \|T^\lambda f\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p,R}(w)}. \quad (2-6)$$

Taking $\rho = 1$, one thereby deduces the trivial bound

$$\mathfrak{D}_A^\varepsilon(\lambda; R) \lesssim R^{(n-1)/(2p')-\alpha(p)}, \quad (2-7)$$

which, in particular, shows that $\mathfrak{D}_A^\varepsilon(\lambda; R)$ is finite. This trivial observation also proves Theorem 1.4 in the $p = \infty$ case.

To prove Theorem 1.4 for the fixed parameters 2ε , M , and $2 \leq p < \infty$ it is claimed that it suffices to show that

$$A^\varepsilon(\lambda; \lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}) \lesssim_{A,\varepsilon} 1. \quad (2-8)$$

The “ (ε/n) -gain” realised by this reduction will be useful for various technical reasons. To see the above claim, observe that the support conditions on the amplitude a imply that the support of $T^\lambda f$ is always contained in $B(0, \lambda)$. Take a cover of $B(0, \lambda)$ by finitely overlapping $\lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}$ -balls and apply (2-8) to the relevant L^p -norm defined over each of these balls. Summing over all the contributions from the

⁸As in the statement of Theorem 1.4, a discrepancy between the amplitude functions is allowed here: the right-hand operator is understood to be defined with respect to *some* amplitude with possibly slightly larger spatial support than the original amplitude a .

collection via Minkowski's inequality, one deduces that

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(B(0,\lambda))} \lesssim_{A,\varepsilon} \lambda^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|T^\lambda f\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p,\lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}}(w_{B(0,\lambda)})} + \lambda^{2n-\varepsilon N/(8n)} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}.$$

Here the weight $w_{B(0,\lambda)}$ is as defined in (2-2) (with $R = \lambda$ and $\bar{x} = 0$, $\bar{t} = 0$). Provided N is sufficiently large, the desired estimate (1-7) now follows from (2-6).

After reducing to the case $A = \mathbf{1}$, it will be shown in Section 2G, using induction on R , that $\mathfrak{D}_1^\varepsilon(\lambda; R) \lesssim_\varepsilon 1$ for all $1 \leq R \leq \lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}$, thus establishing (2-8). The trivial inequality (2-7) will serve as the base case for this induction.

2E. Lorentz rescaling. The first ingredient required in the proof of Theorem 1.4 is a standard Lorentz rescaling lemma. Before stating this result, it is useful to observe the following trivial consequence of rescaling.

Lemma 2.2. *Let $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3)$ and $\tilde{A} = (A_1, A_2, 1)$. Then*

$$\mathfrak{D}_A^\varepsilon(\lambda; R) \lesssim_{A_3} \mathfrak{D}_{\tilde{A}}^\varepsilon\left(\frac{\lambda}{A_3}; \frac{R}{A_3}\right).$$

Proof. Let (ϕ, a) be a type- A datum. Observe that $T^\lambda f = \tilde{T}^{\lambda/A_3} f$, where $\tilde{T}$ is defined with respect to the phase $\tilde{\phi}(z; \xi) := A_3 \phi(z/A_3; \xi)$ and amplitude $\tilde{a}(z; \xi) := a(z/A_3; \xi)$. Clearly the datum $(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{a})$ satisfies $(H1_{\tilde{A}})$, $(H2_{\tilde{A}})$, $(D1_{\tilde{A}})$ and $(D2_{\tilde{A}})$. The margin of the new amplitude $\tilde{a}$ (with respect to the rescaled open set $A_3 Z$) has been increased to size $\frac{1}{4}$ and so $(M_{\tilde{A}})$ holds. There is a slight issue here in that the support of the rescaled amplitude may now lie outside the unit ball, but one may decompose the amplitude via a partition of unity and translate each piece to write the operator as a sum of $O(A_3^{n+1})$ operators each associated to type- $\tilde{A}$ data. Finally, covering $B(0, R)$ with a union of (R/A_3) -balls and applying the definition of $\mathfrak{D}_{\tilde{A}}^\varepsilon(\lambda/A_3; R/A_3)$ to each of the contributions arising from these balls, the result then follows from the trivial decoupling inequality (2-6). $\square$

Lemma 2.3 (Lorentz rescaling). *Let $1 \leq \rho \leq R \leq \lambda$ and suppose that T^λ is defined with respect to a type- $A = (A_1, A_2, A_3)$ datum. If g is supported on a ρ^{-1} -plate and ρ is sufficiently large depending on ϕ , then there exists a constant $\bar{C} = \bar{C}_\phi \geq 1$ such that*

$$\begin{aligned} \|T^\lambda g\|_{L^p(w_{B_R})} &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, \phi, N} \mathfrak{D}_1^\varepsilon\left(\frac{\lambda}{\bar{C}\rho^2}; \frac{R}{\bar{C}\rho^2}\right) \left(\frac{R}{\rho^2}\right)^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|T^\lambda g\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p,R}(w_{B_R})} \\ &\quad + R^{2n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R}\right)^{-\varepsilon N/(8n)} \|g\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}. \end{aligned} \quad (2-9)$$

Remark 2.4. The proof of the lemma will show, more precisely, that the lower bound for ρ and the implicit constant in (2-9) may be chosen so as to depend only on ε , A and the following quantities:

- $\inf_{(x,t;\xi) \in \text{supp } a} |\det \partial_{x\xi}^2 \phi(x, t; \xi)|$.
- The infimum and supremum of the magnitudes of the eigenvalues of

$$\partial_{\xi'\xi'}^2 \partial_t \phi(x, t; \xi) \quad (2-10)$$

over all $(x, t; \xi) \in \text{supp } a$.

Note that the quantities appearing in the above bullet points are nonzero by the conditions (H1')1' and (H2')2'.

Lemma 2.3 will be applied in two different ways:

- (i) An initial application of the lemma reduces the proof of Theorem 1.4 to operators defined with respect to type-1 data. This is achieved by introducing a partition of unity of the frequency domain Γ_1 into ρ^{-1} -plates for some sufficiently large ρ , depending on ϕ . Each of these frequency-localised pieces can be rescaled via Lemma 2.3 and then summed together to yield the desired reduction. Observe that, by the preceding remark, Lemma 2.3 is uniform for type-1 data.
- (ii) The second application of Lemma 2.3 will be to facilitate an induction argument which constitutes the proof of Theorem 1.4 proper. The uniformity afforded by the reduction to type-1 phases is useful in order to ensure that this induction closes.

Proof of Lemma 2.3. The argument used in what follows is a generalisation of the Lorentz rescaling used to study decoupling for the light cone [Wolff 2000]; see Figure 2. Let $\omega \in B^{n-1}(0, 1)$ be such that $(\omega, 1)$ is the centre of the ρ^{-1} -plate upon which g is supported, so that

$$\text{supp } g \subseteq \{(\xi', \xi_n) \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n : \frac{1}{2} \leq \xi_n \leq 2 \text{ and } |\xi'/\xi_n - \omega| \leq \rho^{-1}\}.$$

Performing the change of variables $(\xi', \xi_n) = (\eta_n \omega + \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n)$, it follows that

$$T^\lambda g(z) = \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\phi^\lambda(z; \eta_n \omega + \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n)} a^\lambda(z; \eta_n \omega + \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n) \tilde{g}(\eta) \, d\eta,$$

where $\tilde{g}(\eta) := \rho^{-(n-1)} g(\eta_n \omega + \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n)$ and $\text{supp } \tilde{g} \subseteq \Xi$.

By applying a Taylor series expansion and using the homogeneity, the phase function in the above oscillatory integral may be expressed as

$$\phi(z; \omega, 1) \eta_n + \rho^{-1} \langle \partial_{\xi'} \phi(z; \omega, 1), \eta' \rangle + \rho^{-2} \int_0^1 (1-r) \langle \partial_{\xi'}^2 \phi(z; \eta_n \omega + r \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n) \eta', \eta' \rangle \, dr.$$

Let $\Upsilon_\omega(y, t) := (\Upsilon(y, t; \omega, 1), t)$ and $\Upsilon_\omega^\lambda(y, t) := \lambda \Upsilon_\omega(y/\lambda, t/\lambda)$ and introduce the anisotropic dilations $D_\rho(y', y_n, t) := (\rho y', y_n, \rho^2 t)$ and $D_{\rho^{-1}}(y', y_n) := (\rho^{-1} y', \rho^{-2} y_n)$ on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $\mathbb{R}^n$, respectively. Recalling (2-3), it follows that

$$T^\lambda g \circ \Upsilon_\omega^\lambda \circ D_\rho = \tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g},$$

where

$$\tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}(y, t) := \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\tilde{\phi}^{\lambda/\rho^2}(y, t; \eta)} \tilde{a}^\lambda(z; \eta) \tilde{g}(\eta) \, d\eta$$

for the phase $\tilde{\phi}(y, t; \eta)$ given by

$$\langle y, \eta \rangle + \int_0^1 (1-r) \langle \partial_{\xi'}^2 \phi(\Upsilon_\omega(D_{\rho^{-1}} y, t); \eta_n \omega + r \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n) \eta', \eta' \rangle \, dr \quad (2-11)$$

and the amplitude $\tilde{a}(y, t; \eta) := a(\Upsilon_\omega(D'_{\rho^{-1}} y; t); \eta_n \omega + \rho^{-1} \eta', \eta_n)$. In particular, by a change of spatial variables, it follows that

$$\|T^\lambda g\|_{L^p(B_R)} \lesssim_\phi \rho^{(n+1)/p} \|\tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}\|_{L^p((\Upsilon_\omega^\lambda \circ D_\rho)^{-1}(B_R))}.$$

Fix a collection $\mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}$ of finitely overlapping (R/ρ^2) -balls which cover $(\Upsilon_\omega^\lambda \circ D_\rho)^{-1}(B_R)$ and observe that

$$\|T^\lambda g\|_{L^p(B_R)} \lesssim_\phi \rho^{(n+1)/p} \left(\sum_{B_{R/\rho^2} \in \mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}} \|\tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}\|_{L^p(B_{R/\rho^2})}^p \right)^{1/p}.$$

It will be shown below that

$$\begin{aligned} \|\tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}\|_{L^p(B_{R/\rho^2})} &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, \phi} \mathfrak{D}_1^\varepsilon \left(\frac{\lambda}{\bar{C}\rho^2}; \frac{R}{\bar{C}\rho^2} \right) \left(\frac{R}{\rho^2} \right)^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|\tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p, R/\rho^2}(w_{B_{R/\rho^2}})} \\ &\quad + \left(\frac{R}{\rho^2} \right)^{2n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R} \right)^{-\varepsilon N/(8n)} \|g\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)} \end{aligned} \quad (2-12)$$

holds for each $B_{R/\rho^2} \in \mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}$ and a suitable constant $\bar{C} \geq 1$, depending on ϕ . Momentarily assuming this (which would follow immediately from the definitions if $(\tilde{\phi}, \tilde{a})$ were a type-1 datum), the proof of Lemma 2.3 may be completed as follows.

Since Υ_ω is a diffeomorphism, it follows that

$$\bigcup_{B_{R/\rho^2} \in \mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}} B_{R/\rho^2} \subseteq (\Upsilon_\omega^\lambda \circ D_\rho)^{-1}(B_{C_\phi R}),$$

where $B_{C_\phi R}$ is the ball concentric to B_R but with radius $C_\phi R$ for some suitable choice of constant $C_\phi \geq 1$ depending on ϕ . Thus, one may sum the p -th power of both sides of (2-12) over all the balls in $\mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}$ and reverse the changes of variables (both in spatial and frequency) to conclude that⁹

$$\begin{aligned} \|T^\lambda g\|_{L^p(B_R)} &\lesssim_{\varepsilon, \phi, N} \mathfrak{D}_1^\varepsilon \left(\frac{\lambda}{\bar{C}\rho^2}; \frac{R}{\bar{C}\rho^2} \right) \left(\frac{R}{\rho^2} \right)^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \left(\sum_{\tilde{\theta}: (R/\rho^2)^{-1/2}\text{-plate}} \|T^\lambda g_\theta\|_{L^p(w_{B_R})}^p \right)^{1/p} \\ &\quad + R^{2n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R} \right)^{-\varepsilon N/(8n)} \|g\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}, \end{aligned}$$

where θ is the image of $\tilde{\theta}$ under the map $(\eta', \eta_n) \mapsto (\rho(\eta' - \eta_n \omega), \eta_n)$. In particular, if $\omega_{\tilde{\theta}}$ denotes the centre of the $(R/\rho^2)^{-1/2}$ -plate $\tilde{\theta}$, then

$$\theta = \{(\xi', \xi_n) \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n : \frac{1}{2} \leq \xi_n \leq 2 \text{ and } |\omega + \rho^{-1} \omega_{\tilde{\theta}} - \xi'/\xi_n| < R^{-1/2}\},$$

and so the θ form a cover of the support of g by $R^{-1/2}$ -plates. This establishes the desired inequality (2-9) with a sharp cut-off appearing in the left-hand norm, rather than the weight function w_{B_R} . The

⁹Here one picks up $O(\rho^{n+1})$ copies of the error term $(R/\rho^2)^{2n} (\lambda/R)^{-N/8} \|g\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}$ from (2-12), that is, one for each ball in the collection $\mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}$. This is compensated for by the factor ρ^{-4n} appearing in each of these errors; it is for this reason that the R^{2n} factor is included in the definition of $A^\varepsilon(\lambda; R)$ in (2-5).

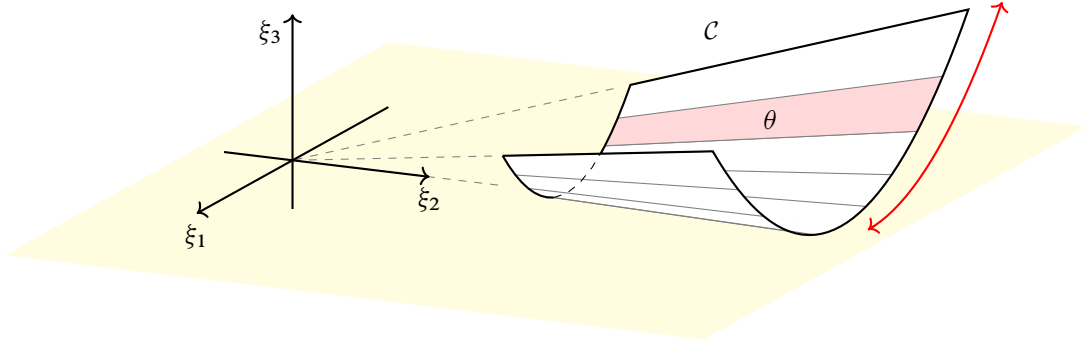


Figure 2. The simplest case of the Lorentz rescaling lemma, corresponding to the phase $\phi(x, t; \xi) := x_1\xi_1 + x_2\xi_2 + t\xi_1^2/\xi_2$. Here each plate is associated with a subset of the conic surface $\mathcal{C}$ defined by $\xi_3 = \xi_1^2/\xi_2$ for $\frac{1}{2} \leq \xi_2 \leq 2$. The key observation is that there exists an affine transformation of the ambient space which essentially maps θ to the whole of $\mathcal{C}$.

strengthened result, with the weight, easily follows by pointwise dominating w_{B_R} by a suitable rapidly decreasing sum of characteristic functions of R -balls.

It remains to show the validity of the inequality (2-12) for each $B_{R/\rho^2} \in \mathcal{B}_{R/\rho^2}$. Let $L \in GL(n, \mathbb{R})$ be such that $Le_n = e_n$ and

$$\partial_{\eta'}^2 \eta' \partial_t \tilde{\phi}_L(0, 0; e_n) = I_{n-1, \sigma_+} \quad (2-13)$$

for some $0 \leq \sigma_+ \leq n-1$, where

$$\tilde{\phi}_L(y, t; \eta) := \tilde{\phi}(L^{-1}y, t; L\eta).$$

Observe that L is a composition of a rotation and an anisotropic dilation given by the matrix $\text{diag}(\sqrt{|\mu_1|}, \dots, \sqrt{|\mu_{n-1}|}, 1)$, where the μ_j are the eigenvalues of (2-10) evaluated at $(0, 0; e_n)$. By a linear change of both the y - and η -variables, it suffices to show that (2-12) holds with $\tilde{T}^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}$ replaced with $\tilde{T}_L^{\lambda/\rho^2} \tilde{g}_L$, where $\tilde{T}_L^{\lambda/\rho^2}$ is defined with respect to the datum $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{a}_L)$ for $\tilde{\phi}_L$ as above, $\tilde{a}_L(y, t; \eta) := \tilde{a}(L^{-1}y, t; L\eta)$, and $\tilde{g}_L := |\det L| \cdot \tilde{g} \circ L$. This would follow from the definition of $\mathfrak{D}_1^e(\lambda; R)$ and Lemma 2.2 provided that the new datum $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{a}_L)$ is of type $(1, 1, \bar{C})$ for some suitable choice of constant $\bar{C} \geq 1$. Note that the amplitude $\tilde{a}_L$ may not satisfy the required support conditions described at the beginning of Section 2B; however, by decomposing the operator, as in the proof of Lemma 2.2, this issue may easily be resolved. On the other hand, if $\bar{C}$ is suitably chosen, it is clear that $\tilde{a}_L$ satisfies the required margin condition.

To verify the remaining hypotheses in the definition of type- $(1, 1, \bar{C})$ data, first note that, by retracing the steps of the argument prior to (2-11), one deduces that

$$\tilde{\phi}_L(y, t; \eta) = \rho^2 \phi(\Upsilon_\omega(D'_{\rho^{-1}} \circ L^{-1}y, t); \eta_n \omega + \rho^{-1}L'\eta', \eta_n). \quad (2-14)$$

Alternatively, using (2-11) directly, $\tilde{\phi}_L(y, t; \eta)$ can be expressed as

$$\langle y, \eta \rangle + \int_0^1 (1-r) \langle \partial_{\xi'}^2 \xi' \phi(\Upsilon_\omega(D'_{\rho^{-1}} \circ L^{-1}y, t); \eta_n \omega + r\rho^{-1}L'\eta', \eta_n) L'\eta', L'\eta' \rangle dr, \quad (2-15)$$

where L' is the top-left $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ submatrix of L . These two formulae are used in conjunction to yield bounds on various derivatives of $\tilde{\phi}_L$. To this end, it is also useful to note that, by the definition of Υ and the inverse function theorem,

$$\partial_y \Upsilon(y, t; \omega, 1) = \partial_{\xi x}^2 \phi(\Upsilon_\omega(y, t); \omega, 1))^{-1},$$

so each entry $\partial_{y_j} \Upsilon^i(y, t; \omega, 1)$ of the above matrix may be written as the product of

$$[\det(\partial_{\xi x}^2 \phi(\Upsilon_\omega(y, t); \omega, 1))]^{-1}$$

and a polynomial expression in $(\partial_{\xi_l} \partial_{x_k} \phi)(\Upsilon_\omega(y, t); \omega, 1)$.

First consider the technical conditions on the derivatives. Differentiating the formula (2-14) and assuming ρ is sufficiently large, depending on ϕ , immediately implies that $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{a}_L)$ satisfies conditions (D1₁) and (D2₁) for $|\beta'| \geq 2$. The remaining cases of (D1₁) and (D2₁) can then be readily deduced by differentiating (2-15).

Concerning (H1₁), by differentiating (2-15) and using the conditions (D1_A)_{1A} and (D2_A)_{2A} of (ϕ, a) , one deduces that

$$\partial_{\eta y}^2 \tilde{\phi}_L(y, t; \eta) = I_n + O_\phi(\rho^{-1}).$$

Thus, (H1₁) holds for $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{a}_L)$ provided ρ is sufficiently large depending on ϕ . Note that the conditions (D1_A)_{1A} and (D2_A)_{2A} are used here so as to ensure the dependence on ϕ is as described in Remark 2.4.

Concerning (H2₁), the homogeneity of ϕ and (2-13) imply

$$\partial_{\eta' \eta}^2 \partial_t \tilde{\phi}_L(z; \eta) - \frac{1}{\eta_n} I_{n-1, \sigma+} = \frac{1}{\eta_n} \left(\partial_{\eta' \eta}^2 \partial_t \tilde{\phi}_L \left(z; \frac{\eta'}{\eta_n}, 1 \right) - \partial_{\eta' \eta}^2 \partial_t \tilde{\phi}_L(0; e_n) \right).$$

In particular, for $1 \leq i, j \leq n-1$, the (i, j) -entry of the above matrix equals

$$\int_0^1 \left\langle \partial_{\eta'} \partial_{\eta_i \eta_j}^2 \partial_t \tilde{\phi}_L \left(rz; \frac{r\eta'}{\eta_n}, 1 \right), \frac{\eta'}{\eta_n} \right\rangle + \left\langle \partial_z \partial_{\eta_i \eta_j}^2 \partial_t \tilde{\phi}_L \left(rz; \frac{r\eta'}{\eta_n}, 1 \right), z \right\rangle dr.$$

Since it has been shown above that the datum $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{a}_L)$ satisfies (D1₁) and (D2₁), the integrand in the above expression may now be bounded above in absolute value by c_{par} . Thus, $(\tilde{\phi}_L, \tilde{a}_L)$ also satisfies (H2₁) and therefore is of type $(1, 1, \bar{C})$, as required. $\square$

2F. Approximation by extension operators. This subsection deals with an approximation lemma which allows one to use Theorem 2.1 to bound variable-coefficient operators at small spatial scales.

Let T^λ be an operator associated to a type-1 datum (ϕ, a) . For each $\bar{z} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ with $\bar{z}/\lambda \in Z$ the map $\eta \mapsto (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta))$ is a graph parametrisation of a hypersurface $\Sigma_{\bar{z}}$ with precisely one vanishing principal curvature at each point. In particular, recalling (2-4), one has

$$\langle z, (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta)) \rangle = \langle x, \eta \rangle + t h_{\bar{z}}(\eta) \quad \text{for all } z = (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1},$$

where $h_{\bar{z}}(\eta) := (\partial_t \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta))$. Let $E_{\bar{z}}$ denote the extension operator associated to $\Sigma_{\bar{z}}$, given by

$$E_{\bar{z}} g(x, t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i(\langle x, \eta \rangle + t h_{\bar{z}}(\eta))} a_{\bar{z}}(\eta) g(\eta) d\eta \quad \text{for all } (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1},$$

where $a_{\bar{z}}(\eta) := a_2 \circ \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta) |\det \partial_\eta \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta)|$. The operator T^λ is effectively approximated by $E_{\bar{z}}$ at small spatial scales. Furthermore, the conditions on the translation-invariant decoupling inequality, Theorem 2.1, are satisfied by each of the functions $h_{\bar{z}}$. In particular, the type-1 condition implies the following uniform bound.

Lemma 2.5. *Let (ϕ, a) be a type-1 datum. Each eigenvalue μ of $\partial_{\eta'} \eta' h_{\bar{z}}$ satisfies $|\mu| \sim 1$ on $\text{supp } a_{\bar{z}}$.*

The proof of this lemma is an elementary calculus exercise, the details of which are omitted.

Concerning the approximation of T^λ by $E_{\bar{z}}$, suppose that $1 \leq K \leq \lambda^{1/2}$ and $z \in B(\bar{z}, K) \subseteq B(0, 3\lambda/4)$; this containment property may be assumed in view of the margin condition (M₁). By applying the change of variables $\xi = \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta)$ and a Taylor expansion of ϕ^λ around the point $\bar{z}$,

$$T^\lambda f(z) = \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i((z-\bar{z}, (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta))) + \mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(z-\bar{z}; \eta))} a_1^\lambda(z) a_{\bar{z}}(\eta) f_{\bar{z}}(\eta) d\eta, \quad (2-16)$$

where $f_{\bar{z}} := e^{i\phi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \cdot))} f \circ \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \cdot)$, and, by Taylor's theorem,

$$\mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta) = \frac{1}{\lambda} \int_0^1 (1-r) \left\langle (\partial_{zz}^2 \phi) \left(\frac{\bar{z} + rv}{\lambda}; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta) \right) v, v \right\rangle dr. \quad (2-17)$$

Since $K \leq \lambda^{1/2}$ and (ϕ, a) is type-1, so that property (D2₁) holds, it follows that

$$\sup_{(v; \eta) \in B(0, K) \times \text{supp } a_{\bar{z}}} |\partial_\xi^\beta \mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)| \lesssim_N 1$$

for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N}_0^n$ with $1 \leq |\beta| \leq 4N$. Consequently, $\mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(z - \bar{z}; \xi)$ does not contribute significantly to the oscillation induced by the exponential in (2-16) and it can therefore be safely removed from the phase, at the expense of some negligible error terms.

Lemma 2.6. *Let T^λ be an operator associated to a type-1 datum (ϕ, a) . Let $0 < \delta \leq \frac{1}{2}$, $1 \leq K \leq \lambda^{1/2-\delta}$, and $\bar{z}/\lambda \in Z$ so that $B(\bar{z}, K) \subseteq B(0, 3\lambda/4)$. Then*

$$(i) \quad \|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} \lesssim_N \|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})} + \lambda^{-\delta N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)} \quad (2-18)$$

holds provided N is sufficiently large depending on n, δ and p .

(ii) *Suppose that $|\bar{z}| \leq \lambda^{1-\delta'}$. There exists a family of operators T^λ all with phase function ϕ and associated to type-(1, 1, C) data such that*

$$\|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})} \lesssim_N \|T_*^\lambda f\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} + \lambda^{-\min\{\delta, \delta'\}N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)} \quad (2-19)$$

holds for some $T_^\lambda \in T^\lambda$ provided N is sufficiently large depending on n, δ and p . Moreover, the family T^λ has cardinality $O_N(1)$ and is independent of the choice of ball $B(\bar{z}, K)$.*

Remark 2.7. (i) The weights appearing in Lemma 2.6 are defined with respect to the same $N \in \mathbb{N}$ as that appearing in the λ exponent. This is also understood to be the same N as that appearing in the definition of the (D2_A)_{2A} condition.

- (ii) If one replaces $w_{B(\bar{z}, K)}$ with the characteristic function $\chi_{B(\bar{z}, K)}$ on the left-hand side of (2-18), then the proof of Lemma 2.6 shows that the inequality holds without the additional $\lambda^{-\delta N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}$ term.

Several variants of this kind of approximation (or stability) lemma have previously appeared in the literature; see, for instance, [Stein 1993, Chapter VI, §2] or [Christ 1988; Tao 1999]. In the context of decoupling, Lemma 2.6 is closely related to certain approximation arguments used to extend decoupling estimates to wider classes of surfaces in [Pramanik and Seeger 2007; Garrigós and Seeger 2010; Guo and Oh 2018] and [Bourgain and Demeter 2015, §7–8]. A variant of Lemma 2.6 (which is somewhat cleaner than the above statement) can also be applied to slightly simplify the original proof of the decoupling theorem in [Bourgain and Demeter 2015; 2017b] and, in particular, obviate the need to reformulate the problem in terms of functions with certain Fourier support conditions (the details of the original “reformulation” approach are given in [Bourgain and Demeter 2017b, §5]).

Proof of Lemma 2.6. Note that f in (2-16) may be replaced by $f\psi$, where ψ is a smooth function that equals 1 on $\text{supp } a_{\bar{z}}$ and vanishes outside its double. Moreover, recalling the definition of $a_{\bar{z}}$ and that (ϕ, a) is a type-1 datum, one may assume that the function ψ is supported in $[0, 2\pi]^n$. In view of the expression (2-16), by performing a Fourier series decomposition of $e^{i\mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)}\psi(\eta)$ in the η -variable, one may write

$$e^{i\mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)}\psi(\eta) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} b_\ell(v) e^{i\langle \ell, \eta \rangle}, \quad (2-20)$$

where

$$b_\ell(v) = \int_{[0, 2\pi]^n} e^{-i\langle \ell, \eta \rangle} e^{i\mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)} \psi(\eta) \, d\eta.$$

The formula (2-17) and property (D2₁) of the phase together imply

$$\sup_{\eta \in [0, 2\pi]^n} |\partial_\eta^\beta \mathcal{E}_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)| \lesssim_N \frac{|v|^2}{\lambda}$$

for all multi-indices $\beta \in \mathbb{N}$ with $1 \leq |\beta| \leq N$. Therefore, by repeated application of integration-by-parts, one deduces that

$$|b_\ell(v)| \lesssim_N (1 + |\ell|)^{-N} \quad \text{whenever } |v| \leq 2\lambda^{1/2}.$$

This, (2-20) and (2-16) lead to the useful pointwise estimate

$$|T^\lambda f(\bar{z} + v)| \lesssim_N \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |\ell|)^{-N} |E_{\bar{z}}(f_{\bar{z}} e^{i\langle \ell, \cdot \rangle})(v)|, \quad (2-21)$$

valid for $|v| \leq 2\lambda^{1/2}$. Writing

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} \leq \|(T^\lambda f)\chi_{B(\bar{z}, 2\lambda^{1/2})}\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} + \|(T^\lambda f)\chi_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(\bar{z}, 2\lambda^{1/2})}\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})},$$

it follows from (2-21) that

$$\|(T^\lambda f)\chi_{B(\bar{z}, 2\lambda^{1/2})}\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} \lesssim_N \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |\ell|)^{-N} \|E_{\bar{z}}(f_{\bar{z}} e^{i\langle \ell, \cdot \rangle})\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})}. \quad (2-22)$$

On the other hand, it is claimed that

$$\|(T^\lambda f)\chi_{\mathbb{R}^n \setminus B(\bar{z}, 2\lambda^{1/2})}\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} \lesssim \lambda^{n/(2p)-\delta(N-n+2)} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)} \quad (2-23)$$

and therefore this term can be treated as an error. Indeed, if $|v| > 2\lambda^{1/2}$ and $K \leq \lambda^{1/2-\delta}$, then

$$(1 + K^{-1}|v|)^{-(N-n+2)} \leq (1 + 2\lambda^{1/2}K^{-1})^{-(N-n+2)} \leq \lambda^{-\delta(N-n+2)}.$$

Combining this observation with the trivial estimate

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(\tilde{w}_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} \lesssim K^{n/p} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)},$$

where $\tilde{w}_{B(0, K)} := (1 + K^{-1}|\cdot|)^{-(n+2)}$, one readily deduces (2-23).

Observe that the operator $E_{\bar{z}}$ enjoys the translation-invariance property

$$E_{\bar{z}}[e^{i\langle \ell, \cdot \rangle} g](x, t) = E_{\bar{z}}g(x + \ell, t) \quad \text{for all } (x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \text{ and all } \ell \in \mathbb{R}^n; \quad (2-24)$$

it is for this reason that the graph parametrisation was introduced at the outset of the argument. The identity (2-24) together with (2-22) and (2-23) imply

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} \lesssim_N \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |\ell|)^{-N} \|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B((\ell, 0), K)})} + \lambda^{-\delta N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}, \quad (2-25)$$

provided N is chosen to be suitably large. One may readily verify that

$$\sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |\ell|)^{-N} w_{B((\ell, 0), K)} \lesssim w_{B(0, K)} \quad (2-26)$$

and combining this with (2-25) immediately yields the desired estimate (2-18).

The proof of (2-19) is similar to that of (2-18), although a slight complication arises since, in contrast with $E_{\bar{z}}$, the variable-coefficient operator T^λ does not necessarily satisfy the translation-invariance property described in (2-24).

One may write

$$E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}(v) = \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\phi^\lambda(\bar{z}+v; \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}, \eta))} e^{-i\varepsilon_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)} a_{\bar{z}}(\eta) f \circ \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta) d\eta$$

and, by forming the Fourier series expansion of $e^{-i\varepsilon_{\bar{z}}^\lambda(v; \eta)} \psi(\eta)$ in η and undoing the change of variables $\xi = \Psi^\lambda(\bar{z}; \eta)$, thereby deduce that

$$|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}(v)| \lesssim_N \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |\ell|)^{-4N} |T^\lambda[e^{i\langle \ell, (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z} \cdot) \rangle} f](\bar{z} + v)|$$

whenever $|v| \leq 2\lambda^{1/2}$. This pointwise bound is understood to hold modulo the choice of spatial cut-off a_1 appearing in the definition of T^λ . Taking $L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})$ -norms in z and reasoning as in the proof of (2-18), one obtains

$$\|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})} \lesssim_N \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n} (1 + |\ell|)^{-4N} \|(T^\lambda \tilde{f}_\ell)\chi_{B(\bar{z}, 2\lambda^{1/2})}\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} + \lambda^{-\delta N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)},$$

where $\tilde{f}_\ell := e^{i\langle \ell, (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \cdot) \rangle} f$. Note that the cut-off function $\chi_{B(\bar{z}, 2\lambda^{1/2})}$ can be dominated by a smooth amplitude $\tilde{a}_1^\lambda$, where $\tilde{a}_1$ is equal to 1 on $\text{supp } a_1$ and has half the margin. The above sum is split into a sum over ℓ satisfying $|\ell| > C_N$ and a sum over the remaining ℓ where C_N is a constant depending on N , chosen large enough for the present purpose. To control sum over large ℓ , apply (2-18) and argue as in (2-26) to conclude that

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{\substack{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n \\ |\ell| > C_N}} (1 + |\ell|)^{-4N} \|T^\lambda \tilde{f}_\ell\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} &\lesssim_N \sum_{\substack{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n \\ |\ell| > C_N}} (1 + |\ell|)^{-2N} \|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B((\ell, 0), K)})} \\ &\lesssim C_N^{-N} \|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, if C_N is chosen to be sufficiently large depending on N , the above term can be absorbed into the left-hand side of the inequality and one obtains

$$\|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})} \lesssim_N \sum_{\substack{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}^n \\ |\ell| \leq C_N}} \|T^\lambda \tilde{f}_\ell\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} + \lambda^{-\delta N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}.$$

Each $T^\lambda \tilde{f}_\ell$ can be thought of as an operator T_ℓ^λ where the latter has phase ϕ and amplitude function

$$\tilde{a}_\ell(z; \xi) := \tilde{a}_1(z; \xi) e^{i\langle \ell, (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \xi) \rangle}.$$

Unfortunately, these amplitudes depend on the choice of ball $B(\bar{z}, K)$ and therefore are unsuitable for the present purpose. To remove this undesirable dependence, one may take a Taylor series expansion to write

$$e^{i\langle \ell, (\partial_z \phi^\lambda)(\bar{z}; \xi) \rangle} = \sum_{|\alpha| \leq N-1} u_\alpha(\omega) \left(\frac{\bar{z}}{\lambda} \right)^\alpha + O((|\bar{z}|/\lambda)^N), \quad (2-27)$$

where each $u_\alpha \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n)$ satisfies $|\partial_\xi^\beta u_\alpha(\xi)| \lesssim_N 1$ for all $|\beta| \leq N$. Note that the u_α do not depend on the choice of $\bar{z}$. Furthermore, since $|\bar{z}| \leq \lambda^{1-\delta'}$, it follows that the error in (2-27) is $O(\lambda^{-\delta'N})$ and the part of the operator arising from such terms can be bounded by $\lambda^{-\min\{\delta, \delta'\}N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}$. The family of operators T^λ is now given by the family of amplitudes

$$u_\alpha(\omega) \tilde{a}_\ell(z; \xi), \quad |\ell| \leq C_N, \quad |\alpha| \leq N-1.$$

Since $|\bar{z}|/\lambda \leq 1$, one concludes that

$$\|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})} \lesssim_N \sum_{T_*^\lambda \in T^\lambda} \|T_*^\lambda \tilde{f}_\ell\|_{L^p(w_{B(\bar{z}, K)})} + \lambda^{-\min\{\delta, \delta'\}N/2} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}$$

and the desired inequality now holds for some choice of $T_*^\lambda \in T^\lambda$ by pigeonholing. $\square$

2G. Proof of the variable-coefficient decoupling estimates. By the discussion in Sections 2B–2E, to prove Theorem 1.4 for the fixed parameters 2ε , M , and p it suffices to show

$$\mathfrak{D}_1^\varepsilon(\lambda; R) \lesssim_\varepsilon 1 \quad \text{for all } 1 \leq R \leq \lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}.$$

The trivial estimate (2-7) implies the above inequality if R is small (that is, $R \lesssim_\varepsilon 1$), and the proof proceeds by induction on R , using this observation as the base case. In particular, one may assume by way of induction hypothesis that the following holds.

Radial Hypothesis. *There is a constant $\bar{C}_\varepsilon \geq 1$, depending only on the admissible parameters n, ε, M , and p , such that*

$$\mathfrak{D}_1^\varepsilon(\lambda'; R') \leq \bar{C}_\varepsilon$$

holds for all $1 \leq R' \leq R/2$ and all λ' satisfying $R' \leq (\lambda')^{1-\varepsilon/n}$.

Let $\mathcal{B}_K$ be a finitely overlapping cover of B_R by balls of radius K for some $2 \leq K \leq \lambda^{1/4}$. One may assume that any centre $\bar{z}$ of a ball in this cover satisfies $|\bar{z}| \leq \lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}$. The estimate (2-18) from Lemma 2.6 with $\delta = \frac{1}{4}$ implies

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(B_R)} \lesssim \left(\sum_{B(\bar{z}, K) \in \mathcal{B}_K} \|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})}^p \right)^{1/p} + R^{n+1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R} \right)^{-N/8} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}.$$

Applying the theorem of [Bourgain and Demeter 2015; 2017a] (that is, Theorem 2.1) with exponent $\varepsilon/2$ (and recalling Lemma 2.5), one deduces that the inequality

$$\|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L^p(w_{B(0, K)})} \lesssim_\varepsilon K^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon/2} \|E_{\bar{z}} f_{\bar{z}}\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p, K}(w_{B(0, K)})}$$

holds for each of the extension operators in the previous display. Combining these observations with an application of (2-19) from Lemma 2.6 with $\delta' = \varepsilon/n$, and summing over $\mathcal{B}_K$,

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(B_R)} \lesssim_\varepsilon K^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon/2} \left(\sum_{\sigma: K^{-1/2}\text{-plate}} \|T^\lambda f_\sigma\|_{L^p(w_{B_R})}^p \right)^{1/p} + R^{n+1} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R} \right)^{-\varepsilon N/8n} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}.$$

The operator on the right involves a slightly different amplitude function compared with that on the left but, as in the statement of Theorem 1.4, this is suppressed in the notation.

Note that, since $K \geq 2$, $\bar{C} \geq 1$, and $R \leq \lambda^{1-\varepsilon/n}$, trivially $R/(\bar{C}K) \leq (\lambda/(\bar{C}K))^{1-\varepsilon/n}$ and $R/(\bar{C}K) \leq R/2$. Consequently, the assumptions of the radial induction hypothesis are valid for the parameters $R' := R/(\bar{C}K)$ and $\lambda' := \lambda/(\bar{C}K)$. Thus, by combining the radial induction hypothesis with (2-9) from the Lorentz rescaling lemma, one concludes that

$$\|T^\lambda f\|_{L^p(B_R)} \leq C_\varepsilon \bar{C}_\varepsilon K^{-\varepsilon/2} R^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \|T^\lambda f\|_{L_{\text{dec}}^{p, R}(w_{B_R})} + R^{2n} \left(\frac{\lambda}{R} \right)^{-\varepsilon N/(8n)} \|f\|_{L^2(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)}.$$

Choosing K sufficiently large (depending only on ε, n, M and p) so that $C_\varepsilon K^{-\varepsilon/2} \leq 1$, the induction closes and the desired result follows.

3. Proof of the local smoothing estimate

In this section the relationships between the theorems stated in the Introduction are established and, in particular, it is shown that

$$\text{Theorem 1.4} \implies \text{Theorem 1.2} \implies \text{Theorem 1.1}.$$

Given the formula for the solution u from (1-4), the latter implication is almost immediate. The former implication follows from a straightforward adaption of an argument due to [Wolff 2000], which treats an analogous problem for the euclidean wave equation. Nevertheless, proofs of both of the implications are included for completeness.

To begin, the definition of the cinematic curvature condition, as introduced in [Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge 1993], is recalled. As in the statement of Theorem 1.2, let Y and Z be precompact smooth manifolds of dimensions n and $n + 1$, respectively. Let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq T^*Z \setminus 0 \times T^*Y \setminus 0$ be a choice of canonical relation; here $T^*M \setminus 0$ denotes the tangent bundle of a C^∞ manifold M with the 0 section removed. Thus,

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(x, t, \xi, \tau, y, \eta) : (x, t, \xi, \tau, y, -\eta) \in \Lambda\}$$

for some conic Lagrangian submanifold $\Lambda \subseteq T^*Z \setminus 0 \times T^*Y \setminus 0$; see [Hörmander 1971] or [Duistermaat 1996; Sogge 2017] for further details. Certain conditions are imposed on $\mathcal{C}$, defined in terms of the projections

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \mathcal{C} & & \\ & \swarrow \Pi_{T^*Y} & \downarrow \Pi_Z & \searrow \Pi_{T_{z_0}^*Z} & \\ & T^*Y \setminus 0 & Z & T_{z_0}^*Z \setminus 0 & \end{array}$$

First there is the basic nondegeneracy hypothesis that the projections Π_{T^*Y} and Π_Z are submersions:

$$\text{rank } d\Pi_{T^*Y} \equiv 2n \quad \text{and} \quad \text{rank } d\Pi_Z \equiv n + 1. \quad (3-1)$$

This condition implies that for each $z_0 \in Z$ the image $\Gamma_{z_0} := \Pi_{T_{z_0}^*Z}(\mathcal{C})$ of $\mathcal{C}$ under the projection onto the fibre $T_{z_0}^*Z$ is a C^∞ immersed hypersurface. Note that Γ_{z_0} is conic and therefore has everywhere vanishing Gaussian curvature. In addition to the nondegeneracy hypothesis (3-1), the following curvature condition is also assumed:

$$\text{For all } z_0 \in Z, \text{ the cone } \Gamma_{z_0} \text{ has } n - 1 \text{ nonvanishing principal curvatures at every point.} \quad (3-2)$$

If both (3-1) and (3-2) hold, then $\mathcal{C}$ is said to satisfy the *cinematic curvature condition* [Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge 1993].

Remark 3.1. Using local coordinates, (3-1) and (3-2) may be expressed in terms of the conditions (H1)1 and (H2)2 introduced in Section 1B. Indeed, near any point

$$(x_0, t_0, \xi_0, \tau_0, y_0, \eta_0) \in \mathcal{C},$$

the condition (3-1) implies that there exists a phase function $\phi(z; \eta)$ satisfying (H1)1 such that $\mathcal{C}$ is given locally by

$$\{(z, \partial_z \phi(z; \eta), \partial_\eta \phi(z; \eta), \eta) : \eta \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \{0\} \text{ in a conic neighbourhood of } \eta_0\}.$$

Furthermore, (3-2) implies that the function ϕ satisfies (H2)2. Further details may be found in [Sogge 2017, Chapter 8].

Recall from the Introduction that the solution to the Cauchy problem (1-1) can be written as $u = \mathcal{F}_0 f_0 + \mathcal{F}_1 f_1$, where each $\mathcal{F}_j \in I^{j-1/4}(M \times \mathbb{R}, M; \mathcal{C})$ for some canonical relation $\mathcal{C}$ satisfying the cinematic curvature condition. Fix a choice of coordinate atlas $\{(\Omega_\nu, \kappa_\nu)\}_\nu$ on M and a partition of unity $\{\psi_\nu\}_\nu$ subordinate to the cover $\{\Omega_\nu\}_\nu$ of M . A choice of Bessel potential norm $\|\cdot\|_{L_s^p(M)}$ is then defined by

$$\|f\|_{L_s^p(M)} := \sum_\nu \|f_\nu\|_{L_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n)},$$

where $f_\nu := (\psi_\nu f) \circ \kappa_\nu^{-1}$ and $L_s^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denotes the standard Bessel potential space in $\mathbb{R}^n$. Thus, expressing everything in local coordinates and applying the composition theorem for Fourier integral operators (see, for instance, [Sogge 2017, Theorem 6.2.2]), it is clear that Theorem 1.1 is an immediate consequence of Theorem 1.2.

It remains to show that Theorem 1.2 follows from the decoupling inequality established in Theorem 1.4. Working in local coordinates (and recalling Remark 3.1 and the discussion in Section 1B), it suffices to prove an estimate for operators of the form

$$\mathcal{F}f(x, t) := \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\phi(x, t; \xi)} b(x, t; \xi) (1 + |\xi|^2)^{\mu/2} \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi, \quad (3-3)$$

where b is a symbol of order 0 with compact support in the (x, t) -variables and ϕ is a smooth homogeneous phase function satisfying (H1)1 and (H2)2 (at least on the support of b). Recall that b is a symbol of order 0 if $b \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \times \mathbb{R}^n)$ and satisfies

$$|\partial_z^\nu \partial_\xi^\gamma b(z; \xi)| \lesssim_{\gamma, \nu} (1 + |\xi|)^{-|\gamma|} \quad \text{for all multi-indices } (\gamma, \nu) \in \mathbb{N}_0^{n+1} \times \mathbb{N}_0^n.$$

In particular, Theorem 1.2 is a direct consequence of the following proposition.

Proposition 3.2. *If $\bar{p}_n \leq p < \infty$ and $\mathcal{F}$ is defined as in (3-3) with $\mu < -\alpha(p) = -\bar{s}_p + \frac{1}{p}$, then*

$$\|\mathcal{F}f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \lesssim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Proof. By applying a rotation and a suitable partition of unity, one may assume that b is supported in $B^n(0, \varepsilon_0) \times B^1(1, \varepsilon_0) \times \Gamma$ for a suitably small constant $0 < \varepsilon_0 \leq 1$, where

$$\Gamma := \{\xi \in \widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n : |\xi_j| \leq |\xi_n| \text{ for } 1 \leq j \leq n-1\}.$$

Further, as the symbol b has compact (x, t) -support of diameter $O(1)$, one may assume without loss of generality that it is of product type; that is, $b(x, t; \xi) = b_1(x, t)b_2(\xi)$. The latter reduction follows by taking Fourier transforms in a similar manner to that used in the proof of Lemma 2.6; the argument, which is standard, is postponed until the end of the proof.

Fix $\beta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ with $\text{supp } \beta \in [\frac{1}{2}, 2]$ and such that $\sum_{\lambda \text{ dyadic}} \beta(r/\lambda) = 1$ for $r \neq 0$. Let $\mathcal{F}^\lambda := \mathcal{F} \circ \beta(\sqrt{-\Delta_x}/\lambda)$, so that $\mathcal{F}^\lambda f$ is given by introducing a $\beta(|\xi|/\lambda)$ factor into the symbol in (3-3),¹⁰ and

¹⁰In general, $m(i^{-1}\partial_x)$ denotes the Fourier multiplier operator (defined for f belonging to a suitable a priori class) $m(i^{-1}\partial_x)f(x) := \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\langle x, \xi \rangle} m(\xi) \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi$ for any $m \in L^\infty(\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n)$. The operator $m(\sqrt{-\Delta_x})$ is then defined in the natural manner via the identity $-\Delta_x = i^{-1}\partial_x \cdot i^{-1}\partial_x$.

decompose $\mathcal{F}f$ as

$$\mathcal{F}f =: \mathcal{F}^{\lesssim 1}f + \sum_{\lambda \in \mathbb{N}: \text{dyadic}} \mathcal{F}^\lambda f.$$

It follows that $\mathcal{F}^{\lesssim 1}$ is a pseudodifferential operator of order 0 and therefore bounded on L^p for all $1 < p < \infty$. Thus, letting $\varepsilon := -(\mu + \alpha(p))/2 > 0$, the problem is further reduced to showing that

$$\|\mathcal{F}^\lambda f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \lesssim \lambda^{\alpha(p)+\mu+\varepsilon} \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}$$

for all $\lambda \geq 1$.

By various rescaling arguments and Theorem 1.4, it follows that

$$\|\mathcal{F}^\lambda f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} \lesssim_{s,p} \lambda^{\alpha(p)+\varepsilon} \left(\sum_{\theta: \lambda^{-1/2}\text{-plate}} \|\mathcal{F}_\theta^\lambda f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}^p \right)^{1/p},$$

where $\mathcal{F}_\theta^\lambda := \mathcal{F}^\lambda \circ a_\theta(i^{-1}\partial_x)$ for a_θ a choice of smooth angular cut-off to θ . Thus, to conclude the proof of Proposition 3.2 (and therefore that of Theorems 1.2 and 1.1), it suffices to establish the following lemma.

Lemma 3.3. *For $\mathcal{F}_\theta^\lambda$ as defined above and $2 \leq p \leq \infty$ one has*

$$\left(\sum_{\theta: \lambda^{-1/2}\text{-plate}} \|\mathcal{F}_\theta^\lambda f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}^p \right)^{1/p} \lesssim \lambda^\mu \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

This inequality essentially appears in [Seeger, Sogge, and Stein 1991] (see also [Stein 1993, Chapter IX]); a sketch of the proof is included for completeness.

Proof of Lemma 3.3. By interpolation (via Hölder's inequality) it suffices to establish the cases $p = 2$ and $p = \infty$.

To prove the $p = 2$ bound, one may use Hörmander's theorem (see, for instance, [Stein 1993, Chapter IX §1.1]) for fixed t , followed by Plancherel's theorem and the almost orthogonality of the plates θ .

To prove the $p = \infty$ bound, it suffices to show that

$$\sup_{(x,t) \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \|K_\theta^\lambda(x, t; \cdot)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \lambda^\mu,$$

where K_θ^λ is the kernel of the operator $\mathcal{F}_\theta^\lambda$. This follows from a standard stationary phase argument, which exploits heavily the homogeneity of the phase and the angular localisation; see, for instance, [Stein 1993, Chapter IX, §4.5–4.6] for further details. $\square$

It remains to justify the initial reduction to symbols of product type. As mentioned earlier, the argument is standard and appears, for instance, in the proof of the L^2 boundedness for pseudodifferential operators of order 0 (see [Stein 1993, Chapter VI, §2]).

As b is a symbol of order 0 with compact (x, t) -support, $(n+2)$ -fold integration-by-parts shows that

$$|\partial_\xi^\gamma \hat{b}(\zeta; \xi)| \lesssim_\gamma (1 + |\zeta|)^{-(n+2)} (1 + |\xi|)^{-|\gamma|} \quad \text{for all multi-indices } \gamma \in \mathbb{N}_0^n, \quad (3-4)$$

where $\hat{b}$ denotes the Fourier transform of b in the $z = (x, t)$ -variable. By means of the Fourier transform one may write

$$\mathcal{F}f(x, t) = \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^{n+1}} e^{i\langle z, \zeta \rangle} (1 + |\zeta|)^{-(n+2)} \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}^n} e^{i\phi(x, t; \xi)} \frac{b_\zeta(x, t; \xi)}{(1 + |\xi|^2)^{-\mu/2}} \hat{f}(\xi) d\xi d\zeta,$$

where $b_\zeta(x, t; \xi) := \psi(x, t) \hat{b}(\zeta; \xi) (1 + |\zeta|)^{n+2}$ for ψ a smooth cut-off equal to 1 in the z -support of b and vanishing outside its double. The functions b_ζ are all of product type and, by (3-4), are symbols of order 0 uniformly in ζ . Taking L^p -norms and applying Minkowski's integral inequality, it now suffices to show the L^p boundedness of $\mathcal{F}$ under the product hypothesis. $\square$

4. Counterexamples for local smoothing estimates for certain Fourier integral operators

To conclude the paper, the proof of Proposition 1.3 is presented. As originally observed by the third author in [Sogge 1991] and elaborated further in, for instance, [Mattila 2015; Mockenhaupt, Seeger, and Sogge 1993; Sogge 2017; Tao 1999], it is known that local smoothing estimates for Fourier integral operators imply favourable L^p estimates for a natural class of oscillatory integral operators. Indeed, this is the basis of the well-known formal implication that the local smoothing conjecture for the (euclidean) wave equation implies the Bochner–Riesz conjecture (see [Sogge 1991; 2017]). In this section a general form of this implication is combined with a counterexample of [Bourgain 1991; 1995b] to show that Theorem 1.2 is sharp when $n \geq 3$ is odd.

4A. Local smoothing for Fourier integrals and nonhomogeneous oscillatory integrals. Let $\Omega \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$ be open and suppose that $\Phi: \Omega \times \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is smooth and satisfies

$$\partial_y \Phi(x, y) \neq 0 \quad \text{for all } (x, y) \in \Omega \times \Omega \quad (4-1)$$

and, moreover, that the Monge–Ampère matrix associated to Φ is everywhere nonsingular:

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \partial_y \Phi(x, y) \\ \partial_x \Phi(x, y) & \partial_{xy}^2 \Phi(x, y) \end{pmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{for all } (x, y) \in \Omega \times \Omega. \quad (4-2)$$

By (4-1), for each $(x, t) \in \Omega \times (-1, 1)$ the level set

$$S_{x,t} := \{y \in \Omega : \Phi(x, y) = t\} \quad (4-3)$$

is a smooth hypersurface. The condition (4-2) implies that the smooth family of surfaces in (4-3) satisfies the *rotational curvature condition* of [Phong and Stein 1986] (see also [Stein 1993, Chapter XI]).

The above phase function can be used to construct two natural oscillatory integral operators. To describe these objects, first fix a pair of smooth cut-off functions $a \in C_c^\infty(\Omega \times \Omega)$ and $\rho \in C_c^\infty((-1, 1))$.

(i) For each fixed $t \in \mathbb{R}$ the distribution

$$K(x, t; y) := \rho(t) a(x, y) \delta_0(t - \Phi(x, y)) \quad (4-4)$$

is the kernel of a conormal Fourier integral operator on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ of order $-\frac{1}{2}(n-1)$. In particular, K can be written as

$$K(x, t; y) = \int_{\widehat{\mathbb{R}}} e^{i\tau(t-\Phi(x,y))} \rho(t) a(x, y) d\tau,$$

where the right-hand side expression is understood to converge in the sense of oscillatory integrals. From this formula, one can easily deduce (using, for instance, [Sogge 2017, Theorem 0.5.1]) that the canonical relation is given by

$$\mathcal{C} = \{(x, t, -\tau \partial_x \Phi(x, y), \tau, y, \tau \partial_y \Phi(x, y)) : \Phi(x, y) = t\}. \quad (4-5)$$

Note that the condition (4-2) ensures that each of these Fourier integrals is nondegenerate in the sense that the canonical relation is a canonical graph.

It will be useful to consider the operator

$$\mathcal{F}f(x, t) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} K(x, t; y) f(y) dy, \quad (4-6)$$

which is understood to map functions on $\mathbb{R}^n$ to functions on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ by taking averages over the variable hypersurfaces $S_{x,t}$.

(ii) One may also consider the nonhomogeneous oscillatory integral operator

$$S_{\Phi}^{\lambda} f(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} e^{i\lambda\Phi(x,y)} a(x, y) f(y) dy, \quad (4-7)$$

where the amplitude $a \in C_c^{\infty}(\Omega \times \Omega)$ is as in (4-4) and $\lambda \geq 1$.

Assume, in addition to the condition (4-2), that

$$\rho(t)\delta_0(t - \Phi(x, y)) = \delta_0(t - \Phi(x, y)) \quad \text{for all } (x, y) \in \text{supp } a \text{ and } t \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4-8)$$

Note that this holds if, for instance, $\Phi(0, 0) = 0$ and $\rho(t) = 1$ for all t in a neighbourhood of 0 provided that a vanishes outside of a small neighbourhood of the origin in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$. Under these conditions L^p bounds for the operator (4-7) can be related to Sobolev estimates for (4-6).

Proposition 4.1. *Under the conditions (4-2) and (4-8), if $\gamma > 0$ is fixed and $\lambda \geq 1$, then*

$$\|S_{\Phi}^{\lambda}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \lambda^{-\gamma} \|(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ \mathcal{F}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})}. \quad (4-9)$$

Proof. Let $\beta \in C_c^{\infty}(\mathbb{R})$ satisfy $\beta(r) = 1$ for $|r| \leq 1$ and $\beta(r) = 0$ for $|r| \geq 2$. The condition (4-2) implies that $\partial_x \Phi(x, y) \neq 0$ for all $(x, y) \in \text{supp } a$ and a simple integration-by-parts argument therefore shows that for some small constant $c_0 > 0$ the estimate

$$\left\| \beta\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta_x}}{c_0\lambda}\right) \circ S_{\Phi}^{\lambda} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} = O_N(\lambda^{-N})$$

holds for all $N \in \mathbb{N}$. Furthermore, since $\gamma > 0$, it also follows that

$$\left\| \left(1 - \beta\left(\frac{\sqrt{-\Delta_x}}{c_0\lambda}\right)\right) \circ (I - \Delta_x)^{-\gamma/2} \right\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} = O(\lambda^{-\gamma}).$$

Combining these observations,

$$\|S_{\Phi}^{\lambda}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \lambda^{-\gamma} \|(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ S_{\Phi}^{\lambda}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} + O_N(\lambda^{-N}). \quad (4-10)$$

On the other hand, the definition of K and the condition (4-8) imply

$$\int e^{i\lambda t} K(x, t; y) dt = e^{i\lambda \Phi(x, y)} a(x, y).$$

One may therefore write the operator S_{Φ}^{λ} in terms of K and apply Hölder's inequality together with the estimate (4-10) to deduce the desired result. $\square$

4B. Sharpness of the range of exponents $p \geq \bar{p}_n$ for optimal local smoothing bounds for odd n . To show that the bounds obtained in Theorem 1.2 are sharp in odd dimensions, in this section certain phase functions Φ are investigated which, in addition to (4-2), satisfy a variant of the Carleson–Sjölin condition [1972].

Note that (4-2) ensures that at each point the rank of the mixed Hessian of Φ is at least $n - 1$. Assume that

$$\text{rank } \partial_{xy}^2 \Phi(x, y) = n - 1 \quad \text{for all } (x, y) \in \text{supp } a. \quad (4-11)$$

It then follows that, provided Ω is sufficiently small, for any fixed x_0 in the x -support of a the map

$$y \rightarrow \partial_x \Phi(x_0, y), \quad y \in \Omega,$$

parametrises a hypersurface $\Sigma_{x_0} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$. Suppose, in addition to (4-11), the phase also satisfies the following curvature condition:

$$\text{For each } x_0 \in \Omega \text{ the surface } \Sigma_{x_0} \text{ has } n - 1 \text{ nonvanishing principal curvatures at every point.} \quad (4-12)$$

In this case, the phase function Φ is said to satisfy the $n \times n$ *Carleson–Sjölin condition* (see [Sogge 2017]). This definition should be compared with the similar conditions (H1)1 and (H2)2 for the homogeneous oscillatory integrals described in Section 1B (note, for instance, that (4-12) is equivalent to the condition that, for a suitably defined Gauss map G_{Φ} , the y -Hessian of $\langle \partial_x \Phi(x_0, y), G_{\Phi}(x_0, y_0) \rangle$ has rank $n - 1$ at $y = y_0$ for every $(x_0, y_0) \in \Omega$).

If (4-11) and (4-12) are valid, then it is claimed that the Fourier integral operators $\mathcal{F}$ in (4-6) satisfy the cinematic curvature condition appearing in the hypotheses of Theorem 1.2. If $\mathcal{C} \subset T^*\mathbb{R}^n \setminus 0 \times T^*\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus 0$ is the canonical relation for $\mathcal{F}$, then recall that the nondegeneracy condition (3-1) is that $\text{rank } d\Pi_{T^*\mathbb{R}^n} \equiv 2n$ and $\text{rank } d\Pi_{\mathbb{R}^{n+1}} \equiv n + 1$. This holds as an immediate consequence of (4-2) since, as was observed earlier, (4-2) implies that $\mathcal{C}$ is a local canonical graph. It remains to verify the cone condition (3-2). It immediately follows from the expression (4-5) that for the Fourier integral operators in (4-6) the cones Γ_{x_0, t_0} are given by

$$\Gamma_{x_0, t_0} = \{\tau(-\partial_x \Phi(x_0, y), 1) : y \in \Omega, \tau \in \mathbb{R}\}.$$

Consequently, the cone condition holds if (4-11) and (4-12) are satisfied. This verifies the claim.

Recall from the discussion following Proposition 1.3 that for each fixed t the composition

$$(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ (\mathcal{F}h)(\cdot, t)$$

is a Fourier integral operator of order $-\frac{1}{2}(n-1) + \gamma$. Thus, a special case of the local smoothing problem is to show that for a given exponent $2n/(n-1) \leq p < \infty$ one has

$$\|(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ \mathcal{F}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})} = O(1) \quad \text{for all } 0 < \gamma < \frac{n}{p}. \quad (4-13)$$

Note that, unlike the operators in (4-6), the Fourier integrals in (4-13) do not have kernels with compact x -support; however, they are bounded and rapidly decreasing outside of any neighbourhood of the x -support of a .

Adapting a counterexample of [Bourgain 1991; 1995b], one may construct a phase Φ so that (4-13) cannot hold for $p < \bar{p}_n$ if $n \geq 3$ is odd. This establishes Proposition 1.3 and thereby shows that Theorem 1.2 is optimal in the odd-dimensional case. The details are given presently. Note that, strictly speaking, here a slight simplification of Bourgain's construction is used, which is due to [Stein 1993, Chapter IX, §6.5] (see also [Sogge 2017, pp. 67–69] for further details).

Proof of Proposition 1.3. Consider the matrix-valued function $A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Mat}(2, \mathbb{R})$ defined by

$$A(s) := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & s \\ s & s^2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{for all } s \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Let $n \geq 3$ be odd and $A: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \text{Mat}(n-1, \mathbb{R})$ be given by

$$A(s) := \underbrace{A(s) \oplus \cdots \oplus A(s)}_{(n-1)/2\text{-fold}}$$

so that $A(s)$ is an $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ block-diagonal matrix. Using these matrices, define a phase function ϕ on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ by

$$\phi(x, y') := \langle x', y' \rangle + \frac{1}{2} \langle A(x_n) y', y' \rangle \quad (4-14)$$

for all $(x, y') = (x', x_n, y') \in \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$. Given an amplitude function $b \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ define the oscillatory integral operator

$$S_\phi^\lambda f(x) := \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-1}} e^{i\lambda\phi(x, y')} b(x, y') f(y') dy'.$$

A stationary phase argument (see, for instance, [Sogge 2017, pp. 68–69]) then yields

$$\lambda^{-(n-1)/4 - (n-1)/(2p)} \lesssim \|S_\phi^\lambda\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \quad \text{if } \lambda \geq 1 \text{ and } p \geq 2, \quad (4-15)$$

provided that $b(0, 0) \neq 0$.

If ϕ is as in (4-14) and

$$\Phi(x, y) := \phi(x, y') + x_n + y_n, \quad (4-16)$$

then clearly (4-2) is valid when $x = y = 0$. Since

$$y \rightarrow \partial_x \Phi(0, y) = \left(y', \sum_{j=0}^{(n-3)/2} y_{2j+1} y_{2j+2} \right) + e_n$$

parametrises a hyperbolic paraboloid with $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ positive principal curvatures and $\frac{1}{2}(n-1)$ negative principal curvatures, one concludes that for small x the Carleson–Sjölin conditions (4-11) and (4-12) must hold, provided the support of b lies in a suitably small ball about the origin.

Suppose β is as in the proof of Proposition 4.1, so that $\beta \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ satisfies $\beta(r) = 1$ whenever $|r| \leq 1$ and $\beta(r) = 0$ whenever $|r| \geq 2$. Assume $b \in C_c^\infty(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1})$ satisfies $b(0, 0) \neq 0$ and is supported in a small neighbourhood of the origin. Take a in (4-7) to be equal to

$$a(x, y) = b(x, y') \beta\left(\frac{y_n}{c_0}\right)$$

for some suitable choice of small constant $0 < c_0 < \frac{1}{2}$. Provided the size of the support of b and the constant c_0 are suitably chosen, (4-8) holds. Furthermore, taking $F(y) := \beta(y_n) e^{-i\lambda y_n} f(y')$ in (4-7), one readily observes that

$$|S_\phi^\lambda f(x)| \sim |S_\Phi^\lambda F(x)| \quad \text{and} \quad \|F\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \sim \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})}$$

and, consequently,

$$\|S_\phi^\lambda\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)} \lesssim \|S_\Phi^\lambda\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

Combining this with (4-15) and (4-9), for $\gamma > 0$ and $\lambda \geq 1$ one concludes that

$$\lambda^{\gamma-(n-1)/4-(n-1)/(2p)} \lesssim \|(I - \Delta_x)^{\gamma/2} \circ \mathcal{F}\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})},$$

where $\mathcal{F}$ is as in (4-6). Since

$$\frac{n}{p} - \frac{n-1}{4} - \frac{n-1}{2p} > 0 \quad \text{if } p < \bar{p}_n,$$

it follows that (4-13) cannot hold for any Lebesgue exponent satisfying $p < \bar{p}_n$. $\square$

For even dimensions $n \geq 4$ one may modify the argument given in the proof of Proposition 1.3 to give a necessary condition for the local smoothing problem for the general class of Fourier integral operators under consideration. Indeed, in the even-dimensional case one simply defines

$$A(s) := \underbrace{A(s) \oplus \cdots \oplus A(s)}_{(n-2)/2\text{-fold}} \oplus (1+s),$$

where $(1+s)$ is a 1×1 matrix with entry $1+s$, so that once again $A(s)$ is an $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ block-diagonal matrix. Taking the phase function ϕ as in (4-14), it follows that the resulting oscillatory integral operators satisfy

$$\lambda^{-n/4-(n-2)/(2p)} \lesssim \|S_\phi^\lambda\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^{n-1}) \rightarrow L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}.$$

	n odd	n even
$n-1$ nonvanishing curvatures	$\frac{2(n+1)}{n-1}$	$\frac{2(n+2)}{n}$
$n-1$ positive curvatures	$\frac{2(3n+1)}{3n-3}$	$\frac{2(3n+2)}{3n-2}$

Table 1. Conjectured endpoint values for the exponent p for the sharp local smoothing estimates in Theorem 1.2 under various hypothesis on $\mathcal{F} \in I^{\mu-1/4}$. Theorem 1.2 establishes the odd-dimensional case under the hypothesis of $n-1$ nonvanishing principal curvatures.

See, for instance, [Sogge 2017, p. 69] for further details. Arguing *mutatis mutandis*, for even $n \geq 4$ and $\mathcal{F}$ defined as in the proof of Proposition 1.3 (with respect to the new choice of phase ϕ) the estimate (4-13) fails for $p < 2(n+2)/n$.

4C. Some open problems. The cones $\Gamma_{x_0, t_0} \subset T_{x_0, t_0}^* \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ associated to the phase in (4-16) have principal curvatures of opposite sign (in fact, in the examples considered above the difference between the number of positive and the number of negative principal curvatures is minimal). It would be interesting to see if any improvement is possible in the range of p for which there is optimal local smoothing if the Γ_{x_0, t_0} always have $n-1$ positive principal curvatures. The model case for this is the class of Fourier integrals arising in the context of Theorem 1.1, that is, from solutions of wave equations given by a Laplace–Beltrami operator on some Riemannian manifold (M, g) . In this case $\Phi(x, y)$ is given by the associated Riemannian distance function $d_g(x, y)$ minus a constant. By Proposition 4.1 and the counterexamples of [Minicozzi and Sogge 1997] (see also [Sogge, Xi, and Xu 2018]), there exist metrics for which optimal local smoothing is not possible when $p < \bar{p}_{n,+}$ where

$$\bar{p}_{n,+} := \begin{cases} 2(3n+1)/(3n-3) & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \\ 2(3n+2)/(3n-2) & \text{if } n \text{ is even.} \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, if $\Phi(x, y) := d_g(x, y)$, then recent results of Guth, Iliopoulou and the second author [Guth, Hickman, and Iliopoulou 2019] yield the optimal bounds for $p \geq \bar{p}_{n,+}$ for the oscillatory operators in (4-7); this suggests that one should be able to obtain optimal local smoothing bounds for $p \geq \bar{p}_{n,+}$ under the above convexity assumptions. In Table 1 the conjectured numerology for sharp local smoothing estimates for Fourier integral operators is tabulated, according to the parity of the dimension and various curvature assumptions. As mentioned in the Introduction, for the euclidean wave equation sharp local smoothing estimates are conjectured to hold for the wider range $2n/(n-1) \leq p < \infty$.

Finally, note that the conjectured numerology in Table 1 coincides with the sharp bounds to a problem posed in [Hörmander 1973] for oscillatory integral operators of the type T^λ under nonhomogeneous versions of the conditions (H1)1 and (H2)2 (and a corresponding positive-definite version of (H2)2); see [Guth, Hickman, and Iliopoulou 2019] for the details of this problem and a full historical account. In particular, the argument presented earlier in this section shows that Theorem 1.1 implies a theorem of [Stein 1986] in this context. For the remaining cases, the results of [Bourgain 1991; 1995b; Wisewell

2005; Bourgain and Guth 2011; Guth, Hickman, and Iliopoulou 2019] suggest the $p \geq 2(n+2)/n$ numerology in the general even-dimensional case and reinforce the conjectured $p \geq \bar{p}_{n,+}$ numerology in the convex case.

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