SOME REMARKS ON OSCILLATORY INTEGRALS

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1. Introduction

The purpose of this note is to describe some results about oscillatory integral operators. Specifically we are interested in bounds in Lebesgue spaces of operators given by

$$T_{\lambda}f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} e^{i\lambda \varphi(x,\xi)} f(\xi) \, d\xi,$$

with $\varphi(x,\xi)$ a real-valued smooth function on $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$, $k \leq n$. Obviously $T_{\lambda}$ is bounded as maps from $L^q_{\text{comp}}$ to $L^p_{\text{loc}}$. What is of interest here is the dependence of the norm for increasing $\lambda$. This will of course depend on the conditions we put on the phase function $\varphi$. To guarantee that $\varphi$ lives on an open subset of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$ it is natural to start with the condition

$$\text{rank } d_\xi d_x \varphi = k, \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ and } \xi \in \mathbb{R}^k. \quad (1)$$

We will assume this condition throughout this note. For work related to weaker assumptions see e.g., [21] and [18]. One of the questions we will ask is: What is the optimal $(q,p)$-range for which the operator $T_{\lambda}$ has norm of order $\lambda^{-n/p}$? In particular we would like to understand how this range will depend on $k$.

To put things in perspective let us begin by describing what is known for the case $k = n$: A model phase function here is $\varphi(x,\xi) = x \cdot \xi$ for $x, \xi \in \mathbb{R}^n$. Then $T_{\lambda}$ is a localized version of the Fourier transform and the $(L^q_{\text{comp}}, L^p_{\text{loc}})$-boundedness properties are covered by the Hausdorff-Young inequality. For general phase functions satisfying (1) the $L^2$-theory of Fourier integral operators gives

$$\|T_{\lambda}\|_{L^q_{\text{comp}} \to L^p_{\text{loc}}} \leq C \lambda^{-n/p},$$

with $p = q' \geq 2$ the dual exponent of $q$ i.e. $1/q' + 1/q = 1$.

Next we consider the case $k = n - 1$: A basic result was obtained by E. M. Stein in the sixties. He discovered that the Fourier

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transform has the following restriction property: For the unit sphere $S^{n-1}$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ and $d\sigma$ a rotationally invariant measure

$$\int_{S^{n-1}} |\hat{f}(\xi)|^2 \, d\sigma(\xi) \leq C \|f\|_{L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)}^2,$$

for some $p' > 1$. By localizing to a ball of radius $\lambda$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ the dual of this inequality states that the operator $T_\lambda$ with phase function $\varphi(x, \xi) = x \cdot \psi(\xi)$ where $\psi : U \to S^{n-1}$ parameterizes a coordinate neighborhood of the unit sphere in $\mathbb{R}^n$ has norm of order $\lambda^{-n/p}$ as a map from $L^2(U)$ to $L^p_{\text{loc}}$ for some $p < \infty$. Improvements on the range of exponents $p$ were made by P. Tomas [26] and E.M. Stein. Moreover it was shown by E.M. Stein (see [24]) that for nonlinear phase functions $\varphi$ the norm of $T_\lambda$ has order $\lambda^{-n/p}$ as an operator from $L^2_{\text{comp}}$ to $L^p_{\text{loc}}$ for $p \geq 2(n+1)/(n-1)$ if provided $\varphi$ satisfies the following curvature condition: for each $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ the hypersurface parameterized by

$$\xi \mapsto \nabla_x \varphi(x, \xi)$$

has nonvanishing Gaussian curvature.

This $(L^2, L^p)$-result is sharp in the sense that $p = 2(n+1)/(n-1)$ is critical. Moreover due to an example of J. Bourgain [2Γ 4] under the conditions (3) and (1) Stein’s result cannot be improved in case $n$ is odd if we require $q = \infty$ (see also [15]).

However under some further conditions remarkable improvements have been made by J. Bourgain [1]. His method which led to further improvements in [27Γ 5] and [25] showed in particular for the situation of the unit sphere described above that for certain exponents $p$ less then the critical $L^2$-exponent $2(n+1)/(n-1)$ that

$$\|T_\lambda\|_{L^\infty(U) \to L^p_{\text{loc}}} \leq C \lambda^{-\frac{n}{2p}}.$$

It is expected that the $(q, p)$-range for which this inequality holds is determined by: $p > 2n/k$ and $p \geq (2n - k)/kq'$ (see Figure). For $n = 2$ the norm of $T_\lambda$ is essentially well understood due to work of L. Carleson and P. Sjölin [6] provided the curvature condition (1) and (3) are satisfied. We note that for the expected bounds the crucial point is to understand for the operators $T_\lambda$ the $(L^\infty, L^p)$-bounds.

Our main concern here are the cases $k \leq n - 1$. There have been some results in the past addressing the problem of $(L^q_{\text{comp}}, L^p_{\text{loc}})$-bounds.

Figure: $(p, q)$-range for $k = n$ and $k = n - 1$. 
for oscillatory integral operators in these cases. However, these results mainly discussed the cases \( k = 1, n - 2 \) or \( n/2 \) for \( n \) even (see e.g. [7]–[8]–[12]–[11]–[19]–[20]). For different \( k \) some results are obtained in [10] and [17]. A natural question which we ask here is the following: Suppose (1) holds. Under which conditions on the phase function \( \varphi \) does \( T_\lambda \) map \( L^q_{\text{comp}}(\mathbb{R}^k) \) to \( L^p_{\text{loc}}(\mathbb{R}^n) \) with norm of order \( \lambda^{-\frac{n}{2}} \) in the full range

\[
p \geq \frac{2n - k}{k - q'} \quad \text{and} \quad p > \frac{2n}{k} \quad \text{for} \quad k < n?
\]

One of our results will be that we can expect these optimal bounds only when \( k \geq n/2 \). We will also see that in some situations where the phase function is linear in the \( x \)-variables an analogue of the Stein-Tomas result holds i.e. optimal \((L^2, L^p)\)-bounds hold but the \((L^\infty, L^p)\)-bounds fail to hold in the range given in (4). This apparently appears only if \( k < n - 2 \).

We should mention that one of the main difficulties which distinguishes the case \( k < n - 1 \) from \( k = n - 1 \) lies in the fact that although a stationary phase argument shows that for \( \psi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k) \) and most \( x \in \mathbb{R}^n \) the decay of \( T_\lambda \psi(x) \) is of order \( \lambda^{-k/2} \) in general isotropic bounds for \( T_\lambda f(x) \) decay slower (see e.g. [9]).

2. A NECESSARY CURVATURE CONDITION

Here we derive a necessary condition on the phase function \( \varphi \) such that \( T_\lambda \) is bounded in the full range described in the above figure (for \( k \leq n \)). First we observe that if \( T_\lambda \) has norm of order \( \lambda^{-n/p} \) then for each \( x_0 \) the operator with phase function \( \varphi_R(x, \xi) = R (\varphi(x_0 + x/R, \xi) - \varphi(x_0, \xi)) \) satisfies the same bounds uniformly in \( R > 0 \). Hence the operator with the linearized phase function \( (x, \xi) \mapsto x \cdot \nabla_x \varphi(x_0, \xi) \) has the same bounds. By reparameterizing the \( k \)-dimensional submanifold \( \xi \mapsto \nabla_x \varphi(x_0, \xi) \) over the tangent plane at a given point using translation invariance we may assume that \( x \cdot \nabla_x \varphi(x_0, \xi) \) has the form \((x_1, x_2, \psi(\xi))\Gamma\) with \( \psi(0) \) and \( d_\xi \psi(0) \) both vanishing. A further scaling argument replacing \( x_1 \rightarrow Rx_1, x_2 \rightarrow R^2 x_2 \) and \( \xi \rightarrow \xi/R \) and letting \( R \rightarrow \infty \) shows that the phase function \( x_1 \cdot \xi + x_2 \cdot \psi(\xi) \Gamma \) here \( \psi \) is the second order part of the Taylor expansion of \( \psi \Gamma \) gives rise to an operator

\[
\tilde{T}f(x) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} e^{i(x_1 \xi + x_2 \psi(\xi))} f(\xi) e^{-|\xi|^2/2} d\xi,
\]

which is bounded from \( L^q(\mathbb{R}^k) \) to \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \((q, p)\) on the line \( p = (2n - k)/k q' \) provided that \( T_\lambda \) has norm of order \( \lambda^{-n/p} \) on this line.
Write

\[ x_2 \cdot \psi(\xi) = \frac{1}{2} \xi \cdot Q(x_2) \xi, \]

with \( Q(x_2) = \sum_{j=1}^{n-k} x_{2,j} B_j \) and \( B_j \in \text{Sym}(k) \) where \( \text{Sym}(k) \) denotes the space of symmetric matrices on \( \mathbb{R}^k \). To emphasize the dependence on \( Q \) the operator \( \tilde{T} \) will be denoted by \( T_Q \) in the following and we refer to the submanifolds parameterized by

\[ H : \mathbb{R}^k \ni \xi \mapsto (\xi, \xi \cdot B_1 \xi, \ldots, \xi \cdot B_{n-k} \xi) \in \mathbb{R}^n \]

as the associated quadratic submanifold \( M_Q \).

If \( T_Q \) maps \( L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k) \) to \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) then in particular for the constant function 1 we have \( G = \tilde{T}_Q 1 \in L^p \). A computation gives

\begin{equation}
\| G \|_p^p = C \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-k}} |\det(E + iQ(x_2))|^{-p/2+1} \, dx_2,
\end{equation}

here \( E \) denotes the unit matrix in \( \text{Sym}(k) \). To ensure that the above integral is finite for some \( p < \infty \) we need that the symmetric matrices \( B_j, 1 \leq j \leq n-k \) are linearly independent which requires that \( n \leq k(k+3)/2 \). To find a further restriction we show

**Proposition 2.1.** If the function \( G \) above is in \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \), for all \( p > 2n/k, \) then

\begin{equation}
\int_{S^{n-k-1}} |\det Q(x)|^{-\gamma} \, d\sigma(x) < \infty \quad \text{for all } \gamma < \frac{n-k}{k},
\end{equation}

with \( \sigma \) the uniform measure on the unit sphere \( S^{n-k-1} \).

**Proof.** To see this we use polar coordinates in (5) and write \( x_2 = ry \Gamma \) and \( r = |x| \). Then

\[ |\det(E + iQ(x))|^2 = \det(E + Q(x))^2 \]

\[ = 1 + r^2 c_1^2 + \cdots + c_{k-1}^2 r^{2k-2} + \det Q(y)^2 r^{2k}. \]

Suppose that \( \sup_{j,y} |c_j(y)| \leq c \) and let \( L(y) = \max\{1, c/|\det Q(y)|\} \). Then we get the following lower bound on \( \|G\|_p^p \) for \( p = 2n/k + 2\varepsilon \Gamma \varepsilon > 0: \)

\[ \int_{S^{n-k-1}} \int_{L(y)} r^{n-k-1} \frac{r^{n-k-1}}{r^{n-k-1}} dr \, d\sigma(y), \]

which evaluates to (6) by integrating the inner integral. \( \Box \)

As a consequence we show:

**Corollary 2.2.** Suppose the function \( G \) defined above is in \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for all \( p > 2n/k. \) Then the following hold:

- If \( k \) is odd, then \( k \geq \frac{n}{2}, \)

- If \( k \) is even, then \( k \geq \frac{n-1}{2}. \)
• If $k$ is even and the subspace $\{Q(x) | x \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k}\}$ intersects the cone of positive definite matrices in $\text{Sym}(k)$, then $k \geq n/2$.

Proof. The idea here is to find a hypersurface on the unit sphere in $\mathbb{R}^{n-k}$ where the function $\det Q$ vanishes at least of order 1. Assuming $k < n/2$ i.e. $(n-k)/k > 1/\Gamma$ Proposition (2.1) implies that the integral 
\[
\int_{S^{n-k-1}} |\det Q|^{-1} \, d\sigma \text{ is finite. Since the polynomial } \det Q(x) = \\
\det(x_1 B_1 + \cdots + x_{n-k} B_{n-k}) \Gamma \text{ with } B_i \in \text{Sym}(k) \text{ is homogenous of degree } k \text{ for some power } \alpha > 0 \text{ the function } |x|^{\alpha} |\det Q(x)|^{-1} \text{ must be integrable over the unit ball in } \mathbb{R}^{n-k}. \text{ We can assume that } \det Q(x) \text{ does not vanish identically and that } B_1 \text{ is a diagonal matrix with entries } \pm 1. \text{ If } k \text{ is odd we can write locally } \det Q(x) = (x_1 - \varphi(x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k}))\psi(x) \text{ where } \varphi, \psi \text{ are real continuous functions and } \varphi(0) = 0. \text{ Hence } \Gamma \text{ for all } \alpha > 0|\det Q|^{-1} \text{ is not locally integrable on the unit ball in } \mathbb{R}^{n-k} \text{ and therefore } k \geq n/2. \text{ To show the second part we may assume that } B_1 = E. \text{ Then } x_1 \rightarrow Q(x_1, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k}) \text{ is the characteristic polynomial of the symmetric matrix } Q(0, x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k}) \text{ and therefore has only real zeros. So again } \det Q(x) = (x_1 - \varphi(x_2, \ldots, x_{n-k}))\psi(x). \text{ As before we find that } k \text{ has to be } \geq n/2. \quad \square

The condition in the proposition above may be phrased in an invariant way. Consider the submanifold $M$ parameterized by $\xi \mapsto \nabla x \varphi(x_0, \xi)$ and fix a point $P = \nabla x \varphi(x_0, \xi_0)$. We assume that $M$ carries the induced Euclidean metric. Let $N_P(M)$ be the normal plane at $P \in MT_P(M)$ be the tangent plane at $PTv \in N_P(M)$ and let $G_P(v)$ be the Gaussian curvature at $P$ of the orthogonal projection of $M$ (along $v$) into $\mathbb{R}v \oplus T_P(M)$. Then (6) states that
\[
\int_{S^{n-k-1} \subset N_P(M)} |G_P(v)|^{-\gamma} \, d\sigma(v) < \infty \quad \text{for all } \gamma < \frac{n-k}{k},
\]
where $\sigma$ denotes a nontrivial rotationally invariant measure on the unit sphere in $N_P(M)$.

3. Restriction to quadratic submanifolds

In the following we show some positive results for the operators $T_Q$. We write $T_Q f = \tilde{f} \, d\mu_Q$ where $d\mu_Q$ is the measure on $\mathbb{R}^n$ with support on $M_Q$ defined by
\[
\mu_Q(f) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} f(\xi, H(\xi)) \, e^{-|\xi|^2/2} \, d\xi.
\]

**Theorem 3.3.** If $\int_{S^{n-k-1}} |\det Q(x)|^{-\gamma} \, d\sigma(x) < \infty$ for $\gamma = \frac{n-k}{k}$. Then $T_Q$ is bounded from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p \geq 2\frac{2n-k}{k}$.
Proof. It is enough to show (and in fact equivalent) that the composition \( T_Q T^* f = \hat{d} \mu * f \) maps the dual space \( L^p'(\mathbb{R}^n) \) into \( L^p(\mathbb{R}^n) \) for \( p \geq 2^{(n-k)/k} \). Our strategy is now to define an analytic family \( T_z \) which evaluates at \( z = 0 \) to \( T_Q \) and is bounded from \( L^1 \) to \( L^\infty \) on the line \( \Re z = 1/2 \) and from \( L^2 \) to \( L^2 \) for \( \Re z = -n/k \). A complex interpolation argument will then give the theorem. This is analogous to Stein’s proof of the Tomas-Stein theorem. The main point here is to find a suitable analytic family. To define this analytic family we split variables and write as in the previous section \( x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^{n-k} \). For \( z \in \mathbb{C} \) we put

\[
K_z(x) = \frac{(1 + |\det Q(x_2)|)^z}{\Gamma(n-k+kz)} \hat{d} \mu_Q(x_1, x_2).
\]

A computation shows that the latter expression is a constant multiple of

\[
(1 + |\det Q(x_2)|)^z \frac{\Gamma(n-k+kz)}{\Gamma(n-k+kz)} \det(E + iQ(x_2))^{-1/2} e^{-x_1 \cdot (E+iQ(x_2))^{-1} x_1/2}
\]

We define \( T_z f = K_z * f \). Note that \( T_0 f = c \hat{d} \mu * f \), \( c \neq 0 \), and the family \( T_z \) is analytic in the whole complex plane. For \( (L^1, L^\infty) \)-bounds for \( T_z \) we have to get uniform bounds for \( K_z \) on \( \Re z = 1/2 \). This follows easily from \( (1 + |\det Q(x_2)|)^2 \leq \det(E + Q(x_2)^2) \). For the \( L^2 \)-boundedness we have to bound the Fourier transform of \( K_z \). To compute the Fourier transform of \( K_z \) we first evaluate the Fourier transform with respect to the \( x_1 \)-variable. This gives

\[
\hat{K}_z(\xi_1, \xi_2) = C \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-k}} e^{-ix_2 \cdot \xi_2} \frac{(1 + |\det Q(x_2)|)^z}{\Gamma(n-k+kz)} e^{-\xi_1 \cdot (E+iQ(x_2))\xi_1/2} \ dx_2
\]

Hence to bound \( \hat{K}_z \) it is enough to get bounds on the Fourier transform of \( (1 + |\det Q|)^z \). Now for \( \Re z = -n/k + \varepsilon, \varepsilon > 0 \), we find using polar coordinates \( x_2 = r y, r = |x_2| \) the following bound for \( \|\hat{K}_z\|\infty \):

\[
C \sup_{y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k}} \left| \int_{S^{n-k-1}} \int_0^\infty \frac{(1 + r^k |\det Q(y)|)^z}{\Gamma(n-k+kz)} e^{i r y \cdot \eta} r^{n-k-1} \ dr \ dy \right|
\]

Since we are assuming \( \int_{S^{n-k-1}} |\det Q(y)|^{-n/k} \ d\sigma(y) < \infty \), we see that the above integral is bounded by a constant times

\[
\sup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \left| \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-k+kz)} \int_0^\infty r^{n-k-1}(1 + r^k)^z \ e^{ixr} \ dr \right|
\]

On the line \( \Re z = -n/k \) the function \( r^{n-k-1}(1 + r^k)^z \) is essentially \( r^{-1+kz+n-k} \Gamma \) homogeneous of degree \( -1 + is \). Its Fourier transform is homogeneous of degree \( -is \) and produces a pole at \( z = -n/k \) which
cancels with the Gamma function in front of the last integral. Hence $|\hat{K}_z|$ is bounded.

We note that if we would have been working with the analytic family

$$\tilde{K}_z(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{\Gamma(n-k+kz)} \det(E + Q(x_2)^2)^{z/2} \hat{d}\mu(x_1, x_2)$$

then the above method gives the following

**Corollary 3.4.** If $\int_{S^{n-k-1}} |\det Q(x)|^{-\gamma} \, d\sigma(x) < \infty$ for all $\gamma < \frac{n-k}{k}$, then $T_Q$ is bounded from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p > 2\frac{2n-k}{k}$.

Arguing similarly one can show that if for a suitable polynomial $p(z)$ the $\zeta$-distributions

$$\zeta_z(f) = p(z) \int_{\mathbb{R}^{n-k}} |\det Q(y)|^z f(y) \, dy,$$

has a bounded Fourier transform on the line $\Re(z) = -\frac{n-k}{k}$ then $T_Q$ is bounded from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ ($p$ has only to annihilate finitely many poles of $\hat{\zeta}_z$). Using this observation one can show that in certain cases one has optimal $(L^2, L^p)$-bounds for $T_Q\Gamma$ although the $(L^\infty, L^p)$-bounds fail to hold for some $p > 2n/k$. We provide a few examples in the following.

First we define for $(x, X) \in \mathbb{R}^k \times \text{Sym}(k) \cong \mathbb{R}^n$ with $n = \frac{k(k+3)}{2}$

$$Tf(x, X) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} e^{i(x \cdot \xi + X \cdot \xi)} f(\xi) \, e^{-|\xi|^2/2} \, d\xi.$$  \hfill (9)

Then we have the following theorem whose first part was independently shown in [10] and for the special case $k = 2$ in [7].

**Theorem 3.5.** The operator $T$ has the following properties:

1. $T$ is bounded from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ if $p \geq 2\frac{2n-k}{k}$.
2. $T$ is unbounded as an operator from $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p \leq 2(k+1) = \frac{2n}{k} + k - 1$.

For the proof we will need the Fourier transform of $|\det X|^z, X \in \text{Sym}(k), z \in \mathbb{C}$. This has been computed first by T. Shitani and more recently by Faraut and Satake [13] using the theory of Jordan algebras. To state the result we note first that $\text{Sym}(k) \cap GL(k, \mathbb{R})$ decomposes under the operation $(g, X) \rightarrow gXg^t$ into $k+1$ $GL(k, \mathbb{R})$-orbits $\Omega_j$, $j = 0, \ldots, k\Gamma$ where $\Omega_j$ is the cone of symmetric matrices of signature $(k-j, j)$. Let $\Omega_0$ be the orbit of the unit matrix $E \in \text{Sym}(k)$. Associated
to $\Omega_0$ is the Gamma function
\[
\Gamma_{\Omega_0}(s) = \int_{\Omega_0} e^{-\text{tr}(X)} \left(\det X\right)^{s-\frac{k+1}{2}} \, dX
= (2\pi)^{\frac{k(k-1)}{4}} \prod_{0 \leq j \leq k} \Gamma(s - \frac{j - 1}{2}).
\]

For $0 \leq i \leq k$ we define Zeta distributions
\[
\zeta_i(f, s) = \int_{\Omega_i} f(X) \left|\det X\right|^s \, dX.
\]

The poles here lie on the arithmetic progression $\frac{1}{2}Z \cap (-\infty, -1]$. We have
\[
\zeta_i(f, s - \frac{k + 1}{2}) = (2\pi)^{-\frac{k(k+1)}{2}} e^{\frac{i\pi ks}{2}} \Gamma_{\Omega_0}(s) \sum_{0 \leq i \leq k} u_{i,j}(s) \zeta_j(f, -s),
\]
where $u_{i,j}$ is a polynomial of degree $k$ in $e^{-i\pi s}$. Putting $s = \frac{k+1}{2}(1-z)\Gamma$ then it easily follows that the Fourier transform of
\[
\frac{1}{\Gamma_{\Omega_0}(\frac{k+1}{2}(1-z))} \frac{1}{|\det X|^\frac{k+1}{2}}
\]
is a bounded function in $X \in \text{Sym}(k)$ on the imaginary line $\Re z = 1$ with bounds growing at most exponentially along this line. Hence part (i) follows. For the second part we will show that $\|T1\|_p < \infty$ if and only if $p > 2(k+1)$. In fact since $\|T1\|_p^p = C \int_{\text{Sym}(k)} |\det (E+iX)|^{-p/2+1} \, dX \Gamma$ we find using generalized polar coordinates
\[
\int_{\mathbb{R}^k} \prod_{1 \leq j \leq k} |1 + i\lambda_j|^{-p/2+1} \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} |\lambda_i - \lambda_j| \, d\lambda_1 \ldots d\lambda_k < \infty
\]
Now the worst decay of the integrant is along the coordinate axes. Checking exponents it follows that the last integral is finite if and only if $p > 2(k+1)$.

We remark that one can show that the operator (9) is a bounded operator from $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^{2k+2}(B_R)$ with norm of order $(\log R)^{\frac{1}{2}\pi}\Pi\Gamma$ where $B_R$ is a ball of radius $R$ in $\mathbb{R}^n$ (note that $2k+2$ is an even integer).

As a second example we consider for $m > 1$ the set $M(m, C)$ of complex $m \times m$-matrices which we might consider as a real subspace...
of $\text{Sym}(4m)$ via the following real linear map

$$ Q : M(m, \mathbb{C}) \ni Z = X + iY \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & X & Y \\ 0 & 0 & -Y & X \\ tX & -tY & 0 & 0 \\ tY & tX & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in \text{Sym}(4m), $$

where $X, Y$ denote the real resp. imaginary part of $Z$. Note that for $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ we have $\det(\lambda E + iQ(Z)) = \det(\lambda^2 E + Z^* Z)^2$. It has been shown by E.M. Stein [23] that the Fourier transform of the Zeta distribution

$$ \zeta(f, s) = \int_{M(m, \mathbb{C})} |\det Z|^s f(Z) dZ $$

is given by the $\frac{1}{\Gamma(s)} |\det Z|^{-s-2m} \Gamma \gamma_+(s) = \gamma(s) \gamma(s-2) \ldots \gamma(s-2m+2) \Gamma \gamma(s) = \Gamma(-\frac{3}{2}) / \Gamma(\frac{2s-3}{2})$. Let $k = 4m$ and define for $(x, Z) \in \mathbb{R}^k \times M(m, \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{R}^n \Gamma$ with $n = 2m(m+2)\Gamma$ the oscillatory integral operator

$$ Tf(x, Z) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^k} e^{i(x, \xi + Q(Z) \xi)} f(\xi) e^{-|\xi|^2/2} d\xi. $$

Then we have

**Theorem 3.6.** The operator $T$ has the following properties:

1. $T$ is bounded from $L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ iff $p \geq 2 \frac{n-1}{k}$.
2. $T$ is unbounded as an operator from $L^\infty(\mathbb{R}^k)$ to $L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)$ for $p \leq 2m+1$ ($= 2n + \frac{k}{3} - 1$).

Using polar coordinates associated to the Cartan decomposition corresponding to the symmetric space $SU(n, n)/S(U(n) \times U(n))$ it is not hard to check that we have $T \in L^p$ iff

$$ \int_{\mathbb{R}^n} \frac{h_1 \ldots h_m \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq m}(h_i^2 - h_j^2)^2}{\prod_{1 \leq i \leq m}(1 + h_i^2)^{p-2}} dh_1 \ldots dh_m $$

is finite i.e. $p > 2m + 1$. This confirms the second part of the theorem.

These examples suggest that sharp $L^2$-restriction estimates should hold for most quadratic submanifolds. It would be interesting to find out for which sets inside $\text{Sym}(k)^{n-k}$ for which sharp $L^2$-restriction fails (so far we have only some insight in the case $n-k = 2, 3$).

In the above examples $k$ was always $< n/2$. However there even in case $k = n-3$ examples for which we have optimal ($L^2, L^p$)-bounds but the ($L^\infty, L^p$)-bounds fail for some $p > 2n/k$: An example is provided by

$$ \xi \cdot Q(x) \xi = (x_1 + x_3) \xi_3^{2n-3} + x_1(\xi_1^2 + \xi_3^2 + \ldots + \xi_{n-3}^2)x_3(\xi_3^2 + \xi_1^2 + \ldots + \xi_{n-4}^2) $$

$$ + 2x_2(\xi_1 \xi_2 + \xi_3 \xi_4 + \ldots + \xi_{n-3} \xi_{n-4}) $$
It can be shown that the Fourier transform of the corresponding \(\zeta\)-distribution is essentially a cone multiplier of order \(3/(2n-6)\) hence bounded function. But we do not have \((L^\infty,L^p)\)-boundedness for all \(p > 2n/(n-3)\). To see this one has to check when \(|\det(E+iQ(x))|^{-p/2+1}\) is integrable where \(Q\) is the Hessian of the quadratic form \(\xi \to q(x,\xi)\). Now \(\Gamma E + iQ(x_1-x_3,x_2,x_1+x_3)\) has eigenvalues \(1+2ix_1,1+i(x_1 \pm \sqrt{x_2^2 + x_3^2})\) and we find using polar coordinates in the \(x_2,x_3\)-variables that the \(L^1\)-norm of \(|\det(E+iQ(x))|^{-p/2+1}\) is bounded from below by a multiple of

\[
\int_{x_1>0} \frac{1}{(1 + |x_1|)^{\frac{2n}{2}-1}} \int_{|x_1-r| \leq 1} \frac{r}{(1 + |x_1 + r|)^{\frac{2n}{2}+1}(1 + |x_1 - r|)^{\frac{2n}{2}+1}}^\frac{2n}{2}-1 dx_1.
\]

The last integral is finite iff \(\frac{p}{2} - 1 + \frac{n+1}{2}(\frac{p}{2} - 1) > 2\) i.e. \(p > \frac{2n+2}{n-2}\). For more details and a description of how this examples arises in the context of nonregular orbits under certain Lie group actions we refer to [16]. Finally we mention the following theorem for the case \(k = n - 2\) (see [16] and [7]).

**Theorem 3.7.** If \(B_1, B_2 \in \text{Sym}(n-2)\) are linear independent then for the operator \(T_Q\) corresponding to \(Q(x_1,x_2) = x_1B_1+x_2B_2\) the following statements imply each other

1. \(T_Q\) is bounded from \(L^2(\mathbb{R}^k)\) to \(L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)\) for \(p \geq \frac{2n+2}{n-2}\).
2. \(T_Q1 \in L^p(\mathbb{R}^n)\) for \(p > \frac{2n}{n-2}\).
3. \(\int_{S^1} |\det Q(x)|^{-\gamma} < \infty\) for \(\gamma < \frac{2}{n-2}\).

**References**


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