GLOBAL WELL-POSEDNESS OF THE BENJAMIN–ONO EQUATION IN LOW-REGULARITY SPACES

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1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we consider the Benjamin–Ono initial-value problem

\[ \begin{align*}
\partial_t u + \mathcal{H} \partial_x u + \partial_x (u^2/2) &= 0 \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}; \\
u(0) &= \phi,
\end{align*} \]

where \( \mathcal{H} \) is the Hilbert transform operator defined (on the spaces \( C( \mathbb{R} : H^\sigma) \), \( \sigma \in \mathbb{R} \)) by the Fourier multiplier \(-i \text{ sgn}(\xi)\). The Benjamin–Ono equation is a model for one-dimensional long waves in deep stratified fluids ([1] and [16]) and is completely integrable. The initial-value problem for this equation has been studied extensively for data in the Sobolev spaces \( H^\sigma(\mathbb{R}) \), \( \sigma \geq 0 \). It is known that the Benjamin–Ono initial-value problem has weak solutions in \( H^0(\mathbb{R}) \), \( H^{1/2}(\mathbb{R}) \), and \( H^1(\mathbb{R}) \) (see [5], [25], and [18]) and is globally well-posed in \( H^\sigma(\mathbb{R}) \), \( \sigma \geq 1 \) (see [22], as well as [7], [17], [12], and [8] for earlier local and global well-posedness results in higher regularity spaces). In this paper we prove that the Benjamin–Ono initial-value problem is globally well-posed in \( H^\sigma(\mathbb{R}) \), \( \sigma \geq 0 \).

Let \( H^\infty(\mathbb{R}) = \bigcap_{\sigma=0}^{\infty} H^\sigma(\mathbb{R}) \) with the induced metric. Let \( S^\infty : H^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \to C(\mathbb{R} : H^\infty(\mathbb{R})) \) denote the (nonlinear) mapping that associates to any data \( \phi \in H^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) the corresponding classical solution \( u \in C(\mathbb{R} : H^\infty(\mathbb{R})) \) of the initial-value problem (1.1). We will use the \( L^2 \) conservation law: if \( \phi \in H^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( u = S^\infty(\phi) \), then

\[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} u(x,t)^2 \, dx = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \phi(x)^2 \, dx \text{ for any } t \in \mathbb{R}. \]

For \( T > 0 \) let \( S^\infty_T : H^\infty(\mathbb{R}) \to C([-T,T] : H^\sigma(\mathbb{R})) \) denote the restriction of the mapping \( S^\infty \) to the time interval \([-T,T]\).
Theorem 1.1. (a) Assume $T > 0$. Then the mapping $S^\sigma_T : H^\infty \rightarrow C([-T,T] : H^\sigma_r)$ extends uniquely to a continuous mapping $S^0_T : H^0 \rightarrow C([-T,T] : H^0_r)$ and
\[ ||S^\sigma_T(\phi)(t)||_{H^\sigma_r} = ||\phi||_{H^\sigma_r} \text{ for any } t \in [-T,T], \phi \in H^\sigma_r.\]
The function $S^0_T(\phi)$ solves the initial-value problem \( (1.1) \) in $C([-T,T] : H^{-2}_r)$ for any $\phi \in H^0_r$.

(b) In addition, for any $\sigma \geq 0$, $S^\sigma_T(H^\sigma_r) \subseteq C([-T,T] : H^\sigma_r)$,
\[ ||S^\sigma_T(\phi)||_{C([-T,T];H^\sigma_r)} \leq C(T,\sigma, ||\phi||_{H^\sigma_r}), \]
and the mapping $S^\sigma_T = S^0_T|_{H^\sigma_r} : H^\sigma_r \rightarrow C([-T,T] : H^\sigma_r)$ is continuous.

Clearly, if $T \leq T'$ and $\phi \in H^\sigma_r$, then $S^\sigma_T(\phi)(t) = S^\sigma_{T'}(\phi)(t)$ for any $t \in [-T,T]$. We mention that the flow map $\phi \mapsto S^\sigma_T(\phi)$ fails to be uniformly continuous on bounded sets in $H^\sigma_r$ for any $T > 0$ and $\sigma > 0$; see [13]. In a forthcoming paper [6] we prove a local well-posedness theorem for complex-valued data. See also the very recent papers [9] and [15] (which became available after the submission of this work) for other well-posedness results on the Benjamin-Ono equation and the periodic Benjamin-Ono equation.

We discuss now some of the ingredients in the proof of Theorem 1.1. The main obstruction to simply using bilinear estimates in some $X^{\sigma,b}$ space (in a way similar to the case of the KdV equation in [2] or nonlinear wave equations in [10]) is the lack of control of the interaction between very high and very low frequencies of solutions (cf. [14] and [12]). Following [22], we first construct a gauge transformation that weakens this interaction, in the sense that we will be able to assume that low frequency functions have some additional structure (see the space $Z_0$ defined in Section 3). Even with this low-frequency assumption, the use of standard $X^{\sigma,b}$ spaces for high-frequency functions (i.e., spaces defined by suitably weighted norms in the frequency space) seems to lead inevitably to logarithmic divergences in the modulation variable (see [3]). To avoid these logarithmic divergences, we work with high-frequency spaces that have two components: an $X^{\sigma,b}$-type component measured in the frequency space and a normalized $L^1_xL^2_t$ component measured in the physical space. These types of spaces have been used in the context of wave maps (see, for example, [11], [23], [24], [19], and [20]); we remark that for the physical space component we use a suitable normalization of the local smoothing space $L^1_xL^2_t$ instead of the energy space $L^1_tL^\infty_x$. Then we prove suitable linear and bilinear estimates in these spaces and conclude the proof of Theorem 1.1 using a fixed-point argument.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: in Section 2 we construct our gauge transformation and reduce solving the initial-value problem \( (1.1) \) to solving three easier initial-value problems. The point of this reduction is that the initial data of the resulting three initial-value problems have some special structure at very low frequencies (see the spaces $H^\sigma$ defined in (3.10)). In Sections 3 and 4 we construct our main Banach spaces and prove some of their elementary properties. In Section 5 we prove several linear estimates using these Banach spaces. In Sections 6, 7, and 8 we prove our main bilinear estimates. In Section 9 we prove several bounds for operators defined by multiplication with certain smooth bounded functions (such estimates are delicate in the context of $X^{\sigma,b}$ spaces). Finally, in Section 10 we combine all these estimates and a recursive argument to complete the proof of Theorem 1.1.
2. The gauge transformation

The first step is to construct a gauge transformation to weaken significantly the contribution coming from the low frequencies of the data. Assume $\phi \in H^{\infty}_t$ and $u = S^{\infty}(\phi) \in C(\mathbb{R}; H^{\infty}_x)$. On $L^2(\mathbb{R})$ we define the operators

- $P_{\text{low}}$ defined by the Fourier multiplier $\xi \rightarrow 1_{[-2^0, 2^0]}(\xi)$;
- $P_{\text{high}}$ defined by the Fourier multiplier $\xi \rightarrow 1_{[2^{10}, \infty)}(\xi)$;
- $P_{\pm}$ defined by the Fourier multiplier $\xi \rightarrow 1_{[0, \infty)}(\pm \xi)$.

Let $\phi_0 = P_{\text{low}} \phi \in H^{\infty}_t$, $u_0 = S^{\infty}(\phi_0)$, $\tilde{u} = u - u_0$. Since $||\phi_0||_{H^{\infty}_t} \leq C\sigma||\phi||_{L^2}$ for any $\sigma \geq 0$, it follows from the equation of $u_0$ that

$$
\sup_{t \in [-2, 2]} ||\partial_t \phi^1 \partial_x^2 u_0(., t)||_{L^2_x} \leq C_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2} ||\phi||_{L^2}, \quad \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in [0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}.
$$

Using the equation (1.1),

$$
\partial_t \tilde{u} + H \partial_x^2 \tilde{u} + \partial_x(u_0 \cdot \tilde{u}) + \partial_x(\tilde{u}^2/2) = 0;
\tilde{u}(0) = P_{\text{high}} \phi + P_{\text{high}} \phi.
$$

We apply $P_{\text{high}}$, $P_{\text{high}}$, and $P_{\text{low}}$ to (2.2) to obtain

$$
\partial_t (P_{\text{high}} \tilde{u}) + i \cdot \partial_x^2 (P_{\text{high}} \tilde{u}) + P_{\text{high}} \partial_x(u_0 \cdot \tilde{u}) + P_{\text{high}} \partial_x(\tilde{u}^2/2) = 0;
(P_{\text{high}} \tilde{u})(0) = P_{\text{high}} \phi.
$$

and

$$
\partial_t (P_{\text{low}} \tilde{u}) + H \partial_x^2 (P_{\text{low}} \tilde{u}) + P_{\text{low}} \partial_x(u_0 \cdot \tilde{u}) + P_{\text{low}} \partial_x(\tilde{u}^2/2) = 0;
(P_{\text{low}} \tilde{u})(0) = 0.
$$

We now let

$$
P_{\text{high}} \tilde{u} = e^{-u_0 w^+};
P_{\text{high}} \tilde{u} = e^{u_0 w^-};
P_{\text{low}} \tilde{u} = u_0,
$$

where $U_0$ is a suitable gauge that depends only on $u_0$. As in [22], we define first $U(0, t)$ on the time axis $x = 0$ by the formula

$$
\partial_t U_0(0, t) + \frac{1}{2} H \partial_x u_0(0, t) + \frac{1}{4} u_0^2(0, t) = 0, \quad U_0(0, 0) = 0,
$$

and then we construct $U_0(x, t)$ using the formula

$$
\partial_x U_0(x, t) = \frac{1}{2} u_0(x, t).
$$

It is important to notice that $U_0$ is real-valued, since $\phi_0$ and $u_0$ are both real-valued. Using the equation (1.1) for $u_0 = S^{\infty}(\phi_0)$ and (2.7), we have

$$
\partial_x [\partial_t U_0 + H \partial_x^2 U_0 + (\partial_x U_0)^2] = 0 \quad \text{on} \quad \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}.
$$

Using (2.6) and (2.7) it follows that

$$
\partial_t U_0 = -\frac{1}{2} H \partial_x u_0 - \frac{1}{4} u_0^2 \quad \text{on} \quad \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}.
$$
In particular, in view of (2.7) and (2.8), \( U \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \). In fact, it follows from (2.1), (2.7), and (2.8) that for any integers \( \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \geq 0, (\sigma_1, \sigma_2) \neq (0,0) \),
\[
(2.9) \quad \sup_{t \in [-2,2]} ||\partial_t^\sigma \partial_x^\sigma U_0(\cdot, t)||_{L^2_x} \leq C_{\sigma_1, \sigma_2}||\phi||_{L^2_x}.
\]

We substitute now the formulas \( P_{+\text{high}} \tilde{u} = e^{-it_0}w_+ \) and \( \tilde{u} = e^{-it_0}w_+ + e^{it_0}w_- + w_0 \) in the equation (2.3) for \( P_{+\text{high}} \tilde{u} \); the term \( P_{+\text{high}}(u_0e^{-it_0} \partial_x w_+) \) cancels (using (2.7)), and the result is
\[
(2.10) \quad \begin{cases}
(\partial_t + \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2)w_+ = E_+(w_+, w_-, w_0); \\
w_+(0) = e^{it_0}(0) P_{+\text{high}} \phi,
\end{cases}
\]
where
\[
E_+(w_+, w_-, w_0) = -e^{it_0}P_{+\text{high}}[\partial_x(e^{-it_0}w_+ + e^{it_0}w_- + w_0)/2] \\
- e^{it_0} P_{+\text{high}}[\partial_x(u_0e^{-it_0}w_- + w_0)] \\
+ e^{it_0}(P_{-\text{high}} + P_{\text{low}})(u_0e^{-it_0}\partial_x w_+) + 2it P_{-}[\partial_x^2 w_+] \\
- e^{it_0} P_{+\text{high}}[\partial_x(u_0e^{-it_0}) \cdot w_+] + i(\partial_t U_0 - i\partial_x^2 U_0 - (\partial_x^2 U)^2) \cdot w_+.
\]

Since \( w_+ = e^{it_0}P_{+\text{high}}(e^{-it_0}w_+), w_- = e^{-it_0}P_{-\text{high}}(e^{it_0}w_-), \) and \( w_0 = P_{\text{low}}(w_0) \) (see (2.5)), we use (2.7) and (2.8) to rewrite \( E_+(w_+, w_-, w_0) \) in the form
\[
(2.11) \quad \begin{cases}
(\partial_t + \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2)w_- = E_-(w_+, w_-, w_0); \\
w_-(0) = e^{-it_0}(0) P_{-\text{high}} \phi,
\end{cases}
\]
where
\[
E_-(w_+, w_-, w_0) = -e^{-it_0}P_{-\text{high}}[\partial_x(e^{-it_0}w_+ + e^{it_0}w_- + w_0)/2] \\
- e^{-it_0} P_{-\text{high}}[\partial_x[u_0 \cdot P_{-\text{high}}(e^{it_0}w_-) + u_0 \cdot P_{\text{low}}(w_0)]] \\
+ e^{it_0}(P_{-\text{high}} + P_{\text{low}})[\partial_x(u_0 \cdot P_{+\text{high}}(e^{it_0}w_+))] \\
+ 2it P_{-}[\partial_x^2(e^{it_0}P_{+\text{high}}(e^{-it_0}w_-))] \\
- P_{-}\partial_x u_0 \cdot w_-.
\]

A similar computation using the equation (2.3) for \( P_{-\text{high}} \tilde{u} \) gives
\[
(2.12) \quad \begin{cases}
(\partial_t + \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2)w_- = E_-(w_+, w_-, w_0); \\
w_-(0) = e^{-it_0}(0) P_{-\text{high}} \phi,
\end{cases}
\]
where
\[
E_-(w_+, w_-, w_0) = -e^{-it_0}P_{-\text{high}}[\partial_x(e^{-it_0}w_+ + e^{it_0}w_- + w_0)/2] \\
- e^{-it_0} P_{-\text{high}}[\partial_x[u_0 \cdot P_{-\text{high}}(e^{it_0}w_-) + u_0 \cdot P_{\text{low}}(w_0)]] \\
+ e^{it_0}(P_{+\text{high}} + P_{\text{low}})[\partial_x(u_0 \cdot P_{-\text{high}}(e^{it_0}w_+))] \\
- 2it P_{+}[\partial_x^2(e^{it_0}P_{-\text{high}}(e^{-it_0}w_-))] \\
- P_{-}\partial_x u_0 \cdot w_-.
\]

Finally, using (2.4),
\[
(2.14) \quad \begin{cases}
(\partial_t + \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2)w_0 = E_0(w_+, w_-, w_0); \\
w_0(0) = 0,
\end{cases}
\]
where
\[
E_0(w_+, w_-, w_0) = - \frac{1}{2} P_{\text{low}}[\partial_x [(e^{-it_0}w_+ + e^{it_0}w_- + w_0)^2 - u_0^2]].
\]

We summarize our construction in the following lemma.
Lemma 2.1. Assume $\phi \in H^\infty_r$ and $u = S^\infty(\phi) \in C(\mathbb{R} : H^\infty_r)$. Then

$$u = e^{-it\xi_0}w_+ + e^{-it\xi_0}w_- + w_0 + u_0,$$

where $u_0 = S^\infty(P_{\text{low}}(\phi))$ satisfies (2.1), $U_0$ satisfies (2.9), and $w_+, w_-$, and $w_0$ satisfy the equations (2.10), (2.12), and (2.14), where $E_+, E_-$, and $E_0$ are as in (2.11), (2.13), and (2.15).

Remark. The expressions $E_+$ and $E_-$ in (2.11) and (2.13) appear complicated due to the various terms. We observe however that only the nonlinear terms in the first lines are difficult to handle: the terms in the second, third, and fourth lines are essentially of the form

$$P_\pm [\text{smooth function} \cdot P_\pm (\text{rough function})].$$

Such expressions have a strong smoothing effect on the rough function. Also, in the term in the fifth line, the derivative acts on the smooth function.

3. The Banach spaces

In this section we construct our main resolution spaces. In view of the $L^2$ conservation law (1.2), it will suffice to construct the solution on the time interval $[-1,1]$. The resolution spaces we construct below are implicitly adapted to this restriction in time.\footnote{However, this time restriction is not exact; we do not multiply by cutoff functions in $t$ in the definition of the resolution spaces, since this would not be compatible with the atomic decompositions (4.1) and (4.2).}

The factors $l$ in (2.2), the restriction $j \geq 0$ in all the definitions, and the operators $I - \partial_x^2$ in (2.11) are related to the uncertainty principle satisfied by functions that are essentially supported in $\mathbb{R} \times [-1,1]$. This implicit time restriction, which is needed for the $L^2_1 L^\infty_r$ bound in Lemma 4.2, creates a significant distinction between frequencies that are $\leq 1$ (for which the dispersive factor $\omega(\xi)$ is $\leq 1$, thus negligible in view of the uncertainty principle) and frequencies that are $\geq 1$. Our spaces reflect this distinction (see also the definitions of the sets $D_{k,j}$ and the factors $A_k$ below).

Let $\eta_0 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0,1]$ denote an even smooth function supported in $[-8/5, 8/5]$ and equal to 1 in $[-5/4, 5/4]$. For $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ let $\chi_l(\xi) = \eta_0(\xi/2^l) - \eta_0(\xi/2^{l-1})$, $\chi_l$ supported in $\{\xi : |\xi| \in [(5/8) \cdot 2^l, (8/5) \cdot 2^l]\}$, and

$$\chi_{[l_1, l_2]} = \sum_{l = l_1}^{l_2} \chi_l \text{ for any } l_1 \leq l_2 \in \mathbb{Z}.$$  

For simplicity of notation, let $\eta_l = \chi_l$ if $l \geq 1$ and $\eta_l \equiv 0$ if $l \leq -1$. Also, for $l_1 \leq l_2 \in \mathbb{Z}$ let

$$\eta_{[l_1, l_2]} = \sum_{l = l_1}^{l_2} \eta_l \text{ and } \eta_{\leq l_2} = \sum_{l = -\infty}^{l_2} \eta_l.$$  

For any integer $k \geq 0$ and $\phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R})$ we define the operator $P_k$ by the formula

$$P_k \phi(\xi) = \eta_k(\xi) \hat{\phi}(\xi).$$

By a slight abuse of notation we also define the operators $P_k$ on $L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$ by the formula $F(P_ku)(\xi, \tau) = \eta_k(\xi)F(u)(\xi, \tau)$.

Let $Z_+ = \mathbb{Z} \cap [0, \infty)$. For $\xi \in \mathbb{R}$ let

$$\omega(\xi) = -\xi |\xi|.$$  

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For \( l \in \mathbb{Z} \) let \( I_l = \{ \xi \in \mathbb{R} : |\xi| \in [2^{l-1}, 2^{l+1}] \} \). For \( l \in [0, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z} \) let \( \tilde{I}_l = [-2, 2) \) if \( l = 0 \) and \( \tilde{I}_l = I_l \) if \( l \geq 1 \). For \( k \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( j \geq 0 \) let

\[
D_{k,j} = \{ (\xi, \tau) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : \xi \in I_{kj}, \tau - \omega(\xi) \in \tilde{I}_j \} \text{ if } k \geq 1;
\]

\[
D_{k,j} = \{ (\xi, \tau) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : \xi \in I_{kj}, \tau \in \tilde{I}_j \} \text{ if } k \leq 0.
\]

We define first the Banach spaces \( X_k = X_k(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}), k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) for \( k \geq 1 \) we define

\[
X_k = \{ f \in L^2 : f \text{ supported in } I_k \times \mathbb{R} \}
\]

\[
||f||_{X_k} : = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} ||\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) f(\xi, \tau)||_{L^2_x} < \infty,
\]

where

\[
\beta_{k,j} = 1 + 2^{(j-2k)/2}.
\]

The precise choice of the coefficients \( \beta_{k,j} \) is important in order for all the bilinear estimates (7.1), (7.2), (8.1), and (8.2) to hold. Notice that \( 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} \approx 2^j \) when \( k \) is small. For \( k = 0 \) we define

\[
X_0 = \{ f \in L^2 : f \text{ supported in } \tilde{I}_0 \times \mathbb{R} \}
\]

\[
||f||_{X_0} : = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{1} 2^{-j-k'} ||\eta_j(\tau) \chi_k(\xi) f(\xi, \tau)||_{L^2_x} < \infty.
\]

The spaces \( X_k \) are not sufficient for our purpose, due to various logarithmic divergences. For \( k \geq 100 \) and \( k = 0 \) we also define the Banach spaces \( Y_k = Y_k(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \). Let \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( \mathcal{F}_1 \) denote the Fourier transform operators on \( S'(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \) and \( S'(\mathbb{R}) \), respectively. For \( k \geq 100 \) we define

\[
Y_k = \{ f \in L^2 : f \text{ supported in } \bigcup_{j=0}^{k-1} D_{k,j} \}
\]

\[
||f||_{Y_k} : = 2^{-k/2} ||\mathcal{F}^{-1}[(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i) f(\xi, \tau)]||_{L^1_x L^2_x} < \infty.
\]

For \( k = 0 \) we define

\[
Y_0 = \{ f \in L^2 : f \text{ supported in } \tilde{I}_0 \times \mathbb{R} \}
\]

\[
||f||_{Y_0} : = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^j ||\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\eta_j(\tau) f(\xi, \tau)]||_{L^1_x L^2_x} < \infty.
\]

Then we define

\[
Z_k := X_k \text{ if } 1 \leq k \leq 99 \text{ and } Z_k := X_k + Y_k \text{ if } k \geq 100 \text{ or } k = 0.
\]

The spaces \( Z_k \) are our basic Banach spaces. The spaces \( X_k \) are \( X^{\sigma,b} \)-type spaces; the spaces \( Y_k \) are relevant due to the local smoothing inequality

\[
||\partial_x u||_{L^\infty_t L^2_x} \leq C ||(\partial_t + \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2) u||_{L^1_t L^2_x} \text{ for any } u \in S(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}).
\]

Remark. For \( k \in [1, 99] \cap \mathbb{Z} \) we could define the spaces \( Y_k \) as in (3.5) and let \( Z_k := X_k + Y_k \). This is not necessary, however, in view of Lemma (4.1b) below.
In some estimates we will also need the space \( \mathcal{Z}_0 \), \( \mathcal{Z}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{Z}_0 \),

\[
\mathcal{Z}_0 = \{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) : f \text{ supported in } I_0 \times \mathbb{R} \}.
\]

(3.8)

\[ ||f||_{\mathcal{Z}_0} := \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^j ||\eta_j(\tau)f(\xi, \tau)||_{L^2_{\xi,\tau}} < \infty. \]

We also define the space \( B_0(\mathbb{R}) \) by

\[
\mathcal{B}_0 = \{ f \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) : f \text{ supported in } I_0 \}
\]

(3.9)

\[ ||f||_{\mathcal{B}_0} := \inf_{f = g + h} ||F^{-1}(g)||_{L^1_{\xi,\tau}} + \sum_{k' = -\infty}^{1} 2^{-k'} ||\chi_{k'} \cdot h||_{L^2_{\xi,\tau}} < \infty. \]

For \( k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) let

\[
\begin{align*}
A_k(\xi, \tau) &= \tau - \omega(\xi) + i \text{ if } k \geq 1; \\
A_k(\xi, \tau) &= \tau + i \text{ if } k = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

For \( \sigma \geq 0 \) we define the Banach spaces \( \mathcal{H}^{\sigma} = \mathcal{H}^{\sigma}(\mathbb{R}) \), \( F^{\sigma} = F^{\sigma}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \), and \( N^{\sigma} = N^{\sigma}(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \):

(3.10)

\[
\mathcal{H}^{\sigma} = \{ \phi \in L^2 : ||\phi||_{\mathcal{H}^{\sigma}} := ||\eta_0 \cdot F_1(\phi)||_{\mathcal{B}_0} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} 2^{2\sigma k} ||\eta_k \cdot F_1(\phi)||_{L^2_{\xi,\tau}} < \infty \},
\]

(3.11)

\[
F^{\sigma} = \{ u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) : ||u||_{F^{\sigma}} := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{2\sigma k} ||\eta_k(\xi)(I - \partial^2_\tau)F(u)||_{L^2_{\xi,\tau}} < \infty \},
\]

and

(3.12)

\[
N^{\sigma} = \{ u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) : ||u||_{N^{\sigma}} := \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} 2^{2\sigma k} ||\eta_k(\xi)A_k(\xi, \tau)^{-1}F(u)||_{L^2_{\xi,\tau}} < \infty \}.
\]

4. Properties of the spaces \( \mathcal{Z}_k \)

We start with some basic properties of the spaces \( \mathcal{Z}_k \). Using the definitions, if \( k \geq 1 \) and \( f_k \in \mathcal{Z}_k \), then \( f_k \) can be written in the form

(4.1)

\[
\begin{align*}
f_k &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_{k,j} + g_k; \\
\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} ||f_{k,j}||_{L^2} + ||g_k||_{L^2} \leq 2||f_k||_{\mathcal{Z}_k},
\end{align*}
\]

such that \( f_{k,j} \) is supported in \( D_{k,j} \) and \( g_k \) is supported in \( \bigcup_{j=0}^{k-1} D_{k,j} \) (if \( k \leq 99 \), then \( g_k \equiv 0 \)). If \( f_0 \in \mathcal{Z}_0 \), then \( f_0 \) can be written in the form

(4.2)

\[
\begin{align*}
f_0 &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k'=\infty}^{1} f_{0,j}^{k'} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} g_{0,j}; \\
\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k'=\infty}^{k} 2^{j-k'} ||f_{0,j}^{k'}||_{L^2} + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{j} ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j})||_{L^2_{\xi,\tau}} \leq 2||f_0||_{\mathcal{Z}_0},
\end{align*}
\]

such that \( f_{0,j}^{k'} \) is supported in \( D_{k',j} \) and \( g_{0,j} \) is supported in \( I_0 \times I_j \).
Lemma 4.1. (a) If $m, m' : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{C}$, $k \geq 0$, and $f_k \in Z_k$, then

\begin{equation}
\|m(\xi) f_k(\xi, \tau)\|_{Z_k} \leq C \|F^{-1}_1(m)\|_{L^1(\mathbb{R})} \|f_k\|_{Z_k};
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}
\|m'(\tau) f_k(\xi, \tau)\|_{Z_k} \leq C \|m'\|_{L^\infty(\mathbb{R})} \|f_k\|_{Z_k}.
\end{equation}

(b) If $k \geq 1$, $j \geq 0$, and $f_k \in Z_k$, then

\begin{equation}
\|\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) f_k(\xi, \tau)\|_{X_k} \leq C \|f_k\|_{Z_k}.
\end{equation}

(c) If $k \geq 1$, $j \in [0, k]$, and $f_k$ is supported in $I_k \times \mathbb{R}$, then

\begin{equation}
\|F^{-1}(\eta \leq j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) f_k(\xi, \tau))\|_{L^1 L^2} \leq C \|F^{-1}(f_k)\|_{L^1 L^2}.
\end{equation}

Proof of Lemma 4.1. Part (a) follows directly from Plancherel’s theorem and the definitions.

For part (b), we may assume $k \geq 100$, $f_k = g_k \in Y_k$, and $j \leq k$. We notice that if $g_k \in Y_k$, then $g_k$ can be written in the form

\begin{equation}
g_k(\xi, \tau) = 2^{k/2}\chi_{|k-1,k+1]}(\xi) (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i) \eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ix\xi} h(x, \tau) dx;
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}\|g_k\|_{Y_k} = C \|h\|_{L^1 L^2}.
\end{equation}

The inequality in part (b) follows easily since $|\{\xi \in I_k : |	au - \omega(\xi)| \leq 2^{j+1}\}| \leq C 2^{j-k}$, see (3.1).

For part (c), using Plancherel’s theorem, it suffices to prove that

\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ix\xi} \chi_{|k-1,k+1]}(\xi) \eta \leq j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) d\xi \right\|_{L^1 L^\infty} \leq C.
\end{equation}

In proving (4.7), we may assume $k \geq 100$. Then the function in the left-hand side of (4.7) is not zero only if $\tau \approx 2^{2k}$. Simple estimates using the change of variable $\tau - \omega(\xi) = \alpha$ and integration by parts show that

\begin{equation}
\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ix\xi} \chi_{|k-1,k+1]}(\xi) \eta \leq j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) d\xi \right| \leq C \frac{2^{j-k}}{1 + (2^{j-k})^2}
\end{equation}

if $\tau \approx 2^{2k}$, which suffices to prove (4.7). □

Using (1.1) and Lemma 4.1(b), (c), it follows easily (see the proof of Lemma 5.2 for a similar argument) that if $k \geq 1$ and $(I - \partial_x^2)^j f_k \in Z_k$, then $f_k$ can be written in the form

\begin{equation}
f_k = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} f_{k,j} + g_k;
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} \||I - \partial_x^2||f_{k,j}||_{L^2} + \||I - \partial_x^2||g_k||_{Y_k} \leq C \||I - \partial_x^2||f_k||_{Z_k},
\end{equation}

such that $f_{k,j}$ is supported in $D_{k,j}$ and $g_k$ is supported in $\bigcup_{j=0}^{k-20} D_{k,j}$ (if $k \leq 99$, then $g_k \equiv 0$). We prove now several estimates using the spaces $Z_k$.

Lemma 4.2. (a) If $k \geq 0$, $t \in \mathbb{R}$, and $f_k \in Z_k$, then

\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_k(\xi, \tau) e^{i\tau t} d\tau \right\|_{L_t^2} \leq C \|f_k\|_{Z_k} \text{ if } k \geq 1;
\end{equation}

\begin{equation}\left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_0(\xi, \tau) e^{i\tau t} d\tau \right\|_{B_t^0} \leq C \|f_0\|_{Z_0} \text{ if } k = 0.
\end{equation}

As a consequence,

\begin{equation}F^\sigma \subseteq C(\mathbb{R} : \tilde{H}^\sigma) \text{ for any } \sigma \geq 0.
\end{equation}
(b) If $k \geq 1$ and $(I - \partial_x^2)f_k \in Z_k$, then
\begin{equation}
||F^{-1}(f_k)||_{L_x^2 L_t^\infty} \leq C 2^{k/2} ||(I - \partial_x^2)f_k||_{L_x^2}.
\end{equation}
(c) If $k \geq 1$ and $f_k \in Z_k$, then
\begin{equation}
||F^{-1}(f_k)||_{L_x^2 L_t^\infty} \leq C 2^{-k/2} ||f_k||_{Z_k}.
\end{equation}

**Proof of Lemma**

For part (a), $k \geq 1$, we use the representation (4.11). Assume first that $f_k = f_{k,j}$. Then
\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_R f_{k,j}(\xi, \tau) e^{itr} d\tau \right\|_{L_x^2} \leq C \left\| f_{k,j}(\xi, \tau) \right\|_{L_x^2} \leq C 2^{j/2} \left\| f_{k,j} \right\|_{L_x^2},
\end{equation}
which proves (4.9) in this case.

Assume now that $k \geq 100$, $f_k = g_k \in Y_k$, and write $g_k$ as in (4.6). We define the modified Hilbert transform operator
\begin{equation}
\mathcal{L}_k(g)(\mu) = \int_R g(\tau)(\tau - \mu + i)^{-1} \eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \mu) d\tau, \quad g \in L^2(\mathbb{R}).
\end{equation}
Clearly, $||\mathcal{L}_k||_{L^2 \rightarrow L^2} \leq C$, uniformly in $k$. We examine the formula (4.6) and let $h^*(x, \mu) = \mathcal{L}_k[e^{itx} h(x, \tau)](\mu)$, $||h^*||_{L_x^1 L_t^\infty} \leq C ||h||_{L_x^1 L_t^\infty}$. Then, using (4.6), the Minkowski inequality, and a change of variables,
\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_R g_k(\xi, \tau) e^{itr} d\tau \right\|_{L_x^2} \leq C 2^{k/2} \left\| \chi_{[k-1,k+1]}(\xi) \int_R e^{-ix\xi} h^*(x, \omega(\xi)) dx \right\|_{L_x^2} \leq C 2^{-k/2} ||h^*||_{L_x^1 L_t^\infty} \leq C ||g_k||_{Y_k},
\end{equation}
which completes the proof of (4.10) in the case $k \geq 1$.

Assume now $k = 0$. We use the representation (4.2). Assume first that $f_0 = f_{0,j}$ is supported in $D_{k,j}$, $||f_0||_{Z_0} \approx 2^{-k} ||f_{0,j}||_{L^2}$. Then
\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_R f_{0,j}(\xi, \tau) e^{itr} d\tau \right\|_{L^2_{\mu}} \leq C 2^{-k} \left\| \int_R f_{0,j}(\xi, \tau) d\tau \right\|_{L_x^2} \leq C 2^{-k} 2^{j/2} ||f_{0,j}||_{L^2},
\end{equation}
which suffices.

Assume now that $f_0 = g_{0,j}$ is supported in $\tilde{I}_0 \times \tilde{I}_j$, $||f_0||_{Z_0} \approx 2^j ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j})||_{L_x^1 L_t^\infty}$. Then
\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_R g_{0,j}(\xi, \tau) e^{itr} d\tau \right\|_{L^2_{\mu}} \leq C ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j})||_{L_x^1 L_t^\infty} \leq C 2^{j/2} ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j})||_{L_x^1 L_t^\infty},
\end{equation}
which completes the proof of part (a).

For part (b) we use the representation (4.8). Assume first that $f_k = f_{k,j}$ and let $f_{k,j}(\xi, \mu) = f_{k,j}(\xi, \mu + \omega(\xi))$. By integration by parts, the left-hand side of (4.11) is dominated by
\begin{equation}
\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} \frac{C}{n^2 + 1} \left\| \int_{\tilde{I}_j} \left( I - \partial_x^2 \right) f_{k,j}(\xi, \mu) e^{ix\xi} e^{it\omega(\xi)} d\xi \right\|_{L_x^2 L_t^\infty} d\mu.
\end{equation}
The bound (4.11) now follows from the standard maximal function estimate
\begin{equation}
\left\| \int_R g(\xi) e^{ix\xi} e^{it\omega(\xi)} d\xi \right\|_{L_x^2 L_t^\infty} \leq C 2^{k/2} ||g||_{L_x^2}.
\end{equation}
for any function $g$ supported in $I_k$; see [9] Theorem 2.7. In fact, the argument above and (4.15) show that if $f_k \in X_k$, then

$$\|\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_k (\xi, \tau) e^{ix\xi e^{it\tau}} d\xi d\tau\|_{L^2_x L^\infty_T([-1/2,1/2]^2]} \leq C 2^{k/2} \|f_k\|_{X_k}.$$  

Remark. The inequality (4.11) is relevant only when $j \leq k$. For $j \geq k$ the Sobolev imbedding theorem easily gives a stronger estimate.

Assume now that $k \geq 100$, $f_k = g_k$, $(I - \partial^2_\tau) g_k \in Y_k$. By integration by parts, the left-hand side of (4.11) is dominated by

$$\sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} C \|\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} (I - \partial^2_\tau) g_k (\xi, \tau) e^{ix\xi e^{it\tau}} d\xi d\tau\|_{L^2_x L^\infty_T([-1/2,1/2]^2]}.$$  

We write now $(I - \partial^2_\tau) g_k$ as in (4.6). In view of (4.6) and the Minkowski inequality (notice that $(I - \partial^2_\tau) g_k$ can be thought of as a superposition in $y_0$ of functions of the form $2^{k/2} \chi_{[1-k,1]}(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} \eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \cdot e^{-ixy_0} h(y_0, \tau)$), it suffices to prove that if

$$f(\xi, \tau) = 2^{k/2} \chi_{[1-k,1]}(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} \eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \cdot h(\tau),$$  

then

$$\|\int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f(\xi, \tau) e^{ix\xi e^{it\tau}} d\xi d\tau\|_{L^2_x L^\infty_T([-1/2,1/2]^2]} \leq C 2^{k/2} \|h\|_{L^2_T}.$$  

Since $k \geq 100$ and $|\xi| \in [2^{k-2}, 2^{k+2}]$, we may assume that the function $h$ in (4.17) is supported in the set $\{\tau : |\tau| \in [2^{k-10}, 2^{k+10}]\}$. Let $h_+ = h \cdot 1_{(0, \infty)}$, $h_- = h \cdot 1_{(-\infty,0)}$, and define the corresponding functions $f_+$ and $f_-$ as in (4.17). By symmetry, it suffices to prove the bound (4.15) for the function $f_+$, which is supported in the set $\{(\xi, \tau) : \xi \in [-2^{k+2}, -2^{k-2}], \tau \in [2^{k-10}, 2^{k+10}]\}$. In view of (3.1), $\tau - \omega(\xi) = \tau - \xi^2$ on the support of $f_+$, and $f_+(\xi, \tau) = 0$ unless $|\sqrt{\tau} + \xi| \leq C$. Let (by freezing $\xi = -\sqrt{\tau}$)

$$f_+(\xi, \tau) = 2^{k/2} \chi_{[1-k,1]}(-\sqrt{\tau})(\tau - \xi^2 + (\sqrt{\tau} + \xi^2 + i\sqrt{\tau} 2^{-k})^{-1} \cdot \eta_{\leq k}(\sqrt{\tau} + \xi) \cdot h_+(\tau).$$  

Simple estimates show that, with $\mu = |\tau - \xi^2| + 1$,

$$|f_+(\xi, \tau) - f_+(\xi, \tau)| \leq C 2^{k/2} \|h_+(\tau)\|_{L^2_T} \left(\frac{n_{\leq k+5}(\mu)}{\mu} \left(\frac{1}{\mu} + \frac{\mu}{2}\right)\right).$$  

As in the proof of Lemma 4.1 b), it follows that

$$\|f_+ - f'_+\|_{X_k} \leq C \|h_+\|_{L^2_T}.$$  

Thus, using (4.16), $\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_+ - f'_+):L^2_x L^\infty_T([-1/2,1/2]^2]} \leq C 2^{k/2} \|h_+\|_{L^2_T}$. To estimate $\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f'_+)\|_{L^2_x L^\infty_T([-1/2,1/2]^2]}$, we make the change of variables $\xi = -\sqrt{\tau} + \mu$. Then

$$\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f'_+) (x, t) = 2^{k/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}} h_+(\tau)(2\sqrt{\tau})^{-1} \chi_{[1-k,1]}(-\sqrt{\tau}) e^{it\tau} e^{-ix\sqrt{\tau}} d\tau$$

$$\times \int_{\mathbb{R}} \eta_0(\mu)(\mu + i2^{k+1})^{-1} e^{ix\mu} d\mu.$$  

The absolute value of the integral in $\mu$ in (4.20) is bounded by $C$. We make the change of variables $\tau = \theta^2$ in the first integral and use the bound (4.15). It follows that $\|\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f'_+)\|_{L^2_x L^\infty_T([-1/2,1/2]^2]} \leq C 2^{k/2} \|h_+\|_{L^2_T}$, which completes the proof of (4.18).
For part (c) we use the representation \( (4.11) \). Assume first that \( f_k = f_{k,j} \) and let \( f_{k,j}^b(\xi,\mu) = f_{k,j}(\xi,\mu + \omega(\xi)) \). It suffices to prove the stronger bound

\[
\left\| \int_{D_{k,j}} f_{k,j}(\xi,\tau)e^{ix0\xi}e^{it\tau} d\xi d\tau \right\|_{L_t^2} \leq C2^{-k/2}2^{j/2}||f_{k,j}||_{L^2},
\]

for any \( x_0 \in \mathbb{R} \). Using Plancherel’s theorem, duality, and the Hölder inequality, the left-hand side of the inequality above is dominated by

\[
C \sup_{|h|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}=1} \int_{I_k \times I_j} |f_{k,j}^b(\xi,\mu)| \cdot |h(\mu + \omega(\xi))| \, d\xi d\mu \leq C \sup_{|h|_{L^2(\mathbb{R})}=1} \left( \int_{I_k} \left( \int_{I_k} |f_{k,j}^b(\xi,\mu)|^2 \, d\xi \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{I_k} |h(\mu + \omega(\xi))|^2 \, d\xi \right)^{1/2} \right) \, d\mu \leq C2^{-k/2}2^{j/2} \left( \int_{I_k \times I_j} |f_{k,j}^b(\xi,\mu)|^2 \, d\xi d\mu \right)^{1/2},
\]

as desired.

Assume now that \( k \geq 100 \), \( f_k = g_k \in Y_k \) and write \( g_k \) as in \( (4.6) \). Using Plancherel’s theorem and the Minkowski inequality (see the explanation preceding \( (4.17) \)), it suffices to prove that

\[
(4.21) \quad \left| \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{ix0\xi} \chi_{[k-1,k+1]}(\xi) (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} \eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \, d\xi \right| \leq C2^{-k},
\]

uniformly in \( x_0 \) and \( \tau \) (assuming \( k \geq 100 \)). We may assume \( |\tau| \in [2^{2k-10}, 2^{2k+10}] \) and, by symmetry, \( \tau \geq 0 \). Then the variable \( \xi \) in the integral in \( (4.21) \) is in the interval \([-\sqrt{\tau} - C, -\sqrt{\tau} + C]\) and \( \tau - \omega(\xi) = \tau - \xi^2 \). As in part (b), see \( (4.19) \), we replace the integrand \( 1_{(-\infty,0]}(\xi) \chi_{[k-1,k+1]}(\xi) (\tau - \xi^2 + (\sqrt{\tau} + \xi)^2 + i(\sqrt{\tau} + \xi^2 - \xi)\eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \xi^2)) \) with \( \chi_{[k-1,k+1]}(-\sqrt{\tau}) (\tau - \xi^2 + (\sqrt{\tau} + \xi)^2 + i(\sqrt{\tau} - \xi))^2 \eta_{\leq k}(\tau - \xi^2) \) at the expense of an error dominated by

\[
C[2^{-k} + (2^{2k}|\sqrt{\tau} + \xi^2 + (\sqrt{\tau} - \xi)|^{1-1}|1_{[0,C]}(|\sqrt{\tau} + \xi|)].
\]

The \( L^1_\xi \) norm of this error is \( \leq C2^{-k} \). Then we make the change of variables \( \xi = -\sqrt{\tau} + \mu \) and use the uniform boundedness of the integral in \( \mu \) in \( (4.20) \). The bound \( (4.21) \) follows. \( \square \)

5. Linear estimates

For any \( u \in C(\mathbb{R} : L^2) \) let \( \tilde{u}(.,t) \in C(\mathbb{R} : L^2) \) denote its partial Fourier transform with respect to the variable \( x \). For \( \phi \in L^2(\mathbb{R}) \) let \( W(t)\phi \in C(\mathbb{R} : L^2) \) denote the solution of the free Benjamin–Ono evolution given by

\[
(W(t)\phi)(\xi, t) = e^{it\omega(\xi)}\tilde{\phi}(\xi),
\]

where \( \omega(\xi) \) is defined in \( (6.1) \). Assume \( \psi : \mathbb{R} \to [0, 1] \) is an even smooth function supported in the interval \([-8/5, 8/5]\) and equal to 1 in the interval \([-5/4, 5/4]\) and let \( \varphi = \psi - \psi'' \in S(\mathbb{R}) \).

**Lemma 5.1.** If \( \sigma \geq 0 \) and \( \phi \in \tilde{H}^{\sigma} \), then

\[
||\psi(t) \cdot (W(t)\phi)||_{\tilde{F}^{\sigma}} \leq C||\phi||_{\tilde{H}^{\sigma}}.
\]
Proof of Lemma 5.1. A straightforward computation shows that
\[ F(5.2) \]
\[ \mathcal{F}[\psi(t) \cdot (W(t)\phi)](\xi, \tau) = \hat{\psi}(\tau - \omega(\xi)). \]
Then, directly from the definitions,
\[ F(5.3) \]
\[ \|\psi(t) \cdot (W(t)\phi)\|_{F^\sigma}^2 = \sum_{k \in \mathbb{Z}^+} 2^{2skk}\|\psi_k(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{L^2_k}^2 \]
\[ \leq \sum_{k=1}^\infty 2^{2skk}\|\psi_k(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{L^2_k}^2 + \|\eta_0(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{L^2_0}^2. \]

Since \( \phi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}) \), for any \( k \geq 1 \)
\[ F(5.4) \]
\[ \|\eta_k(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{L^2_k} \leq C\|\eta_k \cdot \hat{\phi}\|_{L^2}. \]
For \( k = 0 \), write \( \eta_0 \cdot \hat{\phi} = g + \sum_{k' < 1} h_{k'}, \) \( h_{k'} \) supported in \( I_{k'} \) and
\[ F(5.5) \]
\[ \|F_1^{-1}(g)\|_{L^1} + \sum_{k' \leq 1} 2^{-k'}\|h_{k'}\|_{L^2} \leq 2\|\eta_0 \cdot \hat{\phi}\|_{B_0}. \]

Then
\[ F(5.6) \]
\[ \|g(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{L^1} \leq \|g(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau)\|_{Y_0} + \|g(\xi)[\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) - \hat{\phi}(\tau)]\|_{X_0} \]
\[ \leq C\|F_1^{-1}(g)\|_{L^1} + C\|g(\xi)\xi^2(1 + |\tau|)^{-4}\|_{X_0} \leq C\|F_1^{-1}(g)\|_{L^1}. \]

Also,
\[ F(5.7) \]
\[ \|h_{k'}(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{L^1} \leq \|h_{k'}(\xi)\hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))\|_{X_0} \leq C2^{-k'}\|h_{k'}\|_{L^2}. \]
Lemma 5.1 follows from 5.4. \( \square \)

Lemma 5.2. If \( \sigma \geq 0 \) and \( u \in N^\sigma \cap C(\mathbb{R} : H^{-2}) \), then
\[ F(5.8) \]
\[ \left\| \psi(t) \cdot \int_0^t W(t - s)(u(s))ds \right\|_{F^\sigma} \leq C\|u\|_{N^\sigma}. \]

Proof of Lemma 5.2. A straightforward computation shows that
\[ F(5.9) \]
\[ \mathcal{F}\left[\psi(t) \cdot \int_0^t W(t - s)(u(s))ds\right](\xi, \tau) = c \int_{\mathbb{R}} \mathcal{F}(u)(\xi, \tau') \frac{\hat{\psi}(\tau - \tau') - \hat{\psi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))}{\tau' - \omega(\xi)} d\tau'. \]
For \( k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \) let \( f_k(\xi, \tau') = \mathcal{F}(u)(\xi, \tau')\eta_k(\xi)A_k(\xi, \tau')^{-1} \). For \( f_k \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \) let
\[ F(5.10) \]
\[ T(f_k)(\xi, \tau) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_k(\xi, \tau') \frac{\hat{\phi}(\tau - \tau') - \hat{\phi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))}{\tau' - \omega(\xi)} A_k(\xi, \tau') d\tau'. \]
In view of the definitions, it suffices to prove that
\[ F(5.11) \]
\[ \|T\|_{L^1} \leq C \] uniformly in \( k \in \mathbb{Z}^+. \)

We consider first the case \( k \geq 1 \). To prove 5.11, we use the representation 4.1. Assume first that \( f_k = f_{k,j} \) is a function supported in \( D_{k,j} \). Let \( f_{k,j}^*(\xi, \mu') = f_{k,j}(\xi, \mu' + \omega(\xi)) \) and \( T(f_{k,j}^*)(\xi, \mu) = T(f_{k,j})(\xi, \mu + \omega(\xi)) \). Then,
\[ F(5.12) \]
\[ T(f_{k,j})^*(\xi, \mu) = \int_{\mathbb{R}} f_{k,j}^*(\xi, \mu') \frac{\hat{\phi}(\mu - \mu') - \hat{\phi}(\mu)}{\lambda'} (\mu' + i) d\mu'. \]
We use the elementary bound
\[ F(5.13) \]
\[ \left| \frac{\hat{\phi}(\mu - \mu') - \hat{\phi}(\mu)}{\mu'} (\mu' + i) \right| \leq C[(1 + |\mu|)^{-4} + (1 + |\mu - \mu'|)^{-4}]. \]
Then, using \((6.8)\),

\[
|T(f_{k,j})^\#(\xi, \mu)| \leq C(1 + |\mu|)^{-4} \left[ \int_{i_j} |f_{k,j}^\#(\xi, \mu')|^2 \, d\mu' \right]^{1/2} + C|\eta_{j-2j+2}|(\mu) \int_{i_j} |f_{k,j}^\#(\xi, \mu')|(1 + |\mu - \mu'|)^{-4} \, d\mu'.
\]

It follows from the definition of the spaces \(X_k\) that

\[
(5.9) \quad \|T\|_{X_k \to X_k} \leq C \text{ uniformly in } k \geq 1,
\]

as desired.

Assume now that \(f_k = g_k \in Y_k\), so \(k \geq 100\). In view of Lemma \((4.1)\) \(b)\), \(c)\), and \((5.9)\), we may assume that \(g_k\) is supported in the set \(\{(\xi, \tau') : |\tau' - \omega(\xi)| \leq 2^{k-20}\}\).

We write

\[
g_k(\xi, \tau') = \frac{\tau' - \omega(\xi)}{\tau' - \omega(\xi) + i} g_k(\xi, \tau') + \frac{i}{\tau' - \omega(\xi) + i} g_k(\xi, \tau').
\]

Using Lemma \((4.1)\) \(b)\), \(|i(\tau' - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} g_k(\xi, \tau')| \leq C \|g_k\|_{Y_k}\). In view of \((5.9)\), it suffices to prove that

\[
(5.10) \quad \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_k(\xi, \tau') \varphi(\tau' - \tau') \, d\tau' \right\|_{L^2} + \left\| \varphi(\tau' - \omega(\xi)) \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_k(\xi, \tau') \, d\tau' \right\|_{X_k} \leq C \|g_k\|_{Y_k}.
\]

The bound for the second term in the left-hand side of \((5.10)\) follows from \((4.14)\) with \(t = 0\). To bound the first term, we write

\[
g_k(\xi, \tau') = g_k(\xi, \tau') \left[ \frac{\tau' - \omega(\xi) + i}{\tau - \omega(\xi) + i} \frac{\tau - \tau'}{\tau - \omega(\xi) + i} \right].
\]

The first term in the left-hand side of \((5.10)\) is dominated by

\[
(5.11) \quad C \left\| \eta_{[0,k-1]}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_k(\xi, \tau') (\tau' - \omega(\xi) + i) \varphi(\tau - \tau') \, d\tau' \right\|_{Y_k} + C \sum_{j \leq k} 2^{j/2} \left\| \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_k(\xi, \tau') \varphi(\tau' - \tau') (\tau' - \tau') \, d\tau' \right\|_{L^2} + C \sum_{j \geq k-1} 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} \left\| \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_k(\xi, \tau') \varphi(\tau - \tau') \, d\tau' \right\|_{L^2}.
\]

For the first term in \((5.11)\), we use Lemma \((4.1)\) \(c)\) to bound it by

\[
C 2^{-k/2} \|\mathcal{F}^{-1}((\tau' - \omega(\xi) + i)g_k(\xi, \tau'))||_{L^2} \leq C \|g_k\|_{Y_k},
\]

as desired. Let \(g_k^\#(\xi, \mu') = g_k(\xi, \mu' + \omega(\xi))\) and for \(j' \in [0, k - 20]\) let \(g_{k,j'}^\#(\xi, \mu') = g_k^\#(\xi, \mu') \eta_j(\mu')\). In view of Lemma \((4.1)\) \(b)\), \(2^{j'/2} \|g_k, j'\|_{L^2} \leq C \|g_k\|_{Y_k}\), so the second term in \((5.11)\) is dominated by

\[
C \sum_{j=0}^{k} \sum_{j' = 0}^{k-20} 2^{-j/2} 2^{-j'/2} [2^{j'/2} \|g_k, j'\|_{L^2}] \leq C \|g_k\|_{Y_k}.
\]
The third term in (5.11) is dominated by
\[ C \sum_{j=k-1}^{k-20} \sum_{j'=0}^{k-20} 2^{-3j/2} \| y_{k,j'} \|_{L^2} \leq C \| g_k \|_{\mathcal{V}_k}, \]
since \( \varphi \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbb{R}) \). This completes the proof of (5.10).

We consider now the case \( k = 0 \). To prove (5.11), we use the representation (4.12).

Assume first that \( f_0 = f^{k_0}_{0,j} \) is a function supported in \( D_{k-1,j} \), \( \| f_0 \|_{Z_0} \approx 2^{j-k} \| f^{k_0}_{0,j} \|_{L^2} \).

For (5.10), it suffices to prove that
\[ \text{Assume now that } f_0 = g_{0,j} \text{ is supported in } I_0 \times I_j. \]

We can write
\[ g_{0,j}(\xi, \tau) = 2^{-j} \eta_{[0,1]}(\xi) \eta_{[j-1,j+1]}(\tau) \int_{\mathbb{R}} e^{-ix\xi} h(x, \tau') dx. \]

We then have two cases: \( j \leq 5 \) and \( j \geq 6 \). If \( j \leq 5 \), we write
\[ \frac{\varphi(\tau - \tau') - \varphi(\tau - \omega(\xi))}{\tau' - \omega(\xi)} = c \int_0^1 \varphi'(\tau - \alpha\tau' - (1 - \alpha)\omega(\xi)) d\alpha. \]

For (5.11), it suffices to prove that
\[ \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_{0,j}(\xi, \tau') \varphi'(\tau - \alpha\tau' - (1 - \alpha)\omega(\xi))(\tau' + i) d\tau' \right\|_{Z_0} \leq C \| \mathcal{F}^{-1}(g_{0,j}) \|_{L_1^1 L_2^2} \]
for any \( \alpha \in [0, 1] \). For \( |\xi| \leq 2 \) and \( |\tau'| \leq C \) we write
\[ \varphi'(\tau - \alpha\tau' - (1 - \alpha)\omega(\xi))(\tau' + i) = \varphi'(\tau - \alpha\tau')(\tau' + i) + R(\xi, \tau, \tau'), \]
where
\[ | R(\xi, \tau, \tau') | \leq C \xi^2 (1 + |\tau|)^{-4}. \]

The left-hand side of (5.13) is dominated by
\[ \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} g_{0,j}(\xi, \tau') \varphi'(\tau - \alpha\tau')(\tau' + i) d\tau' \right\|_{Y_0} + C \| \xi^2 (1 + |\tau|)^{-4} \int_{I_j} | g_{0,j}(\xi, \tau') | d\tau' \|_{X_0}, \]
which is easily seen to be dominated by \( \| \mathcal{F}^{-1}(g_{0,j}) \|_{L_1^1 L_2^2} \) (using the representation (5.12)). This completes the proof of (5.11) in the case \( j \leq 5 \).

Assume now that \( j \geq 6 \). Since \( |\tau'| \geq C \) and \( |\xi| \leq 2 \), we can write
\[ \frac{\varphi(\tau - \tau') - \varphi(\tau - \omega(\xi))}{\tau' - \omega(\xi)} = \frac{\varphi(\tau - \tau') - \varphi(\tau)}{\tau'} (\tau' + i) + R'(\xi, \tau, \tau'), \]
where
\[ | R'(\xi, \tau, \tau') | \leq C \xi^2 (1 + |\tau|)^{-4} + (1 + |\tau'|)^{-4}. \]
Using the representation (6.12) and the definitions, it follows as before that
\[
\left\| \frac{\phi(\tau - \tau') - \phi(\tau)}{\tau'} \right\|_{Y_0} + \left\| \int_{\mathbb{R}} |g_{0,j}(\xi, \tau')| \cdot |R'(\xi, \tau')| d\tau' \right\|_{X_0}
\]
is dominated by \( C^2 \left| |F^{-1}(g_{0,j})| \right|_{L^1_xL^2_t} \), which completes the proof of (5.7). □

6. LOCALIZED \( L^2 \) ESTIMATES

In this section we prove several localized \( L^2 \) estimates for nonnegative functions. Such \( L^2 \) estimates are closely connected to bilinear estimates in the spaces \( X^{\sigma,b} \) (see [21] for a more general discussion). For \( \xi_1, \xi_2 \in \mathbb{R} \) and \( \omega : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) as in (3.1) let
\[
\Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2) = -\omega(\xi_1 + \xi_2) + \omega(\xi_1) + \omega(\xi_2).
\]
For compactly supported functions \( f, g, h \in L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \) let
\[
J(f, g, h) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^3} f(\xi, \mu_1)g(\xi_2, \mu_2)h(\xi_1 + \xi_2, \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2)) \, d\xi \, d\xi_2 \, d\mu_1 \, d\mu_2.
\]
Given a triplet of real numbers \((\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3)\), let \( \min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \), \( \max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \), and \( \text{med}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \) denote the minimum, the maximum, and the median (i.e., \( \text{med}(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 - \max(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) - \min(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3) \)) of the numbers \( \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \) and \( \alpha_3 \).

**Lemma 6.1.** Assume \( k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \), \( j_1, j_2, j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \), and \( f_{k_i,j_i} \in L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) \) are functions supported in \( I_{k_i} \times I_{j_i} \), \( i = 1, 2, 3 \).

(a) For any \( k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( j_1, j_2, j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \),
\[
|J(f_{k_1,j_1}, f_{k_2,j_2}, f_{k_3,j_3})| \leq C^2 \min(k_1, k_2, k_3)/2^{3 \min(j_1, j_2, j_3)} \prod_{i=1}^{3} \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2}.
\]
(b) If \( \max(k_1, k_2, k_3) \geq \min(k_1, k_2, k_3) + 5 \) and \( i \in \{1, 2, 3\} \),
\[
|J(f_{k_1,j_1}, f_{k_2,j_2}, f_{k_3,j_3})| \leq C^2 (k_1 + k_2 + k_3)/2^{-k_1/2} \prod_{i=1}^{3} \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2}.
\]
(c) For any \( k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z} \) and \( j_1, j_2, j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \),
\[
|J(f_{k_1,j_1}, f_{k_2,j_2}, f_{k_3,j_3})| \leq C^2 (j_1 + j_2 + j_3)/2^{-j_1/2} \prod_{i=1}^{3} \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2}.
\]

**Proof of Lemma 6.1.** Let \( A_{k_i}(|\xi|) = \left[ \int_{\mathbb{R}} |f_{k_i,j_i}(\xi, \mu)|^2 \, d\mu \right]^{1/2} \), \( i = 1, 2, 3 \). Using the Hölder inequality and the support properties of the functions \( f_{k_i,j_i} \),
\[
|J(f_{k_1,j_1}, f_{k_2,j_2}, f_{k_3,j_3})| \leq C^2 \min(j_1, j_2, j_3)/2 \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} A_{k_1}(\xi_1)A_{k_2}(\xi_2)A_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2) \, d\xi_1 \, d\xi_2
\]
\[
\leq C^2 \min(k_1, k_2, k_3)/2^{3 \min(j_1, j_2, j_3)} \prod_{i=1}^{3} \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2},
\]
which is part (a).

For part (b) we observe that
\[
|\Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2)| = 2 \min(|\xi_1|, |\xi_2|, |\xi_1 + \xi_2|) \cdot \text{med}(|\xi_1|, |\xi_2|, |\xi_1 + \xi_2|).
\]
Also, by examining the supports of the functions, \( J(f_{k_1,j_1}, f_{k_2,j_2}, f_{k_3,j_3}) \equiv 0 \) unless
\[
\max(k_1, k_2, k_3) \leq \text{med}(k_1, k_2, k_3) + 2,
\]
and
\[
\begin{align*}
\max(j_1, j_2, j_3) &\in [\tilde{k} - 5, \tilde{k} + 5] \text{ or } \\
\max(j_1, j_2, j_3) &\geq \tilde{k} + 5 \text{ and } \max(j_1, j_2, j_3) - \text{med}(j_1, j_2, j_3) \leq 5,
\end{align*}
\]
where \( \tilde{k} = \min(k_1, k_2, k_3) + \text{med}(k_1, k_2, k_3) \).

Simple changes of variables and the observation that the function \( \omega \) is odd show that
\[
|J(f, g, h)| = |J(g, f, h)| \text{ and } |J(f, g, h)| = |J(f, h, g)|,
\]
where \( \tilde{f}(\xi, \mu) = f(-\xi, -\mu) \). Thus, by symmetry, in proving (6.4), we may assume \( i = 3 \). Let
\[
B_{k_3}(\xi, \mu) = \left\{ \frac{1}{2^{j_1}2^{j_2}} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} |f_{k_3,j_3}(\xi, \mu + \alpha + \beta)|^2 (1 + \alpha/2^{j_1})^{-\alpha/2} (1 + \beta/2^{j_2})^{-\beta/2} \, d\alpha d\beta \right\}^{1/2}.
\]
Clearly,
\[
\|B_{k_3}\|_{L^2} = C\|f_{k_3,j_3}\|_{L^2} \text{ and } B_{k_3} \text{ is supported in } I_{k_3} \times \mathbb{R}.
\]

Also, by the Hölder inequality,
\[
\|J(f_{k_1,j_1}, f_{k_2,j_2}, f_{k_3,j_3})\| \leq C2^{(j_1+j_2)/2} \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) B_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2)) \, d\xi_1 d\xi_2.
\]

We have three cases depending on the relative sizes of \( |\xi_1|, |\xi_2| \) and \( |\xi_1 + \xi_2| \). Let
\[
\begin{align*}
R_1 &= \{(\xi_1, \xi_2) : |\xi_1 + \xi_2| \leq |\xi_1| \text{ and } |\xi_2| \leq |\xi_1|\}, \\
R_2 &= \{(\xi_1, \xi_2) : |\xi_1 + \xi_2| \leq |\xi_2| \text{ and } |\xi_1| \leq |\xi_2|\}, \\
R_3 &= \{(\xi_1, \xi_2) : |\xi_1| \leq |\xi_1 + \xi_2| \text{ and } |\xi_2| \leq |\xi_1 + \xi_2|\}.
\end{align*}
\]

For \((\xi_1, \xi_2) \in R_1\), using (6.7), \( \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \pm 2\xi_1(\xi_1 + \xi_2) \). We define \( B_{k_3,1}(\xi, 2\xi_1) \|B_{k_3,1}\|_{L^2} \approx 2^{-k_3/2} \|B_{k_3}\|_{L^2} \). The integral over \( R_1 \) in the right-hand side of (6.12) is dominated by
\[
C \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2)[|B'_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, \xi_2) + B'_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, -\xi_2)|] \, d\xi_1 d\xi_2
\]
\[
\leq C2^{-k_3/2} \|A_{k_1}\|_{L^2} \|A_{k_2}\|_{L^2} \|B_{k_3}\|_{L^2},
\]
which gives (6.4) in this case (see (6.11)).

The bound for the integral over \((\xi_1, \xi_2) \in R_2\) is identical. We consider now the integral over \((\xi_1, \xi_2) \in R_3\), in which case \( \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2) = \pm 2\xi_1\xi_2 \). By symmetry, to bound the right-hand side of (6.12), it suffices to bound
\[
\int_{R_3} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) B_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, 2\xi_1\xi_2) \, d\xi_1 d\xi_2.
\]

We define \( B''_{k_3}(\xi, \mu) = B_{k_3}(\xi, \mu + \xi^2/2) \), so \( \|B''_{k_3}\|_{L^2} = \|B_{k_3}\|_{L^2} \). Using (6.8) and the assumption \( \max(k_1, k_2, k_3) \geq \min(k_1, k_2, k_3) + 5 \), if \( \xi_1 \in I_{k_1}, \xi_2 \in I_{k_2}, (\xi_1, \xi_2) \in R_3 \), and \( \xi_1 + \xi_2 \in I_{k_3} \), then \( |\xi_1 - \xi_2| \geq 2^{k_3-100}. \) The integral in (6.14) is dominated by
\[
\int_{|\xi_1 - \xi_2| \geq 2^{k_3-100}} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) B''_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, -(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^2/2) \, d\xi_1 d\xi_2.
\]
Using the Hölder inequality and a simple change of variables, the integral in (6.15) is dominated by $C^2^{-k_3/2}||A_{k_1}||_{L^2}||A_{k_2}||_{L^2}||B_{k_3}''||_{L^2}$, which completes the proof of (6.3).

For part (c), using part (a), we may assume (6.16) \[ \operatorname{med} (j_1, j_2, j_3) \leq 2 \min (k_1, k_2, k_3). \] Using (6.10), we may also assume $j_1 = \min (j_1, j_2, j_3)$ and $j_2 = \operatorname{med} (j_1, j_2, j_3)$. Let \[ \tilde{R}_{j_2} = \{ (\xi_1, \xi_2) : |\xi_1 - \xi_2| \geq 2^{j_2/2} \}. \]

For the integral over $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \tilde{\tilde{R}}_{j_2} = \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \tilde{R}_{j_2}$ we use a bound similar to (6.6):
\begin{align*}
\left| \int_{\tilde{\tilde{R}}_{j_2} \times \mathbb{R}^2} f_{k_1, j_1}(\xi_1, \mu_1) f_{k_2, j_2}(\xi_2, \mu_2) f_{k_3, j_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2)) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \mu_1 d\mu_2 \right| &\leq C 2^{j_1/2} \int_{\tilde{\tilde{R}}_{j_2}} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) A_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \\
&\leq C 2^{j_1/2} \int_{|\mu| \leq 2^{j_2/2}} A_{k_1}(\xi_2 + \mu) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) A_{k_3}(2\xi_2 + \mu) d\xi_2 d\mu \\
&\leq C 2^{j_1/2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} |A_{k_1}(\xi_2 + \mu)|^2 |A_{k_2}(\xi_2)|^2 d\xi_2 \right)^{1/2} \left( \int_{\mathbb{R}} |A_{k_3}|^2 d\xi_2 \right)^{1/2} \left( |A_{k_1}|_{L^1} \right)^2 \left( |A_{k_2}|_{L^1} \right)^2 \left( |A_{k_3}|_{L^1} \right)^2, \\
&\leq C 2^{j_1/2} 2^{j_2/4} ||A_{k_1}||_{L^1} ||A_{k_2}||_{L^1} ||A_{k_3}||_{L^1},
\end{align*}
which suffices for (6.3). For the integral over $(\xi_1, \xi_2) \in \tilde{R}_{j_2}$ we use a bound similar to (6.12):
\begin{align*}
\left| \int_{\tilde{R}_{j_2} \times \mathbb{R}^2} f_{k_1, j_1}(\xi_1, \mu_1) f_{k_2, j_2}(\xi_2, \mu_2) f_{k_3, j_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, \mu_1 + \mu_2 + \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2)) d\xi_1 d\xi_2 \mu_1 d\mu_2 \right| &\leq C 2^{j_1+j_2/2} \int_{\tilde{R}_{j_2}} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) B_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, \Omega(\xi_1, \xi_2)) d\xi_1 d\xi_2. \\
\end{align*}

We further decompose the integral in the right-hand side of (6.17) into three parts, corresponding to the regions $R_1$, $R_2$, and $R_3$. Using (6.13), the integrals over the regions $\tilde{R}_{j_2} \cap R_1$ and $\tilde{R}_{j_2} \cap R_2$ are dominated by $C 2^{-k_3/2} ||A_{k_1}||_{L^1} ||A_{k_2}||_{L^1} ||B_{k_3}||_{L^2}$, which suffices in view of the assumption (6.16). For the integral over the region $\tilde{R}_{j_2} \cap R_3$, by symmetry it suffices to control
\begin{align*}
\int_{\tilde{R}_{j_2} \cap R_3} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) B_{k_3}(\xi_1 + \xi_2, 2\xi_1 \xi_2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2. \\
\end{align*}
As in the estimate of the integral in (6.14), the integral in (6.18) is dominated by
\begin{align*}
\int_{|\xi_1 - \xi_2| \geq 2^{j_2/2}} A_{k_1}(\xi_1) A_{k_2}(\xi_2) B_{k_3}''(\xi_1 + \xi_2, -(\xi_1 - \xi_2)^2/2) d\xi_1 d\xi_2.
\end{align*}
The bound (6.3) follows using the Hölder inequality and a simple change of variables.

We restate now Lemma (6.1) in a form that is suitable for the bilinear estimates in the next sections.
Corollary 6.2. Assume $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$, $j_1, j_2, j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, and $f_{k_i,j_i} \in L^2(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R})$ are functions supported in $D_{k_i,j_i}$, $i = 1, 2, 3$.

(a) For any $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $j_1, j_2, j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, 
\begin{equation}
(6.19) \quad \|1_{D_{k_1,j_1}}(\xi,\tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2})(\xi,\tau)\|_{L^2} \leq C2^{\min(k_1,k_2,k_3)/2}2^{\min(j_1,j_2,j_3)/2} \prod_{i=1}^2 \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2}.
\end{equation}

(b) If $\max(k_1, k_2, k_3) \geq \min(k_1, k_2, k_3) + 5$ and $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$, then 
\begin{equation}
(6.20) \quad \|1_{D_{k_1,j_1}}(\xi,\tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2})(\xi,\tau)\|_{L^2} \leq C2^{\min(j_1,j_2,j_3)/2+\med(j_1,j_2,j_3)/4} \prod_{i=1}^2 \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2}.
\end{equation}

(c) For any $k_1, k_2, k_3 \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $j_1, j_2, j_3 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, 
\begin{equation}
(6.21) \quad \|1_{D_{k_1,j_1}}(\xi,\tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2})(\xi,\tau)\|_{L^2} \leq C2^{\min(j_1,j_2,j_3)/2+\med(j_1,j_2,j_3)/4} \prod_{i=1}^2 \|f_{k_i,j_i}\|_{L^2}.
\end{equation}

(d) In addition, $1_{D_{k_1,j_1}}(\xi,\tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2})(\xi,\tau) \equiv 0$ unless 
\begin{equation}
(6.22) \quad \max(k_1, k_2, k_3) \leq \med(k_1, k_2, k_3) + 2,
\end{equation}
and 
\begin{equation}
(6.23) \quad \begin{cases}
\max(j_1, j_2, j_3) \in [\bar{k} - 8, \bar{k} + 8] & \text{or} \\
\max(j_1, j_2, j_3) \geq \bar{k} + 8 & \text{and} \max(j_1, j_2, j_3) - \med(j_1, j_2, j_3) \leq 10,
\end{cases}
\end{equation}
where $\bar{k} = \min(k_1, k_2, k_3) + \med(k_1, k_2, k_3)$.

Proof of Corollary 6.2. Clearly, 
\begin{equation}
||1_{D_{k_1,j_1}}(\xi,\tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2})(\xi,\tau)||_{L^2} = \sup_{||f||_{L^2}=1} \left| \int_{D_{k_1,j_1}} f \cdot (f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2}) \, d\xi d\tau \right|.
\end{equation}

Let $f_{k_3,j_3} = 1_{D_{k_3,j_3}} \cdot f$, and then $f_{k_i,j_i}^\#(\xi,\mu) = f_{k_i,j_i}(\xi,\mu + \omega(\xi))$, $i = 1, 2, 3$. The functions $f_{k_i,j_i}^\#$ are supported in $I_k \times \bigcup_{|m|\leq 3} \tilde{I}_{j_i+m}$, $||f_{k_i,j_i}^\#||_{L^2} = ||f_{k_i,j_i}||_{L^2}$, and, using simple changes of variables, 
\begin{equation}
\int_{D_{k_1,j_1}} f \cdot (f_{k_1,j_1} \ast f_{k_2,j_2}) \, d\xi d\tau = J(f_{k_1,j_1}^\#, f_{k_2,j_2}^\#, f_{k_3,j_3}^\#).
\end{equation}
Corollary 6.2 follows from Lemma 6.1, 6.8, and 6.9. \qed

7. Bilinear Estimates I

In this section we prove two bilinear estimates, which correspond to Low × High → High interactions:

Proposition 7.1. Assume $k \geq 20$, $k_2 \in [k - 2, k + 2]$, $f_{k_2} \in Z_{k_2}$, and $f_0 \in Z_0$.

Then 
\begin{equation}
(7.1) \quad 2^k ||\eta_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2} \ast f_0||_{Z_k} \leq C ||f_{k_2}||_{Z_{k_2}} ||f_0||_{Z_0}.
\end{equation}
Proposition 7.2. Assume $k \geq 20$, $k_2 \in [k - 2, k + 2]$, $f_{k_2} \in Z_{k_2}$, and $f_{k_1} \in Z_{k_1}$ for any $k_1 \in [1, k - 10] \cap \mathbb{Z}$. Then

\begin{equation}
2^k \left\| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2} \ast \sum_{k_1=1}^{k-10} f_{k_1} \right\|_{Z_k} \leq C \left\| f_{k_2} \right. \left. \ast \sum_{k_1=1}^{k-10} f_{k_1} \right\|_{Z_{k_1}} \leq C \left\| (I - \partial_x^2)^{0} f_{k_1} \right\|_{Z_{k_1}}.
\end{equation}

The main ingredients in the proofs of Propositions 7.1 and 7.2 are the definitions, the representations (4.1) (6.14), and (4.15), Lemma 4.1 (Lemma 1.2) b), c), Corollary 6.2 and the $L^2$ estimates in Lemma 7.3 below.

Lemma 7.3. Assume that $k \geq 20$, $k_1 \in (-\infty, k - 10] \cap \mathbb{Z}$, $k_2 \in [k - 2, k + 2]$, $j, j_1, j_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $f_{k_1,j_1}$ is an $L^2$ function supported in $D_{k_1,j_1}$, and $f_{k_2,j_2}$ is an $L^2$ function supported in $D_{k_2,j_2}$. Then, with $\gamma_{k,j_1} = (2^{k_1/2} + 2^{j_2/2})^{-1}$,

\begin{equation}
2^{k_2} 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k,j_1} \left\| \eta_k(\xi) \right. \left. \eta_{j_1}(\tau - \omega(\xi))(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} (f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \gamma_{k,k_1} \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2},
\end{equation}

where, by definition, $\beta_{k_1,j_1} = 2^{j_1/2}$ if $k_1 \leq 0$. In addition,

\begin{equation}
1_{D_{k,j_1}}(\xi, \tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \equiv 0
\end{equation}

unless

\begin{equation}
\begin{cases}
\text{max}(j, j_1, j_2) \in [k + 10, k + 11] \text{ or } \\
\text{max}(j, j_1, j_2) \geq k + 10 \text{ and } \text{max}(j, j_1, j_2) - \text{med}(j, j_1, j_2) \leq 10.
\end{cases}
\end{equation}

Remark. The bound (7.3) holds for $k_1$ both positive and negative. However, when $k_1 \leq 0$, the right-hand side contains the large factor $\gamma_{k,k_1}$. This factor is the main reason why interactions between “general” $L^2$ functions of very low frequency and derivatives of $L^2$ functions of high frequency cannot be estimated using our bilinear estimates.

Proof of Lemma 7.3. The restriction (7.4) follows directly from (6.28). For (7.3) we use the bounds (6.19), (6.20), and (6.21) in Corollary 6.2. The left-hand side of (7.3) is dominated by

\begin{equation}
2^{k_2} 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k,j_1} \left\| 1_{D_{k,j_1}}(\xi, \tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \right\|_{L^2}.
\end{equation}

For (7.3) it suffices to prove that

\begin{equation}
\left\| 1_{D_{k,j_1}}(\xi, \tau)(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-k} \gamma_{k,k_1} 2^{(j + j_1 + j_2)/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \beta_{k,j_1} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2}.
\end{equation}

Let $\Pi = \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2}$. We have several cases: if $j = \text{max}(j_1, j_2)$, then, using (6.20), the left-hand side of (7.5) is dominated by $C 2^{-k/2} 2^{(j + j_1 + j_2)/2} \Pi$; in addition, $\beta_{k_1,j_1} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \beta_{k,j_1} \geq 2^{-1} \geq C^{-1}$ and $2^{1/2} \geq C^{-1}(2^{(k+k_1)/2} + 1)$, using (7.4), so the bound (7.5) follows in this case.

If $j_2 = \text{max}(j_1, j_2)$, then, using (6.20), the left-hand side of (7.5) is dominated by $C 2^{-k/2} 2^{(j + j_1)/2} \Pi$; in addition

$\beta_{k_1,j_1} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \beta_{k,j_1} \geq 2^{-1} \geq C^{-1}$ and $2^{j_2/2} \geq C^{-1}(2^{(k+k_1)/2} + 1)$,

using (7.4), so the bound (7.5) follows in this case.
If \( j_1 = \max(j, j_1, j_2) \geq k + k_1 - 20 \) and \( k_1 \geq 0 \), then, using (6.20) and (6.21), the left-hand side of (7.6) is dominated by

\[
C^2 \beta_{k_2,j_2} \leq C^{2j_1/k_1/2 + 2 \max(j,j_2)/4} - 1 \quad \text{in addition} \quad \beta_{k,j} \leq C \beta_{k,j_1}. \quad \text{Using (7.4),} \quad 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k,j_1} \geq C^{2k+k_1}, \quad \text{and the bound (7.5) follows. We notice also that the restriction} \quad j_1 = \max(j, j_1, j_2) \quad \text{was not important. For later use, we restate the stronger}
\]

estimate that we obtain in this case: if \( k_1 \geq 0 \) and \( j_1 \geq k + k_1 - 20 \), then

\[
2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k,j} \eta_k(\xi)\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1}(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \leq C(2^{j_1/2} + \max(j_1,j_2)/4)^{-1} \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \||f_{k_1,j_1}||L^2 \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \||f_{k_2,j_2}||L^2. \tag{7.6}
\]

If \( j_1 = \max(j, j_1, j_2) \geq k + k_1 - 20 \) and \( k_1 \leq 1 \), then, using (6.19), the left-hand side of (7.5) is dominated by \( C^{2^{j_1/k_1/2 + 2 \max(j,j_2)/4} - 1} \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \||f_{k_1,j_1}||L^2 \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \||f_{k_2,j_2}||L^2. \tag{7.7}
\]

We prove now Propositions 7.1 and 7.2.

**Proof of Proposition 7.1** We use the representations (4.11) and (4.2) and analyze three cases.

**Case 1:** \( f_0 = f_{0,j_1} \) is supported in \( D_{k_1,j_1} \), \( f_{k_1} = f_{k_2,j_2} \) is supported in \( D_{k_2,j_2} \), \( j_1, j_2 \geq 0 \), \( k_1 \leq 1 \), \( \||f_0||_{L^2} \approx 2^{j_1 - k_1} ||f_{0,j_1}||_{L^2} \), and \( \||f_{k_2}||_{L^2} \approx 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \||f_{k_2,j_2}||L^2 \). The bound (7.8) which we have to prove becomes

\[
2^{k} ||\eta_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) - i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} \ast f_{0,j_1}||Z_k \leq C 2^{j_1 - k_1} ||f_{0,j_1}||L^2 \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \||f_{k_2,j_2}||L^2. \tag{7.8}
\]

Let \( h_0(\xi, \tau) = \eta_k(\xi) (\tau - \omega(\xi) - i)^{-1} (f_{k_2,j_2} \ast f_{0,j_1})(\xi, \tau) \). The first observation is that for most choices of \( j_1 \) and \( j_2 \), depending on \( k \) and \( k_1 \), the function \( h_0 \) is supported in a bounded number of regions \( D_{k,j} \), so (7.8) suffices to control \( 2^{k} ||h_k||_{X_k} \). In view of (7.4), the function \( h_k \) is supported in a bounded number of regions \( D_{k,j} \), and (7.8) follows from (7.8), unless

\[
\begin{aligned}
|j_1 - (k + k_1)| \leq 10 \quad \text{and} \quad j_2 \leq k + k_1 + 10 \\
|j_2 - (k + k_1)| \leq 10 \quad \text{and} \quad j_1 \leq k + k_1 + 10
\end{aligned}
\]

Assume (7.9) holds. Using (7.4), \( f_{k_1,j} \) is supported in a bounded number of regions \( D_{k,j} \). We have two cases: if \( j_1 \geq k + k_1 - 20 \), then, in view of (7.9), \( j_2 \leq j_1 + C \) and the function \( h_0 \) is supported in \( \bigcup_{j_1 \leq j_1 + C} D_{k,j} \). By (7.7),

\[
2^{k} ||h_k||_{X_k} \leq C 2^{k} \sum_{j \leq j_1 + C} 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{j_1,j} ||\eta_{j_1}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) h_k(\xi, \tau)||_{L^2} \leq C \left[ \sum_{j \leq j_1 + C} 2^{-\max(j_1,j_2)/2} \cdot 2^{j_1} ||f_{0,j_1}||_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k,j_2} \||f_{k,j_2}||L^2 \right].
\]
which suffices for (7.3). Assume now that \( j_1 \leq k + k_1 - 20 \), so, in view of (7.9), 
\(|j_2 - (k + k_1)| \leq 10\) and the function \( h_k \) is supported in \( \bigcup_{j \leq k + k_1 + C} D_{k,j} \). Then, using Lemma 4.11(b) and (c) (in fact the proof of part (b)),
\[
2^k \| h_k \cdot Z_k \|_{L^\infty} \leq C 2^{k/2} \| F^{-1} [ (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i) h_k(\xi, \tau) ] \|_{L^1_x L^2_t} \\
\leq C 2^{k/2} \| F^{-1} (f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}) \|_{L^2_x} \| F^{-1} (f_{k_2, j_2}) \|_{L^2_x} \\
\leq C 2^{(j_1 - k_1)/2} \| f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} \|_{L^2_x} \cdot 2^{(k_2 + k_1)/2} \| f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2_x},
\]
which suffices for (7.8) since \(|j_2 - (k + k_1)| \leq 10\). For later use we notice that we proved the slightly stronger estimate, with the factor \( 2^{-k_1} \) in the right-hand side of (7.8) replaced by \( 2^{-k_1/2} \),
(7.10)
\[
2^k \| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2, j_2} * f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} \|_{Z_k} \leq C 2^{j_1 - k_1/2} \| f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} \|_{L^2_x} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \| f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2_x}. 
\]

Case 2: \( f_0 = f_{0, j_1} \) is supported in \( D_{k_1, j_1}, j_1 \geq 0, k_1 \leq 1, f_{k_2} = g_{k_2} \) is supported in \( \bigcup_{j_2 \geq j_1 + 1} D_{k_2, j_2} \), \( ||f'||_{Z_0} \approx 2^{j_1 - k_1} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}||_{L^2_x} \), and \( ||f_{k_2}||_{Z_{k_2}} \approx ||g_{k_2}||_{Y_{k_2}} \). The bound (4.11) which we have to prove becomes
(7.11)
\[
2^k \| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2, j_2} * f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} \|_{Z_k} \leq C 2^{j_1 - k_1/2} \| f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} \|_{L^2_x} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \| g_{k_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}}.
\]
As before, let \( h_k(\xi, \tau) = \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} (g_{k_2} * f_{0, j_1}^{k_1})(\xi, \tau) \). In view of Lemma 4.11(b), (c), and the bound (7.10), we may assume that \( g_{k_2} \) is supported in the set \( \{ (\xi_2, \tau_2) : \xi_2 \in I_{k_2}, |\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)| \leq 2^{k_1 + k_1 - 20} \} \). We have two cases: if \( j_1 \geq k + k_1 - 20 \), then let \( g_{k_2, j_2}(\xi, \tau_2) = g_{k_2}(\xi, \tau_2) \eta_{j_2}(\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)) \). Using \( X_k \) norms, Lemma 4.11(b), and (7.7), the left-hand side of (7.11) is dominated by
\[
C \sum_{j_1, j_2 \leq j_1 + C} 2^k 2^{j_1/2} |\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi))| (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} * g_{k_2, j_2}||_{L^2_x} \\
\leq C \gamma_{k, k_1} \cdot 2^{j_1} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}||_{L^2_x} \sum_{j_1, j_2 \leq j_1 + C} 2^{-j_1(j_2)/2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \| g_{k_2, j_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}} \\
\leq C \gamma_{k, k_1} \cdot 2^{j_1} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}||_{L^2_x} \cdot ||g_{k_2}||_{Y_{k_2}},
\]
which suffices to prove (7.11) in this case. Assume now that \( j_1 \leq k + k_1 - 20 \). In view of (7.3), the function in the left-hand side of (7.11) is supported in the union of a bounded number of dyadic regions \( D_{k,j}, |j - (k + k_1)| \leq C \). Then, using \( X_k \) norms in the left-hand side of (7.11) and Lemma 4.11(c), the left-hand side of (7.11) is dominated by
\[
C 2^{k_2 - (k_1 + k_1 - 20)} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1} * g_{k_2}||_{L^2_x} \leq C 2^{(k_1 - k_1)/2} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}||_{L^2_x} \cdot ||g_{k_2}||_{L^2_x} \\
\leq C 2^{(k_1 - k_1)/2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}||_{L^2_x} \cdot 2^{-j_2/2} ||g_{k_2}||_{Y_{k_2}} \\
\leq C 2^{(j_1 - k_1)/2} ||f_{0, j_1}^{k_1}||_{L^2_x} \cdot ||g_{k_2}||_{Y_{k_2}},
\]
which completes the proof of (7.11).

Case 3: \( f_0 = g_{0,j} \) is supported in \( \tilde{I}_{0} \times \tilde{I}_{j_1}, j_1 \geq 0, \| f_0 \|_{Z_0} \approx 2^{j_1} ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j_1})||_{L^1_x L^2_t} \). The bound (7.11) which we have to prove becomes
(7.12)
\[
2^k \| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2, j_2} * g_{0,j_1} \|_{Z_k} \leq C 2^{j_1} ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j_1})||_{L^1_x L^2_t} \cdot ||f_{k_2}||_{Z_{k_2}}.
\]
Using the representation (6.12), we see easily that
(7.13)
\[
||F^{-1}(g_{0,j_1})||_{L^1_x L^\infty_t} + ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j_1})||_{L^2_x L^\infty_t} \leq C 2^{j_1/2} ||F^{-1}(g_{0,j_1})||_{L^1_x L^2_t}.
\]
Thus, using the definitions, Lemma 4.11 b), (c), and Lemma 4.2 (c),
\[
2^k \left\| \eta_k(\xi) \eta_{\leq k} \tau - \omega(\xi) \right\|_{L^1} + i \left\| f_{k_2} \ast g_{0,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \\
\leq C 2^{k/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( f_{k_2} \ast g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \\
\leq C 2^{k/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( f_{k_2} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty L^2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \\
\leq C 2^{j/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \cdot \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{L^2}.
\]
Thus, for (7.12), it suffices to prove that
\[
2^k \sum_{j \geq k + C} 2^{-j/2} \beta_{k,j} \left\| \eta_k(\xi) \eta_j \tau - \omega(\xi) \right\|_{L^2} \left\| f_{k_2} \ast g_{0,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{j/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \cdot \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{L^2}.
\tag{7.14}
\]
Using Lemma 4.2 (c) and (7.13) again,
\[
\left\| \eta_k(\xi) \eta_j \tau - \omega(\xi) \right\|_{L^2} \left\| f_{k_2} \ast g_{0,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \left\| F^{-1} \left( f_{k_2} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty L^2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \\
\leq C 2^{j/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \cdot 2^{-k/2} \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{L^2}.
\]
We use this bound to control the sum over \( j \leq 2k + j_1 + C \). For \( j \geq 2k + j_1 + C \), \( 2^{-j/2} \beta_{k,j} \approx 2^{-k} \), and for (7.12), it suffices to prove that
\[
\sum_{j \geq 2k + j_1 + C} \left\| \eta_k(\xi) \eta_j \tau - \omega(\xi) \right\|_{L^2} \left\| f_{k_2} \ast g_{0,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{j/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \cdot \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{L^2}.
\tag{7.15}
\]
By examining the supports of the functions, \( \eta_k(\xi) \eta_j \tau - \omega(\xi) \) \( f_{k_2} \ast g_{0,j_1} \equiv 0 \) if \( f_{k_2} \in Y_{k_2} \) and \( j \geq 2k + j_1 + C \). So, in (7.15), we may assume \( f_{k_2} = f_{k_2,j_2} \) is supported in \( D_{k_2,j_2} \), \( j_2 \geq 2k + j_1 + C \). The sum in \( j \) in (7.15) is taken over \( \left\{ j - j_2 \right\} \). Using Lemma 4.2 (c) and (7.13), the left-hand side of (7.14) is dominated by
\[
C \left\| F^{-1} \left( f_{k_2,j_2} \right) \right\|_{L^\infty L^2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \left\| F^{-1} \left( g_{0,j_1} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \cdot \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2}.
\]
This completes the proof of (7.15) and (7.12). \( \square \)

For later use, we notice that a simplified version of our argument can be used to prove the following: if \( k \geq 20 \), \( k_2 \in [k - 2, k + 2] \), \( f_{k_2} \in Z_{k_2} \), and \( f_0 \in Z_0 \), then
\[
\left\| \eta_k \right\|_{L^2} \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{Z_{k_2}} \leq C \left\| F^{-1} \left( f_{k_2} \right) \right\|_{L^1 L^2} \left\| f_0 \right\|_{Z_0} \left\| x_{k_2} \right\|_{k_2}.
\tag{7.16}
\]
To prove (7.16), we use Lemma 4.11 b) to bound \( \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{Z_{k_2}} \geq C^{-1} k^{-1} \left\| f_{k_2} \right\|_{x_{k_2}} \). Then, we write \( f_0 = \sum_{j_1 \geq 0} \sum_{k_1 \leq 1} f_{k_1,j_1} \), \( f_{k_1,j_1} \), supported in \( D_{k_1,j_1} \), and \( \left\| f_0 \right\|_{Z_0} \geq \sum_{j_1 \geq 0} \sum_{k_1 \leq 1} 2^{j_1} 2^{k_1/4} \left\| x_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2}. \) In view of the definitions, for (7.16) it suffices to prove that if \( f_{k_2,j_2} \) is supported in \( D_{k_2,j_2} \), then
\[
\sum_{j} 2^{-j/2} \beta_{k,j} \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{D_{k_2,j_2}} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq C k^{-1} 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2/4} \left\| x_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2}.
\]
Using (6.19), we bound \( \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{D_{k_2,j_2}} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{k_1/2} 2^{j_2/2} \left\| f_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2} \cdot \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2}. \) So, it suffices to prove that
\[
2^{k_1/4} \sum_{j} 2^{-j/2} \beta_{k,j} \leq C 2^{(j_1 + j_2)/2},
\]
where the sum is taken over \( j \) satisfying (7.14). This follows easily by examining the cases \( \max(j_1, j_2) \leq k + k_1 - 20 \) and \( \max(j_1, j_2) \geq k + k_1 - 20 \) (in the second case we estimate \( 2^{-j/2} \beta_{k,j} \leq C \)).
Proof of Proposition 7.2. The proof is similar to the proof of Proposition 7.1 with an additional technical difficulty related to the sum \( k_1 \) in the left-hand side of (7.2). Our main tools are the bounds (7.3) (with \( \gamma_{k,k_1} \approx 2^{-k_1/2} \) if \( k_1 \geq 1 \)) and (7.6). For any \( k_1 \in [1, k - 10] \) we decompose

\[
(7.17) \quad f_{k_1} = f_{k_1}^h + f_{k_1}^l = f_{k_1} \cdot [1 - \eta_{k_1 \leq k, j - 20}(\tau - \omega(\xi))] + f_{k_1} \cdot \eta_{k_1 \leq k, j - 20}(\tau - \omega(\xi)).
\]

We show first that

\[
(7.18) \quad 2^{k} \| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi)) + i \|^{-1} f_{k_2} * f_{k_1}^h \|_{X_k} \leq C 2^{-k_1/4} ||f_{k_2}\|_{Z_{k_2}} ||f_{k_1}^h\|_{Z_{k_1}}.
\]

Assuming (7.18), we can use the factor \( 2^{-k_1/4} \) to sum in \( k_1 \) and obtain

\[
(7.19) \quad 2^{k} \| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi)) + i \|^{-1} f_{k_2} * \sum_{k_1 = 1}^{k-10} f_{k_1}^h \|_{X_k} \leq C \| f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}} \sup_{k_1 \in [1,k-10]} \| f_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}}.
\]

To prove (7.18), we use the representation (4.1) and (7.6). We may assume \( f_{k_1}^h = f_{k_1,j_1} \) is supported in \( D_{k_1,j_1}, j_1 \geq k + k_1 - 20, \| f_{k_1}^h \|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \| f_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} \).

We have two cases: if \( f_{k_2} = f_{k_2,j_2} \) is supported in \( D_{k_2,j_2}, j_2 \geq 0, \| f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}} \approx 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} || f_{k_2,j_2} ||_{L^2} \), then, using (7.6) and the definitions, the left-hand side of (7.18) is dominated by

\[
C \left[ \sum_{j} \left( 2^{k_1/2} + 2^{j_1/4} \right)^{-1} \right] \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \| f_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} || f_{k_2,j_2} ||_{L^2}
\]

\[
\leq C 2^{-k_1/4} \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \| f_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} || f_{k_2,j_2} ||_{L^2},
\]

which gives (7.18) in this case. If \( f_{k_2} = g_{k_2} \) is supported in \( \bigcup_{j_2 \leq k_2 - 1} D_{k_2,j_2}, \| f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}} \approx || g_{k_2} ||_{Y_{k_2}}, \) then let \( g_{k_2,j_2}(\xi_2, \tau_2) = g_{k_2}(\xi_2, \tau_2) \eta_{j_2}(\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)) \). In view of Lemma (4.1b), (7.4), and (7.6), the left-hand side of (7.18) is dominated by

\[
C \sum_{j,j_2 \leq j_1+C} 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} || \eta_k(\xi) \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} (g_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1,j_1}) ||_{L^2}
\]

\[
\leq C 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} || f_{k_1,j_1} ||_{L^2} \sum_{j,j_2 \leq j_1+C} \left( 2^{k_1/2} + 2^{\max(j,j_2)/4} \right)^{-1} 2^{j_2/2} || g_{k_2,j_2} ||_{L^2}
\]

\[
\leq C 2^{-k_1/4} \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} || f_{k_1,j_1} ||_{L^2} \cdot || g_{k_2} ||_{Y_{k_2}},
\]

which completes the proof of (7.18).

In view of (7.19), for (7.2) it suffices to prove that

\[
(7.20) \quad 2^{k} || \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi)) + i \|^{-1} f_{k_2} * \sum_{k_1 = 1}^{k-10} f_{k_1}^l \|_{Z_k} \leq C \| f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}} \sup_{k_1 \in [1,k-10]} || (I - \partial^2_x) f_{k_1}^l ||_{Z_{k_1}}
\]

for any functions \( f_{k_1}^l \) supported in \( \bigcup_{j_1 \leq k + k_1 - 19} D_{k_1,j_1} \). Using the representation (4.1), we analyze two cases.
Case 1: $f_{k_2} = f_{k_2,j_2}$ is supported in $D_{k_2,j_2}$, $\|f_{k_2}\|_{Z_{k_2}} \approx 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2}$, $j_2 \geq 0$. The bound (7.20) which we have to prove becomes

$$2^k \|\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_k} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2} \|(I - \partial_\tau^2)^{l_{j_2}} f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_{k_1}},$$

for any functions $f_{k_1}^l$ supported in $\bigcup_{j_1 \leq k + k_1 - 19} D_{k_1,j_1}$. Notice that $j_2$ is fixed in (7.21). We divide the set of indices $k_1$ into two sets:

$$A_{k,j_2} = \{ k_1 \in [1, k - 10] : |k + k_1 - j_2| \leq 15 \};$$

$$B_{k,j_2} = \{ k_1 \in [1, k - 10] : |k + k_1 - j_2| \geq 16 \}.$$

The set $A_{k,j_2}$ has at most 31 elements, so, for (7.21) it suffices to prove that

$$2^k \|\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_k} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2} \|(I - \partial_\tau^2)^{l_{j_2}} f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_{k_1}}$$

for $k_1 \in A_{k,j_2}$ and

$$2^k \|\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l\|_{X_k} \leq C 2^{-k_1/4} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2} \|f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_{k_1}}$$

for $k_1 \in B_{k,j_2}$.

We prove first (7.22). In view of the restriction on the support of $f_{k_1}^l$, the condition $k_1 \in A_{k,j_2}$, and (7.13), the function $\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l$ is supported in $\bigcup_{j \leq k + k_1 + C} D_{k,j}$. In view of the definition of the space $Z_k$, for (7.22) it suffices to prove that

$$2^k \|\eta_{k-1}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l\|_{Y_k} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2} \|(I - \partial_\tau^2)^{l_{j_2}} f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_{k_1}}$$

and

$$2^k \sum_{j=k}^{k+k_1+C} 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} \|\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2} \|f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_{k_1}}.$$

For (7.24) we use Lemma 4.1(a), (c), and Lemma 4.2(b). Since $|k + k_1 - j_2| \leq 10$, the left-hand side of (7.24) is dominated by

$$C 2^{j_2/2} \|F^{-1}(f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l)\|_{L^2 L^2} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \|F^{-1}(f_{k_2,j_2})\|_{L^2} \|F^{-1}(f_{k_1}^l)\|_{L^2 L^2} \|I - \partial_\tau^2\| f_{k_1}^l \|_{Z_{k_1}},$$

which completes the proof of (7.24). For (7.25), we notice that the sum in the left-hand side contains at most $k_1 + C$ terms. In addition, using Lemma 4.1(b), $\|f_{k_1}^l\|_{Z_{k_1}} \geq C k_1^{-1} \|f_{k_1}^l\|_{X_{k_1}}$, and, using (7.3), for any $j \in [k, k + k_1 + C]$

$$2^{k+1/2} \beta_{k,j} \|\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_2,j_2} * f_{k_1}^l\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-k_1/2} 2^{j_2/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \|f_{k_2,j_2}\|_{L^2} \|f_{k_1}^l\|_{X_{k_1}}.$$

This completes the proof of (7.25) and (7.22).
We prove now the bound (7.23). The main observation is that the function $\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k,j} * f_{k_1}$ is supported in a bounded number of regions $D_{k,j}$ (assuming $j_2$ and $k_1$ fixed). This is due to the support property of the function $f_{k_1}^l$, the assumption $|k + k_1 - j_2| \geq 16$, and (7.4). Thus, using (7.3), the left-hand side of (7.23) is dominated by

$$C \sup_j 2^{k/2} \beta_{k,j} \left\| \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi)) \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k,j_2} * f_{k_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-k_j/2} \beta_{k,j_2} \left\| f_{k,j_2} \right\|_{L^2} \cdot \left\| f_{k_1}^l \right\|_{X_{k_1}},$$

which suffices for (7.23) since $\left\| f_{k_1}^l \right\|_{X_{k_1}} \geq Ck_1^{-1} \left\| f_{k_1} \right\|_{X_{k_1}}$ (see Lemma 4.1.1(b)).

**Case 2:** $f_{k_2} = g_{k_2}$ is supported in $\bigcup_{j_2 \leq k_2 - 20} D_{k_j,j_2}$. The bound (7.20) which we have to prove becomes

$$2^k \left\| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} g_{k_2} \cdot \sum_{k_1 = 1}^{k_1-10} f_{k_1} \cdot \left| Z_{k_2} \right| \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \left\| g_{k_2} \right\|_{Y_{k_2}} \sup_{k_1 \in \{1, k_1-10\}} \left\| (I - \partial_x^2) f_{k_1} \right\|_{Z_{k_1}}$$

for any functions $f_{k_1}^l$ supported in $\bigcup_{j_1 \leq k + k_1 - 19} D_{k_1,j_1}$. Using Lemma 4.1(b) again, it suffices to prove that

$$2^k \left\| \eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} g_{k_2} \cdot f_{k_1} \right\|_{X_{k_2}} \leq C 2^{-k_1/2} \left\| g_{k_2} \right\|_{Y_{k_2}} \left\| f_{k_1} \right\|_{X_{k_1}}.$$

Using (7.4) and the support properties of $g_{k_2}$ and $f_{k_1}^l$, $\eta_k(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} g_{k_2} \cdot f_{k_1}^l$ is supported in a bounded number of regions $D_{k,j}$, $|k + k_1 - j_2| \leq C$. Thus, for (7.26) it suffices to prove that if $f_{k_1,j} \cdot (g_{k_2} \cdot f_{k_1,j_2})$ is supported in $D_{k_1,j_1}$, $j_1 \leq k + k_1 - 19$ and $|j - k_1| \leq C$, then

$$2^{k/2} \left\| 1_{D_{k,j}} \cdot (g_{k_2} \cdot f_{k_1,j_2}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \left\| g_{k_2} \right\|_{Y_{k_2}} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2}. \tag{7.27}$$

To prove (7.27), we may assume $k_2 \geq 100$. For $j_2 \leq k_2$ let $g_{k_2,j_2}(\xi, \tau) = \eta_j(\xi)(\tau - \omega(\xi))g_{k_2}(\xi, \tau)$. Notice that in view of (6.20) and Lemma 4.1(b)

$$2^{k/2} \left\| 1_{D_{k,j}} \cdot (g_{k_2,j_2} \cdot f_{k_1,j_1}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{j_2/2} \left\| g_{k_2,j_2} \right\|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_1/2} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \tag{7.28}$$

for any $j_2 \leq k_2$. To prove (7.27), we have to avoid the logarithmic divergence that appears when summing the bound (7.28) over $j_2 \leq k_2$. In view of (4.6) and the Minkowski inequality (see the explanation preceding (4.4)), we may assume

$$2^{k/2} \left\| 1_{D_{k,j}} \cdot (g_{k_2,j_2} \cdot f_{k_1,j_1}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C \left\| g_{k_2} \right\|_{Y_{k_2}} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \left\| f_{k_1,j_1} \right\|_{L^2}, \tag{7.29}$$

We argue as in the proof of Lemma 4.2(b). Let $h_+ = h(0, \infty)$, $h_- = h(-\infty, 0)$, and define the corresponding functions $g_{k_2,+,}$ and $g_{k_2,,-}$ as in (7.25). By symmetry, it suffices to prove the bound (7.24) for the function $g_{k_2,+,}$ which is supported in the set $\{ (\xi, \tau) : \xi \in [-2^{k_2-2}, -2^{k_2-2}], \tau \in [2^{2k_2-10}, 2^{k_2+10}] \}$. In view of (3.11), $\tau - \omega(\xi) = \tau - \xi^2$ on the support of $g_{k_2,+,}$ and $g_{k_2,+(\xi, \tau)} = 0$ unless $|\sqrt{\tau} + \xi| \leq C$. Let

$$g_{k_2,+,}(\xi, \tau) = 2^{k_2/2} \chi_{[k_2-1,k_2+1]}(-\sqrt{\tau})(\tau - \xi^2 + (\sqrt{\tau} + \xi)^2 + i\sqrt{\tau} - k_2)^{-1} \chi_{(\xi, \tau)} \cdot h_+.$$
Using Lemma 4.1(b), it is easy to see that $\|g_{k,+} - g_{k,+,\tau}\|_{X_{k_2}} \leq C \|h_+\|_{L^2}$. In view of (7.28), for (7.27) it suffices to prove that

$$2^{k/2} \|g_{k,+,\tau}\|_{L^2} \leq C \|h_+\|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{k/2} \|f_{k,j_1}\|_{L^2}.$$  

We substitute the formula (7.30) and make the change of variables $\xi_2 = -\tau_2 + \mu_2$. The left-hand side of (7.31) is dominated by

$$\left| \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} f_{k,j_1}(\xi_1, \tau_1, \mu_2) d\mu_2 d\tau_2 d\eta_1 d\tau_1 \right| \leq C \|m\|_{L^2} \|h_+\|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{k/2} \|f_{k,j_1}\|_{L^2}.$$  

Let $m(\xi, \tau) = \int_{\mathbb{R}^4} m(\xi + \mu_2, \tau - \tau_2) \cdot m_0(\mu_2) \cdot \eta(\tau_2) d\mu_2$.

The integral in the left-hand side of (7.32) is over the set $(\xi_1, \mu_1, \tau_2) \in I_{k_1} \times I_{j_1} \times \left[2^{2k_2-4}, 2^{2k_2+4}\right].$

Using the Hölder inequality, for (7.32) it suffices to prove that

$$\sup_{\mu_1 \in \mathbb{R}} \int_{I_{k_1} \times \left[2^{2k_2-4}, 2^{2k_2+4}\right]} |m(\xi_1 - \sqrt{\tau_2}, \mu_1 + \omega(\xi_1) + \tau_2)|^2 d\tau_2 d\xi_1 \leq C \|m\|_{L^2}^2.$$  

which is easy to see by changing variables and recalling that $k_1 \leq k_2 - 8$. This completes the proof of (7.27). \qed

8. Bilinear estimates II

In this section we prove two bilinear estimates, which correspond to $\text{High} \times \text{High} \to \text{Low}$ interactions.

**Proposition 8.1.** Assume $k, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ have the property that $\max(k, k_1, k_2) \leq \min(k, k_1, k_2) + 30, f_{k_1} \in Z_{k_1},$ and $f_{k_2} \in Z_{k_2}$. Then

$$2^k \|\eta_k(\xi) \cdot A_{k}(\xi, \tau)^{-1} f_{k_1} \cdot f_{k_2}\|_{Z_k} \leq C \|f_{k_1}\|_{Z_{k_1}} \|f_{k_2}\|_{Z_{k_2}}.$$  

Moreover, any spaces $Z_0$ in the right-hand side of (8.1) can be replaced with $\mathbb{Z}_0$.

**Proposition 8.2.** Assume $k, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+, k_1, k_2 \geq k + 10, |k_1 - k_2| \leq 2, f_{k_1} \in Z_{k_1},$ and $f_{k_2} \in Z_{k_2}$. Then

$$\|\xi \cdot \eta_k(\xi) \cdot A_{k}(\xi, \tau)^{-1} f_{k_1} \cdot f_{k_2}\|_{X_k} \leq C 2^{-k/4} \|f_{k_1}\|_{Z_{k_1}} \|f_{k_2}\|_{Z_{k_2}}.$$  

The main ingredients in the proofs of Propositions 8.1 and 8.2 are the definitions, the representations (4.1) and (4.2), Lemma 4.1 and Corollary 6.2.
Proof of Proposition 8.1. We analyze two cases.

Case 1: \( \min (k, k_1, k_2) \geq 200 \). In this case we prove the (stronger) bound \((8.1)\) with the space \( Z_k \) replaced by \( X_k \) in the left-hand side. We show first that if \( j_1, j_2 \geq 0, f_{k_1,j_1} \) is an \( L^2 \) function supported in \( D_{k_1,j_1} \), and \( f_{k_2,j_2} \) is an \( L^2 \) function supported in \( D_{k_2,j_2} \), then

\[
2^k \sum_j 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} |\eta_k(\xi)\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))| L^2 \leq C \gamma(j_1, j_2, k) 2^{j/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} ||f_{k_1,j_1}||_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} ||f_{k_2,j_2}||_{L^2},
\]

where

\[
\gamma(j_1, j_2, k) = \begin{cases} 2^{-\max(j_1,j_2)/4} & \text{if } \max(j_1,j_2) \leq 2k - 80; \\ 2^{-\min(j_1,j_2)/8} & \text{if } \max(j_1,j_2) \geq 2k - 80. \end{cases}
\]

To prove \((8.3)\), we notice that, in view of \((8.2)\),

\[
|\eta_k(\xi)\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))| L^2 
\]

unless

\[
(8.5) \begin{cases} \max(j_1, j_2) \in [2k - 70, 2k + 70] & \text{or} \\ \max(j_1, j_2) \geq 2k + 70 & \text{and } \max(j_1, j_2) - \text{med}(j_1, j_2) \leq 10. \end{cases}
\]

We notice that for \( j, j_1, j_2 \) as in \((8.5)\), \( \beta_{k,j} \leq C \beta_{k_1,j_1}(j_1, j_2) \). Also, using \((6.21)\),

\[
|||\eta_k(\xi)\eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))| L^2 | f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2} ||^2 \leq C 2^{-j_1/2 - j_2/2 - \max(j_1,j_2)/2} \ledges (j_1,j_2)/4 ||f_{k_1,j_1}||_{L^2} ||f_{k_2,j_2}||_{L^2}.
\]

Thus, for \((8.3)\), it suffices to prove that

\[
2^k \sum_j 2^{-\max(j_1,j_2)/2 - \med(j_1,j_2)/4} \leq C \gamma(j_1, j_2, k),
\]

where the sum in \((8.6)\) is taken over \( j \) satisfying \((8.5)\). If \( \max(j_1, j_2) \leq 2k - 80 \), then \( j \in [2k - 70, 2k + 70] \) and the bound \((8.6)\) follows easily from the definition \((8.4)\). If \( j_1 = \max(j_1, j_2) \geq 2k - 80 \), then the sum in \((8.6)\) is taken over \( j \leq j_1 + C \) and is dominated by

\[
C 2^k \sum_{j \leq j_1 + C} 2^{-j_1/2 - \max(j_1,j_2)/4} \leq C(j_2 + 1) 2^{-j_2/4},
\]

which suffices. The case \( j_2 = \max(j_1, j_2) \geq 2k - 80 \) is identical. This completes the proof of \((8.3)\).

We turn to the proof of \((8.1)\). We use the representation \((4.1)\). If \( f_{k_1} = f_{k_1,j_1} \in X_{k_1} \) and \( f_{k_2} = f_{k_2,j_2} \in X_{k_2} \), then \((8.1)\) follows directly from \((8.3)\) and the definitions. Assume now that \( f_{k_1} = g_{k_1} \in Y_{k_1}, f_{k_2} = g_{k_2} \in Y_{k_2}, \|f_{k_1}\|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx \|g_{k_1}\|_{Y_{k_1}}, \) and \( \|f_{k_2}\|_{Z_{k_2}} \approx \|g_{k_2}\|_{Y_{k_2}} \). For \( j_1 \in [0, k_1] \) and \( j_2 \in [0, k_2] \) let

\[
g_{k_1,j_1}(\xi, \tau) = \eta_{j_1}(\tau - \omega(\xi))g_{k_1}(\xi, \tau) \quad \text{and} \quad g_{k_2,j_2}(\xi, \tau) = \eta_{j_2}(\tau - \omega(\xi))g_{k_2}(\xi, \tau).
\]
We use (8.3), Lemma (4.1) (b), and the definition (8.4) in the case \( \max(j_1, j_2) \leq 2k - 80 \) to write
\[
2^k \| \eta_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} g_{k_1} \ast g_{k_2} \|_{X_k} \\
\leq C \sum_{j_1, j_2 \leq k + 30} 2^k \| \eta_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} g_{k_1, j_1} \ast g_{k_2, j_2} \|_{X_k} \\
\leq C \sum_{j_1, j_2 \leq k + 30} \gamma(j_1, j_2, k) 2^{j_1/2} \| g_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} 2^{j_2/2} \| g_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2} \\
\leq C \| g_{k_1} \|_{Y_{k_1}} \| g_{k_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}},
\]
as desired.

Finally, assume \( f_{k_1} = f_{k_1, j_1} \in X_{k_1}, f_{k_2} = g_{k_2} \in Y_{k_2}, \| f_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx \| g_{k_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}}, \) and \( \| f_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx 2^{j_1/2} \tilde{\beta}_{k_1, j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} \) and write \( g_{k_2} = \sum_{j_2 = 0}^{k_2} g_{k_2, j_2} \) as before. If \( j_1 \leq 2k - 80 \), then we can use the same computation as before. If \( j_1 \geq 2k - 80 \), then we use (8.3), Lemma (4.1) (b), and the definition (8.4) to write
\[
2^k \| \eta_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_1, j_1} \ast g_{k_2} \|_{X_k} \\
\leq C \sum_{j_2 \leq k_2} 2^k \| \eta_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} f_{k_1, j_1} \ast g_{k_2, j_2} \|_{X_k} \\
\leq C \sum_{j_2 \leq k_2} 2^{-j_2/8} 2^{j_1/2} \tilde{\beta}_{k_1, j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} 2^{j_2/2} \| g_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2} \\
\leq C 2^{j_1/2} \tilde{\beta}_{k_1, j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} \| g_{k_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}},
\]
as desired. This completes the proof of (5.1) in the case \( \min(k, k_1, k_2) \leq 200 \).

Case 2: \( \min(k, k_1, k_2) \leq 200 \). In view of the hypothesis, \( \max(k, k_1, k_2) \leq 230 \). If \( k_1 = 0 \) or \( k_2 = 0 \), we may replace the spaces \( Z_0 \) in the right-hand of (5.1) with the larger spaces \( Z_0 \); see the definition (4.8). Clearly, the proofs are identical to the proofs in the corresponding cases \( k_1 = 1 \) or \( k_2 = 1 \). Therefore we may assume \( k_1, k_2 \geq 1 \). In view of Lemma (4.1) (b) and the representation (4.1), we may assume \( f_{k_1} = f_{k_1, j_1} \) is supported in \( D_{k_1, j_1}, f_{k_2} = f_{k_2, j_2} \) is supported in \( D_{k_2, j_2} \), \( \| f_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx 2^{j_1/2} \tilde{\beta}_{k_1, j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} \approx 2^{j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} \), and \( \| f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}} \approx 2^{j_2/2} \tilde{\beta}_{k_2, j_2} \| f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2} \approx 2^{j_2} \| f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2} \). Using the definitions and the fact that \( k \leq 230 \), for (5.1) it suffices to prove that
\[
\sum_j 2^j \| \mathcal{F}^{-1} \eta_j(\tau) \eta_k(\xi)(\tau + i)^{-1} f_{k_1, j_1} \ast f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^1_L L^2} \\
\leq C 2^{j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2} \| f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2}.
\]
By examining the supports of the functions, we may assume that the sum in (5.7) is taken over
\[
j \leq \max(j_1, j_2) + C.
\]
Assume \( j_1 = \max(j_1, j_2) \) (the case \( j_2 = \max(j_1, j_2) \) is identical). The left-hand side of (5.7) is dominated by
\[
C \sum_{j_1 \leq j_1 + C} \| \mathcal{F}^{-1} (f_{k_1, j_1} \ast f_{k_2, j_2}) \|_{L^1_L L^2} \leq (j_1 + C) \| \mathcal{F}^{-1} (f_{k_1, j_1}) \|_{L^2} \| \mathcal{F}^{-1} (f_{k_2, j_2}) \|_{L^2} \leq \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j_2/2} \| f_{k_2, j_2} \|_{L^2},
\]
which completes the proof of (5.7). \( \square \)
For later use, we rewrite the stronger bound that we proved in this last case: if $k, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ have the property that $\max(k, k_1, k_2) \leq \min(k, k_1, k_2) + 30 \leq 230$, $f_{k_1} \in \mathcal{Z}_{k_1}$, and $f_{k_2} \in \mathcal{Z}_{k_2}$, then
\begin{equation}
2^k ||\eta_k(\xi) \cdot A_k(\xi, \tau)^{-1} f_{k_1} * f_{k_2}||_{L^2} \leq C ||f_{k_1}||_{\mathcal{Z}_{k_1}} ||f_{k_2}||_{\mathcal{Z}_{k_2}},
\end{equation}
where $\mathcal{Z}_k = Z_k$ if $k \geq 1$ and $\mathcal{Z}_k = \mathcal{Z}_0$ if $k = 0$.

**Proof of Proposition 8.2.** We analyze two cases.

**Case 1:** $k \geq 1$. We show first that if $j_1, j_2 \geq 0$, $f_{k_1,j_1}$ is an $L^2$ function supported in $D_{k_1,j_1}$, and $f_{k_2,j_2}$ is an $L^2$ function supported in $D_{k_2,j_2}$, then
\begin{equation}
2^k \sum_j 2^{j/2} \beta_{k,j} ||\eta_k(\xi) \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} (f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2})||_{L^2} \leq C \gamma'(j_1, j_2, k) 2^{j/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} ||f_{k_1,j_1}||_{L^2} \cdot 2^{j/2} \beta_{k_2,j_2} ||f_{k_2,j_2}||_{L^2},
\end{equation}
where
\begin{equation}
\gamma'(j_1, j_2, k) = (2^{k/2} + 2^{\max(j_1, j_2)/4})^{-2/3}.
\end{equation}
To prove (8.10), we notice that, in view of (6.23),
\begin{equation}
\eta_k(\xi) \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} (f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \equiv 0
\end{equation}
unless
\begin{equation}
\max(j, j_1, j_2) \in [k + k_1 - 10, k + k_1 + 10] \text{ or } \max(j, j_1, j_2) \geq k + k_1 + 10 \text{ and } \max(j, j_1, j_2) - \min(j_1, j_2) \leq 10.
\end{equation}
Also, combining (6.20) and (6.21),
\begin{equation}
||\eta_k(\xi) \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))(\tau - \omega(\xi) + i)^{-1} (f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2})||_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-j/2} 2^{j_1/2} + 2^{\max(j_1, j_2)/4} 2^{\max(j_1, j_2)/4} 2^{\max(j_1, j_2)/4} 2^{\max(j_1, j_2)/4} ||f_{k_1,j_1}||_{L^2} ||f_{k_2,j_2}||_{L^2}.
\end{equation}
Thus, for (8.10), it suffices to prove that
\begin{equation}
2^k \sum_j \beta_{k,j} 2^{(j+k)/2} 2^{\max(j_1, j_2) + k_1/2} ||f_{k_1,j_1}||_{L^2} ||f_{k_2,j_2}||_{L^2} \leq C \gamma'(j_1, j_2, k) \beta_{k_1,j_1} \beta_{k_2,j_2},
\end{equation}
where the sum in (8.13) is taken over $j$ satisfying (8.12). If $\max(j_1, j_2) \leq k + k_1 - 20$, then $j \in [k + k_1 - 10, k + k_1 + 10]$; we ignore the term $2^{(\max(j_1, j_2) + k_1)/2}$ and the bound (8.13) follows easily from the definitions. If $j_1 = \max(j_1, j_2) \geq k + k_1 - 20$, then the sum in (8.13) is taken over $j \leq j_1 + C$. The left-hand side of (8.13) is dominated by
\begin{equation}
C 2^k \sum_{j \leq j_1 + C} \beta_{k,j} 2^{-(\max(j_1, j_2) + k_1)/2} \leq C k_1 2^{-k_1/2} \leq C \gamma'(j_1, j_2, k) \beta_{k_1,j_1}.
\end{equation}
The case $j_2 = \max(j_1, j_2) \geq k + k_1 - 20$ is identical, which completes the proof of (8.10).

We turn to the proof of (8.2). We use the representation (4.1). If $f_{k_1} = f_{k_1,j_1} \in X_{k_1}$ and $f_{k_2} = f_{k_2,j_2} \in X_{k_2}$, then (8.2) follows directly from (8.10) and the definitions. Assume now that $f_{k_1} = g_{k_1} \in Y_{k_1}$, $f_{k_2} = g_{k_2} \in Y_{k_2}$, $||f_{k_1}||_{Z_{k_1}} \approx ||g_{k_1}||_{Y_{k_1}}$, and $||f_{k_2}||_{Z_{k_2}} \approx ||g_{k_2}||_{Y_{k_2}}$. For $j_1 \in [0, k_1]$ and $j_2 \in [0, k_2]$ let $g_{k_1,j_1}(\xi, \tau) =$
\[ \eta_j(\tau - \omega(\xi))g_k(\xi, \tau) \text{ and } g_{k_2,j_2}(\xi, \tau) = \eta_{j_2}(\tau - \omega(\xi))g_{k_2}(\xi, \tau). \]

We use (8.10) and Lemma (4.1)(b) to write
\[
2^k \left| | g_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i) g_{k_1} * g_{k_2} \right|_{X_k} \leq C \sum_{j_1,j_2 \leq k+10} 2^k \left| | g_k(\xi) \cdot (\tau - \omega(\xi) + i) g_{k_1,j_1} * g_{k_2,j_2} \right|_{X_k} \leq C \gamma'(j_1,j_2,k) 2^{j_1/2} \| g_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} 2^{j_2/2} \| g_{k_2,j_2} \|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{2k/4} \| g_k \|_{Y_k} \| g_{k_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}},
\]
as desired. Finally, if \( f_k = f_{k_1,j_1} \in X_{k_1} \), \( f_{k_2} = g_{k_2} \in Y_{k_2} \), \( \| f_k \|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx \| g_{k_2} \|_{Y_{k_2}} \), and \( \| f_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx 2^{j_1/2} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \| f_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} \), we write \( g_{k_2} = \sum_{j_2=0}^{k_2} g_{k_2,j_2} \) as before and repeat the same estimate, without the sum in \( j_1 \). This completes the proof of (8.2) in the case \( k \geq 1 \).

**Case 2**: \( k = 0 \). We show first that if \( j_1, j_2 \geq 0 \), \( f_{k_1,j_1} \) is an \( L^2 \) function supported in \( D_{k_1,j_1} \), and \( f_{k_2,j_2} \) is an \( L^2 \) function supported in \( D_{k_2,j_2} \), then
\[
(8.14) \quad \left( \sum_{k'=-\infty}^{1} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^{2k'} \left| | \chi_{k'}(\xi) \eta_j(\tau) \cdot (\tau + i)^{-1}(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \right|_{L^2} \right)^{1/2} \leq C 2^{-\max(j_1,j_2)/4} \cdot 2^{\frac{j_1}{2}} \beta_{k_1,j_1} \| f_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} \cdot 2^{\frac{j_2}{2}} \beta_{k_2,j_2} \| f_{k_2,j_2} \|_{L^2}.
\]

To prove (8.14), we notice that, in view of (6.23),
\[
\chi_{k'}(\xi) \eta_j(\tau) \cdot (\tau + i)^{-1}(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \equiv 0
\]
unless
\[
(8.15) \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l}
\max(j, j_1, j_2) \in [k' + k_1 - 10, k' + k_1 + 10] \\
\text{or}
\max(j, j_1, j_2) \geq k' + k_1 + 10 \text{ and } \max(j, j_1, j_2) - \text{med}(j, j_1, j_2) \leq 10.
\end{array} \right.
\]
Also, using (6.19),
\[
\left| | \chi_{k'}(\xi) \eta_j(\tau) \cdot (\tau + i)^{-1}(f_{k_1,j_1} * f_{k_2,j_2}) \right|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{k'j_2 - j_2k_2/2} (j_1 + j_2)/2 \cdot 2^{-\max(j_1,j_2)/2} \| f_{k_1,j_1} \|_{L^2} \| f_{k_2,j_2} \|_{L^2}.
\]

Thus, for (8.14), it suffices to prove that
\[
(8.16) \quad 2^{2k'} \leq C 2^{2\max(j_1,j_2)/4},
\]
where the sum in (8.14) is taken over \( j \) satisfying (8.15). If \( \max(j_1,j_2) \leq k' + k_1 - 20 \), then \( j \in [k' + k_1 - 10, k' + k_1 + 10] \), and (8.16) is clear. If \( \max(j_1,j_2) \geq k' + k_1 - 20 \), then the sum in (8.16) is taken over \( j \leq \max(j_1,j_2) + C \), and (8.16) follows easily.

Given (8.14), the bound (8.2) follows as in the case \( k \geq 1 \), using the definition of the space \( X_0 \). This completes the proof of Proposition 8.2. \( \square \)

For later use, we notice that the bound (8.14) also shows that
\[
(8.17) \quad \| \eta_0(\xi) \cdot (\tau + i)^{-1} f_{k_1} * f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{0}} \leq C \| f_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}} \| f_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}}.
\]
9. Multiplication by smooth bounded functions

In this section we consider operators on $Z_k$ given by convolutions with Fourier transforms of certain smooth bounded functions. For integers $N \geq 100$ we define the space of admissible factors

$$S_N^\infty = \{ m : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{C} : m \text{ is supported in } \mathbb{R} \times [-2, 2] \} \text{ and }$$

$$\|m\|_{S_N^\infty} := \sum_{\sigma_1=0}^N ||\partial^{\sigma_1}_\xi m||_{L^\infty_{\tau}} + \sum_{\sigma_1=0}^N \sum_{\sigma_2=0}^N ||\partial^{\sigma_1}_\xi \partial^{\sigma_2}_\tau m||_{L^2_{\xi, \tau}} < \infty. \tag{9.1}$$

The precise value of $N$ is not important (in fact, we will always take $N = 100$ or $N = 110$). Notice that bounded functions such as $\psi(t)e^{q(t)}$, $q \in \mathbb{R}$, $U_0$ as in (2.9), are in $S_N^\infty$. We also define the space of restricted admissible factors

$$S_N^k = \{ m : \mathbb{R}^2 \to \mathbb{C} : m \text{ is supported in } \mathbb{R} \times [-2, 2] \}$$

$$\|m\|_{S_N^k} := \sum_{\sigma_1=0}^N \sum_{\sigma_2=0}^N ||\partial^{\sigma_1}_\xi \partial^{\sigma_2}_\tau m||_{L^2_{\xi, \tau}} < \infty. \tag{9.2}$$

Using the Sobolev imbedding theorem, it is easy to verify the following properties:

$$S_N^k \subseteq S_N^{k-10};$$

$$S_N^\infty \cdot S_N^k \subseteq S_N^{k-10};$$

$$S_N^k \cdot S_N^\infty \subseteq S_N^{k-10};$$

$$\partial_x S_N^k \subseteq S_N^{k-10}. \tag{9.3}$$

For $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ we define

$$Z_k^\text{high} = \{ f_k \in Z_k : f_k \text{ is supported in } \{ \tau - \omega(\xi) \in \bigcup_{j \geq k-10} \bar{I}_j \} \}. \tag{9.4}$$

Clearly, $Z_k^\text{high} = Z_k$ if $k \leq 20$. For $k \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $\epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}$ let $A_k^\epsilon(\xi, \tau) = [A_k(\xi, \tau)]^\epsilon$.

**Lemma 9.1.** Assume $k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+$, $|k_1 - k_2| \leq 10$, and $f_{k_1}^\text{high} \in Z_{k_1}^\text{high}$. Then, for $m \in S_{100}^\infty$ and $\epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}$,

$$\left| \left| \eta_{k_2}(\xi_2) A_{k_2}^\epsilon(\xi_2, \tau_2) \cdot \mathcal{F}[m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_{k_1}^\text{high})](\xi_2, \tau_2) \right| \right|_{L_{\xi_2, \tau_2}^\infty} \leq C \|m\|_{S_{100}^\infty} \cdot \|A_{k_1}^\epsilon f_{k_1}^\text{high}\|_{Z_{k_1}}. \tag{9.5}$$

**Remark.** We do not need to consider convolutions of low-modulation functions and Fourier transforms of admissible factors, in view of the identity (10.13).

**Proof of Lemma 9.1.** We may assume $\|m\|_{S_{100}^\infty} = 1$. For any $j'' \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $k'' \in \mathbb{Z}$ let

$$m_{k'', j''} = \mathcal{F}^{-1} \left[ \eta_{j''}(\tau) \chi_{k''}(\xi) \mathcal{F}(m) \right]$$

and $m_{\leq k'', j''} = \sum_{k'' \leq k''} m_{k'', j''}$. Using (9.1) and the Sobolev imbedding theorem,

$$\left| \left| \partial^{\sigma_1}_\xi \partial^{\sigma_2}_\tau m \right| \right|_{L^2_{\xi, \tau}} \leq C \text{ for any } \sigma_1 \in \mathbb{Z} \cap [0, 90], \sigma_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \cap [1, 90].$$

Thus, for any $j'' \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ and $k'' \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\sum_{k'' \leq k''} \left| \left| m_{k'', j''} \right| \right|_{L^2_{\xi, \tau}} \leq C(1 + 2^{k''})^{-80(1 - 2^{k''})}, \tag{9.6}$$

$$2^{k''} \left| \left| m_{k'', j''} \right| \right|_{L^2_{\xi, \tau}} \leq C(1 + 2^{k''})^{-80(1 - 2^{k''})}. \tag{9.7}$$
We turn now to the proof of \((9.5)\). Assume first that \(k_1, k_2 \geq 1\). In view of the
definition of \(Z_{k_1}^{\text{high}}\) and Lemma \((4.1)\), we may assume that \(f_{k_1}^{\text{high}} = f_{k_1,j_1}\) is an \(L^2\)
function supported in \(D_{k_1,j_1}, j_1 \geq k_1 - 20, \|A_{k_1,j_1}^{\text{high}}\|_{Z_{k_1}} \approx 2^{j_1/2}\beta_{k_1,j_1}\|f_{k_1,j_1}\|_{L^2}\).
We write
\[(9.8)\quad m = \sum_{j''=0}^{\infty} m_{-100,j''} + \sum_{j''=-99}^{\infty} \sum_{j'=0}^{\infty} m_{j',j''}.
\]
For \((9.5)\) it suffices to prove that for \(\epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}\)
\[(9.9)\quad \sum_{j'' \geq 0} \|\eta_{k_2}(\xi_2)A^\epsilon(\xi_2, \tau_2) \cdot [f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{-100,j''})](\xi_2, \tau_2)\|_{Z_{k_2}}
+ \sum_{k'' \geq 99} \sum_{j'' \geq 0} \|\eta_{k_2}(\xi_2)A^\epsilon(\xi_2, \tau_2) \cdot [f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'',j''})](\xi_2, \tau_2)\|_{Z_{k_2}}
\leq C2^{j_1/2}2^{j_1/2}\beta_{k_1,j_1}\|f_{k_1,j_1}\|_{L^2}.
\]
To bound the first sum in \((9.9)\), we make the changes of variables \(\tau_2 = \mu_2 + \omega(\xi_2), \tau_1 = \mu_1 + \omega(\xi_1)\) and write
\[f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{-100,j''})(\xi_2, \mu_2 + \omega(\xi_2))
= \int_{\mathbb{R}^2} f_{k_1,j_1}(\xi_1, \mu_1 + \omega(\xi_1))\mathcal{F}(m_{-100,j''})(\xi_2 - \xi_1, \mu_2 - \mu_1 + \omega(\xi_2) - \omega(\xi_1))\,d\xi_1\,d\tau_1.
\]
By examining the supports of the functions and using the fact that \(|\omega(\xi_2) - \omega(\xi_1)| \leq 2^{k_1-50}\) if \(|\xi_2 - \xi_1| \leq 2^{-99}\), together with \(j_1 \geq k_1 - 20\), we see that \(\eta_{j_2}(\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)) \cdot [f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{-100,j''})](\xi_2, \tau_2) = 0\) unless
\[(9.10)\quad |j_1 - j_2| \leq C \text{ or } j_1, j_2 \leq j'' + C.
\]
We use the \(X_{k_2}\) norm to bound the first sum in \((9.9)\). Using Plancherel’s theorem and \((9.7)\),
\[\|f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{-100,j''})\|_{L^2} \leq C2^{-80j''}\|f_{k_1,j_1}\|_{L^2}.
\]
Thus, the \(X_{k_2}\) norm of the first sum in \((9.9)\) is dominated by
\[C \sum_{j'' \geq 0} \sum_{j_2 \geq 0} 2^{j_1/2}2^{j_2/2}\beta_{k_2,j_2}2^{-80j''}\|f_{k_1,j_1}\|_{L^2},
\]
where the sum is over \(j_2, j''\) satisfying \((9.10)\). The bound \((9.9)\) for the first sum follows easily (recall that \(|k_1 - k_2| \leq 10\)).
To bound the second sum in \((9.9)\), assume first that \(\epsilon = 0\). We notice that if \(|\xi_2 - \xi_1| \in [2^{k''-1}, 2^{k''+1}]\), then \(|\omega(\xi_2) - \omega(\xi_1)| \leq C2^{k_1+k''}\), so
\[
\eta_{j_2}(\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)) \cdot [f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'',j''})](\xi_2, \tau_2) = 0
\]
unless
\[(9.11)\quad |j_1 - j_2| \leq 4 \text{ or } j_1, j_2 \leq k_1 + k'' + j'' + C.
\]
Using Plancherel’s theorem and \((9.7)\),
\[(9.12)\quad \|f_{k_1,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'',j''})\|_{L^2} \leq C2^{-80k''}2^{-80j''}2^{10k''}2^{10j''} \cdot 2^{j_1/2}\beta_{k_1,j_1},
\]
The bound \((9.9)\) for the second sum follows by using the \(X_{k_2}\) norm since
\[
\sum_{j_2 \leq j_1 + k'' + j'' + C} 2^{j_1/2}2^{j_2/2}\beta_{k_2,j_2} \leq C2^{10k''}2^{10j''} \cdot 2^{j_1/2}\beta_{k_1,j_1}.
\]
We bound now the second sum in (9.9) when \( \epsilon = -1 \). The main difficulty is the presence of the indices \( j_2 \ll j_1 \). In fact, for indices \( j_2 \geq j_1 - 10 \), the argument above applies since the left-hand side is multiplied by \( 2^{-j_2} \) and the right-hand side is multiplied by \( 2^{-j_1} \). In view of (9.11), it suffices to prove that

\[
\sum_{k'' + j'' \geq j_1 - k - C} \left\| \eta_{k_2} (\xi_2) \eta_{j_2 - 1} (\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)) A_{k_2}^{-1} (\xi_2, \tau_2) \right\|_{Y_{k_2}}
\]

\[
+ \sum_{k'' + j'' \geq j_1 - k - C} \sum_{j_2 \geq j_2} 2^{-j_2 / 2} \beta_{k_2, j_2} \left\| \eta_{k_2} (\xi_2) \eta_{j_2} (\tau_2 - \omega(\xi_2)) F (m_{k''}, j'') \right\|_{L^2}
\]

\[
\leq C 2^{-j_1 / 2} \beta_{k_1, j_1} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}.
\]

Using Lemma 4.1(c) and (9.7), the first sum in the left-hand side of (9.13) is dominated by

\[ C \sum_{k'' + j'' \geq j_1 - k - C} \left\| f_{k_1, j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \left\| m_{k''}, j'' \right\|_{L^2_{x,t}} \leq C 2^{-j_2 / 2} \left\| f_{k_1, j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \leq 2^{-10(j_1 - k_1)}, \]

which clearly suffices. Using (9.12), the second sum in the left-hand side of (9.13) is dominated by

\[ C 2^{-70(j_1 - k_1)} \left\| f_{k_1, j_1} \right\|_{L^2} \cdot \sup_{j_2 \in [k_2, j_1]} 2^{-j_2 / 2} \beta_{k_2, j_2} \leq C 2^{-j_1 / 2} \left\| f_{k_1, j_1} \right\|_{L^2}, \]

which completes the proof of (9.13).

We prove now the bound (9.8) in the case \( k_1 = k_2 = 0 \). We use the representation (4.2). Assume first that \( f_0^{\text{high}} = g_{0, j_1} \) is an \( L^2 \) function supported in \( \bar{I}_0 \times \bar{I}_{j_1} \), \( \| A_0 f_0^{\text{high}} \| \approx 2^{j_1} \). We write

\[
m = \sum_{j'' = 0}^{\infty} m_{4, j''} + \sum_{k'' = 0}^{\infty} \sum_{j'' = 0}^{\infty} m_{k'', j''}
\]

and notice that \( \eta_0 (\xi_2) (g_{0, j_1} * F (m_{k''}, j'')) (\xi_2, \tau_2) \equiv 0 \) if \( k'' \geq 5 \). For \( j'' \geq 0 \), using only the \( Y_0 \) norm, it suffices to prove that for \( \epsilon \in \{-1, 0\} \)

\[
\sum_{j'' = 0}^{\infty} \sum_{j_2 = 0}^{\infty} 2^{j_2 / 2} \left\| F^{-1} (\eta_{j_2} (\xi_2) (g_{0, j_1} * F (m_{4, j''})) (\xi_2, \tau_2)) \right\|_{L^2_{x,t}} \leq C 2^{j_1 / 2} \left\| F^{-1} (g_{0, j_1}) \right\|_{L^2_{x,t}}.
\]

By examining the supports of the functions, \( \eta_{j_2} (\tau_2) (g_{0, j_1} * F (m_{4, j''})) (\xi_2, \tau_2) \equiv 0 \) unless

\[
|j_2 - j_1| \leq C \quad \text{or} \quad j_1, j_2 \leq j'' + C.
\]

In addition,

\[
\left\| F^{-1} (\eta_{j_2} (\xi_2) (g_{0, j_1} * F (m_{4, j''})) (\xi_2, \tau_2)) \right\|_{L^2_{x,t}} \leq C \left\| F^{-1} (g_{0, j_1}) \right\|_{L^2_{x,t}} \left\| m_{4, j''} \right\|_{L^2_{x,t}}.
\]

The bound (9.15) follows from (9.7) and (9.16).

Assume now that \( f_0^{\text{high}} = f_{k', j_1} \) is an \( L^2 \) function supported in \( D_{k', j_1} \), \( k' \leq 1 \), \( \| A_0 f_0^{\text{high}} \| \approx 2^{j_1} \). We decompose

\[
m = \sum_{j'' = 0}^{\infty} m_{k'' - 10, j''} + \sum_{k'' = 9}^{\infty} \sum_{j'' = 0}^{\infty} m_{k'', j''}.
\]
We observe that \( f'_{0,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'-10,j''}) \) is supported in the set \( \{(\xi_2, \tau_2) : |\xi_2| \in [2^{k'-2}, 2^{k'+2}]\} \). In addition, \( \eta_{j_2}(\tau_2)(f'_{0,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'-3,j''}))(\xi_2, \tau_2) \equiv 0 \) unless \( \{1\} \), holds. The same argument as before, using Plancherel’s theorem and the bound (9.7), shows that

\[
||\eta(\xi_2)A_0(\xi_2, \tau_2)[f'_{0,j_1} \ast \sum_{j''=0}^{\infty} \mathcal{F}(m_{k'-10,j''})](\xi_2, \tau_2)||_{X_0} \leq C2^{j_1}2^{j_1-k'}||f'_{0,j_1}||_{L^2}.
\]

To handle the part corresponding to the second sum in the right-hand side of (9.17), we use the space \( Y_0 \). It suffices to prove that

\[
\sum_{k'=k-9}^{5} \sum_{j'=0}^{\infty} 2^{j_1/2}2^{j_2}||\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\eta\eta(\xi_2)(f'_{0,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'',j''}))(\xi_2, \tau_2)]||_{L_x^\alpha L_t^2} \leq C2^{j_1}2^{j_1-k'}||f'_{0,j_1}||_{L^2}.
\]

As before, we may assume that \( j_2 \) satisfies the restriction (9.16) and estimate

\[
||\mathcal{F}^{-1}[\eta(\xi_2)(f'_{0,j_1} \ast \mathcal{F}(m_{k'',j''}))(\xi_2, \tau_2)]||_{L_x^\alpha L_t^2} \leq C||\mathcal{F}^{-1}(f'_{0,j_1})||_{L_x^\alpha L_t^2}||m_{k'',j''}||_{L_x^\alpha L_t^2} \leq C2^{-80j''}2^{-k''}||f'_{0,j_1}||_{L^2}.
\]

using Plancherel’s theorem and (9.7). The bound (9.18) follows.

We prove now the bound (9.5) in the case \( k'=1 \). We use the decomposition (9.17) in the case \( k' = 1 \). The proof of the bound (9.5) is then identical to the proof in the case considered before \( k_1 = 0 \), \( f_0^{high} = f'_{0,j_1} \), \( k' = 1 \).

Finally, in the case \( k_1 = 0, k_2 \in [1, 10] \), we have the stronger bound

\[
||\eta(\xi_2)A_k(\xi_2, \tau_2)\mathcal{F}[m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f'_{0,j_1})](\xi_2, \tau_2)||_{Z_{k_2}} \leq C||A_0f_0^{high}||_{Z_0},
\]

where \( Z_0 \) is defined in (3.28). The proof of this bound is identical to the proof of (9.0) in the case considered before \( k_1 = 1, k_2 \geq 1 \).

In some estimates the delicate structure of the spaces \( Z_k \) is not necessary. For \( \alpha \in [-20, 20] \) and \( k \geq 1 \) we define

\[ E_{k, \alpha} = \{ f \in L^2 \colon f \text{ supported in } I_k \times \mathbb{R} \} \]

(9.20)

\[
||f||_{E_{k, \alpha}} := 2^{\alpha k} \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} 2^j ||\eta_j(\tau)f(\xi, \tau)||_{L_x^\alpha L_t^\infty} < \infty.
\]

For \( k = 0 \), for simplicity of notation we define \( E_{0, \alpha} = Z_0 \). We notice that

\[
E_{k,4} \subseteq Z_k \subseteq E_{k,-4} \text{ for any } k \in \mathbb{Z}_+.
\]

**Lemma 9.2.** (a) Assume \( k_1 \in \mathbb{Z}_+, k_2 \in [1, \infty) \cap \mathbb{Z}, \) and \( I_1 \subseteq \overline{I}_{k_1}, I_2 \subseteq \overline{I}_{k_2} \) are intervals. Then, for \( m \in S_{\infty}^\infty, \alpha \in [-20, 20], \epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}, \) and \( f_{k_1} \in E_{k_1, \alpha} \)

\[
||1_{I_1}(\xi_1)(\tau_1 + i)^{\epsilon} \cdot \mathcal{F}[m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(1_{I_2}(\xi_2) f_{k_1})]||_{E_{k_2, \alpha}} \leq C||1 + d(I_1, I_2)^{-50}||m||_{S_{\infty}^\infty} ||(\tau_1 + i)^{\epsilon} f_{k_1}||_{E_{k_1, \alpha}},
\]

where \( d(I_1, I_2) \) denotes the distance between the sets \( I_1 \) and \( I_2 \).
Then, for $m \in S_{100}^\infty$, $\alpha \in [-20, 20]$, $\epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}$, and $f_{k_1} \in E_{k_1, \alpha}$, we have

$$
\left\| \eta_0(\xi_2)(\tau_2 + i)^\epsilon \cdot F[m \cdot F^{-1}(f_{k_1})] \right\|_{E_{0, \alpha}} \leq C 2^{-50k_1} \|m\|_{S_{100}^\infty} \left\| (\tau_1 + i)^\epsilon f_{k_1} \right\|_{E_{k_1, \alpha}}.
$$

**Proof of Lemma 9.2.** We may assume $\|m\|_{S_{100}^\infty} = 1$ and argue as in the proof of Lemma 9.1. We may assume $f_{k_1} = f_{k_1, j_1}$ is an $L^2$ function supported in $I_{\alpha} k_1 \times I_{\alpha} j_1$, $\| (\tau_1 + i)^\epsilon f_{k_1} \|_{E_{k_1, \alpha}} \geq C^{-1} 2^{\alpha k_1} 2^{j_1 / 2} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}$. With the notation in Lemma 9.1, we write

$$
m = \sum_{j'' = 0}^\infty \sum_{k'' = 1} \sum_{j'' = 0}^\infty m_{k'' j''}.
$$

For (9.22), it suffices to prove that

$$
2^{\alpha k_2} \sum_{j_2, j'' \geq 0} 2^{j_2 j'' / 2} \left\| \eta_j(\tau_2) 1_{I_2}(\xi_2) \cdot [(1_{I_1}(\xi_1) f_{k_1, j_1}) * F(m_{\leq 0} j'')] \right\|_{L^2}
+ 2^{\alpha k_2} \sum_{k'' \geq 1} \sum_{j_2, j'' \geq 0} 2^{j_2 j'' / 2} \left\| \eta_j(\tau_2) 1_{I_2}(\xi_2) \cdot [(1_{I_1}(\xi_1) f_{k_1, j_1}) * F(m_{\leq 0} j'')] \right\|_{L^2}
\leq C [1 + d(I_1, I_2)]^{-50} 2^{\alpha k_1} 2^{j_1 / 2} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}.
$$

By examining the supports of the functions, we see that the first sum in the left-hand side of (9.25) is nontrivial only if $d(I_1, I_2) \leq C$ (so $|k_1 - k_2| \leq C$). In addition, $\eta_j(\tau_2) 1_{I_2}(\xi_2) \cdot [(1_{I_1}(\xi_1) f_{k_1, j_1}) * F(m_{\leq 0} j'')] \equiv 0$ unless $j_1 - j_2 \leq C$ or $j_1, j_2 \leq j'' + C$. Using Plancherel’s theorem and (9.7),

$$
\left\| (1_{I_1}(\xi_1) f_{k_1, j_1}) * F(m_{\leq 0} j'') \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-80 j''} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}.
$$

The bound (9.25) for the first sum follows easily. For the second sum, we may assume that $2^{\alpha k_1} \geq C^{-1} d(I_1, I_2)$ (so $2^{\alpha k_1} \geq C^{-1} |k_1 - k_2|$) and that the restriction (9.26) still holds. Using Plancherel’s theorem and (9.7),

$$
\left\| (1_{I_1}(\xi_1) f_{k_1, j_1}) * F(m_{k'' j''}) \right\|_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-80 k''} 2^{-80 j''} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}.
$$

The bound (9.25) for the second sum follows easily. This completes the proof of part (a).

For part (b), we may assume $k_1 \geq 10$ (in view of Lemma 9.1) and $f_{k_1} = f_{k_1, j_1}$ is as before. We decompose $m$ as in (9.24). For (9.23) it suffices to prove that

$$
\sum_{|k'' - k_1| \leq 2} \sum_{j_2, j'' \geq 0} 2^{j_2 j'' / 2} \left\| F^{-1} \eta_j(\tau_2) \eta_0(\xi_2) \cdot (f_{k_1, j} * F(m_{\leq 0} j'')) \right\|_{L^1 L^2}
\leq C 2^{-50 k_1} 2^{\alpha k_1} 2^{j_1 / 2} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}.
$$

We may also assume that the restriction (9.26) holds. Using Plancherel’s theorem and (9.7),

$$
\left\| F^{-1} \eta_j(\tau_2) \eta_0(\xi_2) \cdot (f_{k_1, j} * F(m_{\leq 0} j'')) \right\|_{L^1 L^2}
\leq C \| m_{k'' j''} \|_{L^2 L^\infty} \left\| F^{-1} (f_{k_1, j_1}) \right\|_{L^2}
\leq C 2^{-80 k''} 2^{-80 j''} \| f_{k_1, j_1} \|_{L^2}.
$$
The bound \(9.27\) follows easily. This completes the proof of part (b).

We state now a slightly stronger form of Lemma 9.1 that will be used in the next section.

**Corollary 9.3.** (a) If \(k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}, f^\text{high}_{k_1} \in Z^\text{high}_{k_1}, \) and \(m \in S_{100}^2, \) then
\[
(9.28)
\left| \eta_{k_2}(\xi) A_{k_2}(\xi, \tau_2) \cdot F[m \cdot F^{-1}(f^\text{high}_{k_1})] \right|_{Z_{k_2}} \leq C 2^{-30|k_1-k_2|} ||m||_{S_{100}^2} ||A^1_{k_1} f^\text{high}_{k_1}||_{Z_{k_1}}.
\]

(b) If \(k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \epsilon \in \{-1, 0\}, f_0 \in Z_0, \) and \(m' \in S_{100}^2, \) then
\[
(9.29)
\left| \eta_{k_2}(\xi) A_{k_2}(\xi, \tau_2) \cdot F[m' \cdot F^{-1}(f_0)] \right|_{Z_{k_2}} \leq C 2^{-30|k_2|} ||m'||_{S_{100}^2} ||A^1_0 f_0||_{Z_{0}}.
\]

**Proof of Corollary 9.3.** Part (a) follows from Lemma 9.1, Lemma 9.2, and (9.21). For part (b), we notice that
\[
||m'_{k''}||_{L^2 L^\infty} \leq C 2^{-80k''} \quad \text{for any } k'' \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \quad \text{\( j'' \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \).}
\]

The bound (9.29) then follows from the proof of (9.15), the bound (9.19), and the proof of Lemma 9.2(a) with \( k_1 = 1 \).

10. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

In this section we complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. The main ingredients are Lemma 2.1, Lemma 5.1, Lemma 5.2, Proposition 7.1, Proposition 7.2, Proposition 8.1, Proposition 8.2, Lemma 9.2, and Corollary 9.3. We start by showing that the data \( e^{\pm iU(0,0)} P_{\text{high}} \phi \) of the initial-value problems (2.10) and (2.12) are in \( \tilde{H}_\sigma, \quad \sigma \geq 0. \)

**Lemma 10.1.** Assume \( U : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R} \) satisfies the bounds
\[
(10.1)
||\partial_{x}^2 U||_{L^2_x} \leq 1 \quad \text{for any } \sigma_2 \in [1, 110] \cap \mathbb{Z}.
\]

Then, for any \( \sigma \in [0, 20] \) and \( \phi \in H^\sigma \)
\[
(10.2)
||e^{\pm iU} P_{\text{high}} \phi||_{\tilde{H}_\sigma} \leq C ||\phi||_{\tilde{H}_{\sigma}}.
\]

**Proof of Lemma 10.1.** To fix the notation, assume that the sign in the left-hand side of (10.2) is +. So we may assume that \( \tilde{\phi} \) is supported in the interval \([2^{10}, \infty)\). For any \( k'' \in \mathbb{Z} \) let
\[
(10.3)
V_{k''} = F^{-1}_1 [\chi_{k''}(\xi) F_1[e^{iU(x)}]]
\]
and
\[
(10.4)
V_{\leq k''} = \sum_{k'' \leq k'} V_{k''}.
\]

Using (10.1) and the Sobolev imbedding theorem,
\[
(10.5)
||V_{\leq 0}||_{L^\infty_x} \leq C \quad \text{and } ||V_{k''}||_{L^2_x} + ||V_{k''}||_{L^\infty_x} \leq C 2^{-80k''} \quad \text{for any } k'' \geq 1.
\]

We turn now to the proof of (10.2). For any \( k_1 \geq 10 \) let \( \phi_{k_1} = P_{k_1} \phi \). In view of the definitions, it suffices to prove that
\[
(10.6)
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
||P_{k_2}(e^{iU} \phi_{k_1})||_{L^2} \leq C 2^{-40|k_1-k_2|} ||\phi_{k_1}||_{L^2} \quad \text{if } k_2 \geq 1; \\
||P_0(e^{iU} \phi_{k_1})||_{L^1} \leq C 2^{-40k_1} ||\phi_{k_1}||_{L^2}.
\end{array} \right.
\]

For the first bound in (10.6), if \( |k_1 - k_2| \leq 10 \), then
\[
||P_{k_2}(e^{iU} \phi_{k_1})||_{L^2} \leq \sum_{k_\geq |k_1-k_2|-10} ||P_{k_2}(V_{k''} \phi_{k_1})||_{L^2}
\]
\[
\leq C \sum_{k'' \geq |k_1-k_2|-10} ||V_{k''}||_{L^\infty} ||\phi_{k_1}||_{L^2},
\]

which suffices in view of (10.4). For the second bound in (10.5), since \( k_1 \geq 10 \),

\[
\| P_0(e^{it}\phi_{k_1}) \|_{L^1} \leq \sum_{|k''-k_1| \leq 2} \| P_0(V_{k''}\phi_{k_1}) \|_{L^1} \leq C \sum_{|k''-k_1| \leq 2} \| V_{k''} \|_{L^2} \| \phi_{k_1} \|_{L^2},
\]

which suffices in view of (10.4). \( \square \)

We prove now our main bilinear estimate for functions in \( F^\sigma \).

**Proposition 10.2.** If \( m \in S^{\infty}_{110}, m' \in S^{2}_{110}, \sigma \in [0, 20], \) and \( u, v \in F^\sigma \), then

\[
\| \partial_x (m \cdot uv) \|_{N^\sigma} + \| m' \cdot (uv) \|_{N^\sigma} \leq C(\| m \|_{S^{\infty}_{110}} + \| m' \|_{S^{2}_{110}})(\| u \|_{F^\sigma} \| v \| + \| u \|_{F^\sigma} \| v \|). \tag{10.6}
\]

**Proof of Proposition 10.2.** We show first that

\[
\| \partial_x (uv) \|_{N^\sigma} \leq C(\| u \|_{F^\sigma} \| v \|_{F^\sigma} + \| u \|_{F^\sigma} \| v \|_{F^\sigma}). \tag{10.7}
\]

For \( k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) let \( F_k(\xi, \tau) = \eta_k(\xi) F(u)(\xi, \tau) \) and \( G_k(\xi, \tau) = \eta_k(\xi) G(v)(\xi, \tau) \). Then

\[
\begin{align*}
\| u \|_{F^\sigma}^2 &= \sum_{k_1=0}^\infty 2^{2\alpha k_1} \| (I - \partial_x^2) F_{k_1} \|_{Z_{k_1}}^2; \\
\| v \|_{F^\sigma}^2 &= \sum_{k_2=0}^\infty 2^{2\alpha k_2} \| (I - \partial_x^2) G_{k_2} \|_{Z_{k_2}}^2,
\end{align*}
\]

and

\[
\eta_k(\xi) F[\partial_x (u \cdot v)](\xi, \tau) = C \xi \sum_{k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z}} \eta_k(\xi) [F_{k_1} \ast G_{k_2}](\xi, \tau).
\]

We observe that \( \eta_k(\xi) [F_{k_1} \ast G_{k_2}](\xi, \tau) \equiv 0 \) unless

\[
\begin{align*}
&k_1 \leq k - 10 \text{ and } k_2 \in [k - 2, k + 2] \text{ or } \\
&k_1 \in [k - 2, k + 2] \text{ and } k_1 \leq k - 10 \text{ or } \\
&k_1, k_2 \in [k - 10, k + 20] \text{ or } \\
&k_1, k_2 \geq k + 10 \text{ and } |k_1 - k_2| \leq 2.
\end{align*}
\]

For \( k, k_1, k_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \) let

\[
H_{k, k_1, k_2}(\xi, \tau) = \eta_k(\xi) A_k(\xi, \tau)^{-1} \xi \cdot (F_{k_1} \ast G_{k_2})(\xi, \tau).
\]

Using the definitions,

\[
\| \partial_x (u \cdot v) \|_{N^\sigma}^2 = C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k} \left\| \sum_{k_1, k_2} H_{k, k_1, k_2} \right\|_{Z_k}^2. \tag{10.8}
\]
For \( k \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \) fixed we estimate, using Propositions 7.1, 7.2, 8.1 and 8.2,

\[
\left\| \sum_{k_1,k_2} H_{k_1,k_2} \right\|_{\mathbb{Z}_k} \leq \sum_{|k_2-k| \leq 2} \left\| \sum_{k_1 \leq k-10} H_{k_1,k_2} \right\|_{\mathbb{Z}_k} + \sum_{|k_1-k| \leq 2} \left\| \sum_{k_2 \leq k-10} H_{k_1,k_2} \right\|_{\mathbb{Z}_k} + \sum_{k_1,k_2 \in [k-10,k+20]} \left\| H_{k_1,k_2} \right\|_{\mathbb{Z}_k} + \sum_{k_1,k_2 \geq k+10, |k_1-k_2| \leq 2} \left\| H_{k_1,k_2} \right\|_{\mathbb{Z}_k}
\]

\[
\leq C \left[ \sum_{|k_2-k| \leq 2} ||G_{k_2}||_{\mathbb{Z}_{k_2}} \right] \cdot ||u||_{\dot{F}^0} + C \left[ \sum_{|k_1-k| \leq 2} ||F_{k_1}||_{\mathbb{Z}_{k_1}} \right] \cdot ||v||_{\dot{F}^0} + C \left[ \sum_{|k-k_2| \leq 20} ||F_{k_1}||_{\mathbb{Z}_{k_1}} \right] \left[ \sum_{k_2 \geq k} ||G_{k_2}||_{\mathbb{Z}_{k_2}} \right]
\]

\[
+ C2^{-k/4} \left[ \sum_{k_1 \geq k} ||F_{k_1}||_{\mathbb{Z}_{k_1}} \right]^{1/2} \left[ \sum_{k_2 \geq k} ||G_{k_2}||_{\mathbb{Z}_{k_2}} \right]^{1/2}.
\]

The bound (10.7) follows. A similar estimate, using Proposition 8.1 and 8.17, shows that

\[
\left\| \eta_0(\xi) A_0(\xi) \tau^{-1} \mathcal{F}(uv) \right\|_{\mathbb{Z}_0} + \left[ \sum_{k \geq 1} 2^{2\sigma k} ||\eta_k(\xi) A_k(\xi, \tau)^{-1} \mathcal{F}(uv)||_2 \right]^{1/2}
\]

\[
\leq C(||u||_{\dot{F}^\infty}||v||_{\dot{F}^0} + ||u||_{\dot{F}^0}||v||_{\dot{F}^\infty}).
\]

We would like now to use the bound (9.28) to include the factor \( m \). We may assume \( ||m||_{S_{10}} = 1 \). For any \( u \in C(\mathbb{R} : H^{-2}) \) we write \( u = u^{\text{low}} + u^{\text{high}} \),

\[
u^{\text{low}} = \sum_{k \geq 20} \mathcal{F}^{-1} [\eta_k(\xi) \mathcal{F}(u)(\xi, \tau) \cdot \eta_{\leq k-15}(\tau - \omega(\xi)) = \sum_{k \geq 20} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_k^{\text{low}})
\]

\[
u^{\text{high}} = \sum_{k \geq 20} \mathcal{F}^{-1} [\eta_k(\xi) \mathcal{F}(u)(\xi, \tau) \cdot (1 - \eta_{\leq k-15}(\tau - \omega(\xi)))] = \sum_{k \geq 20} \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_k^{\text{high}})
\]

Then, using (9.28) with \( \epsilon = 0 \),

\[
||m \cdot u^{\text{high}}||_{\dot{F}^\infty}^2 = \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\sigma k} ||\eta_k(\xi) \mathcal{F}[(t^2 + 1)m u^{\text{high}}]||_{Z_k}^2
\]

\[
\leq C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\sigma k} \sum_{k' \geq 0} ||\eta_k(\xi) \mathcal{F}[(t^2 + 1)m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_k^{\text{high}})]||_{Z_k}^2 \leq C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\sigma k} \sum_{k' \geq 0} 2^{-30|k-k'|} ||f_k^{\text{high}}||_{Z_{k'}}^2 \leq C||u||_{\dot{F}^\infty}^2
\]

for any \( u \in F^\sigma \). A similar estimate, using (9.28) with \( \epsilon = -1 \), gives

\[
||m \cdot u^{\text{high}}||_{N^\sigma} \leq C||w||_{N^\sigma}
\]

for any \( w \in N^\sigma \). We estimate now the first term in the left-hand side of (10.10) by

\[
||\partial_z [(mu^{\text{high}}) \cdot v)||_{N^\sigma} + ||\partial_z [u^{\text{low}} (mu^{\text{high}})]||_{N^\sigma}
\]

\[
+ ||m \cdot \partial_z (u^{\text{low}} u^{\text{low}})||_{N^\sigma} + ||\partial_z m \cdot (u^{\text{low}} u^{\text{low}})||_{N^\sigma}.
\]

In view of (10.7) and (10.10), the first two terms in (10.12) can be estimated by

\[
C(||u||_{\dot{F}^\infty}||v||_{\dot{F}^0} + ||u||_{\dot{F}^0}||v||_{\dot{F}^\infty}),
\]

as desired. For the third term, we use the important
In view of (9.21), and assuming (10.13), the third term in (10.12) can be estimated by
\[
C(||u||_{F^\sigma} ||v||_{F^0} + ||u||_{F^0} ||v||_{F^\sigma}),
\]
which follows easily from (6.22) and (6.23).

For that, using (10.7) and (10.11). To prove (10.13), we write
\[
\eta_k(\xi) \eta_{k-\xi}(\tau - \omega(\xi))(f_k^{low} \ast g_k^{low}) \equiv 0, \quad \text{where } k, k_1, k_2 \geq 15,
\]
which follows easily from (9.22) and (9.23).

In view of (9.3), for (10.6), it suffices to prove that \( ||m'||_{S_{150}} = 1 \), then
\[
||m' \cdot (uv)||_{\mathcal{F}^\sigma} \leq C(||u||_{F^\sigma} ||v||_{F^0} + ||u||_{F^0} ||v||_{F^\sigma}).
\]
We write \( u = u^{high} + u^{low}, \quad v = v^{high} + v^{low} \) as before. Then, using (10.9), the bound (9.29) with \( k_2 = 0 \), and Lemma 9.2(b),
\[
||P_0(m' \cdot uv)||_{N^\sigma} \leq C(||u||_{F^\sigma} ||v||_{F^0} + ||u||_{F^0} ||v||_{F^\sigma}).
\]
Also, using (10.9) and (10.10) as before,
\[
||(I - P_0)(m' \cdot u^{high}v)||_{N^\sigma} +||(I - P_0)(m' \cdot u^{low}v^{high})||_{N^\sigma} \leq C(||u||_{F^\sigma} ||v||_{F^0} + ||u||_{F^0} ||v||_{F^\sigma}).
\]
Finally, using (10.11), (9.29), and the observation (10.13),
\[
||(I - P_0)(m' \cdot u^{low}v^{low})||_{N^\sigma} \leq C(||u||_{F^\sigma} ||v||_{F^0} + ||u||_{F^0} ||v||_{F^\sigma}),
\]
which completes the proof of (10.14).

To bound the error terms in the formulas (2.11) and (2.13) of \( E_+ \) and \( E_- \), we use the less demanding spaces \( E_{k,\alpha} \) defined in (9.20) for \( k \geq 1 \),
\[
E_{k,\alpha} = \{ f \in L^2 : f \text{ supported in } I_k \times \mathbb{R} \text{ and } ||f||_{E_{k,\alpha}} := \sum_{j=0}^\infty 2^j ||\eta_j(\tau) f(\xi, \tau)||_{L^2_{k,\tau}} < \infty \}.
\]
For \( \sigma \geq 0 \) and \( \alpha \in [-20, 20] \) we define
\[
F_{\alpha}^\sigma = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) : ||u||_{F_{\alpha}^\sigma}^2 := \sum_{k=0}^\infty 2^{2\sigma k} ||\eta_k(\xi) (I - \partial_x^2) \mathcal{F}(u)||_{E_{k,\alpha}}^2 < \infty \right\}
\]
and
\[
N_{\alpha}^\sigma = \left\{ u \in \mathcal{S}'(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}) : ||u||_{N_{\alpha}^\sigma}^2 := \sum_{k=0}^\infty 2^{\sigma k} ||\eta_k(\xi) (\tau - i)^{-1} \mathcal{F}(u)||_{E_{k,\alpha}}^2 < \infty \right\}.
\]
In view of (9.21),
\[
(10.15) \quad F_0^\sigma \subseteq F^\sigma \subseteq F_6^\sigma \quad \text{and} \quad N_0^\sigma \subseteq N^\sigma \subseteq N_6^\sigma.
\]
Lemma 10.3. If \( m \in S_{110}^{\infty}, \sigma \in [0, 20], \alpha \in [-20, 20], \) and \( u \in F_{\sigma}^\ast, \) then

\[
(10.16) \quad \begin{cases}
||m \cdot u||_{F_{\sigma}^\ast} \leq C||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}}||u||_{F_{\sigma}^\ast}; \\
||m \cdot u||_{N_{\sigma}^t} \leq C||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}}||u||_{N_{\sigma}^t}.
\end{cases}
\]

Proof of Lemma 10.3. We may assume \( ||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}} = 1. \) Let \( f_{k'} = \eta_{k'}(\xi)\mathcal{F}(u), \) \( k' \in \mathbb{Z}_+. \) Using Lemma 9.2 with \( \epsilon = 0, \) we have

\[
||m \cdot u||_{F_{\sigma}^\ast}^2 = \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k}||\eta_k(\xi)\mathcal{F}[(t^2 + 1)m \cdot u]||_{E_k^\ast, \sigma}^2.
\]

\[
\leq C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k} \left[ \sum_{k' \geq 0} ||\eta_k(\xi)\mathcal{F}[(t^2 + 1)m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_{k'})]||_{E_k^\ast, \sigma} \right]^2.
\]

\[
\leq C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k} \left[ \sum_{k' \geq 0} 2^{-50k-k'}||f_{k'}||_{E_{k'}^\ast, \sigma} \right]^2.
\]

\[
\leq C||u||_{F_{\sigma}^\ast}^2.
\]

A similar estimate using Lemma 9.2 with \( \epsilon = -1 \) gives the second bound in (10.16).

\[ \square \]

Lemma 10.4. (a) Assume that \( I \neq I' \in \{[-2^{10}, 2^{10}], [2^{10}, \infty), (-\infty, -2^{10})\} \) and \( m \in S_{110}^{\infty}. \) Then, for any \( \sigma \in [0, 20] \) and \( u \in F_{\sigma}^+, \)

\[
(10.17) \quad \begin{cases}
||P_I[m \cdot P_I(u)]||_{F_{10}^\ast} \leq C||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}}||u||_{F_{\sigma}^+, 10}; \\
||P_I[m \cdot P_I(u)]||_{N_{10}^t} \leq C||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}}||u||_{N_{\sigma}^+, 10},
\end{cases}
\]

where \( P_I \) denotes the operator defined by the multiplier \( (\xi, \tau) \to 1_I(\xi). \)

(b) In addition, for any \( \sigma \in [0, 20] \) and \( u \in F_{\sigma}^+, \)

\[
(10.18) \quad ||\partial_x^2 P_- (m \cdot P_{+\text{high}}(u))||_{F_{10}^\ast} + ||\partial_x^2 P_+ (m \cdot P_{-\text{high}}(u))||_{F_{10}^\ast} \leq C||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}}||u||_{F_{\sigma}^+, 10}.
\]

Proof of Lemma 10.4. We may assume \( ||m||_{S_{110}^{\infty}} = 1 \) and use Lemma 9.2 and the definitions. The main observation is that if \( k, k' \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \) then \( d(I \cap I, I' \cap I') \geq C^{-1}(2^k + 2^{k'}). \) Let \( f_{k'} = \eta_{k'}(\xi) \cdot \mathcal{F}(u)(\xi, \tau). \) Using Lemma 9.2 with \( \epsilon = 0, \) we have

\[
||P_I[m \cdot P_{I}(u)]||_{F_{10}^\ast}^2 = \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k}||\eta_k(\xi)1_I(\xi) \cdot \mathcal{F}[(t^2 + 1)m \cdot P_{I}(u)]||_{E_k^\ast, \sigma}^2.
\]

\[
\leq C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k} \left[ \sum_{k' \geq 0} ||\eta_k(\xi)1_I(\xi) \cdot \mathcal{F}[(t^2 + 1)m \cdot \mathcal{F}^{-1}(f_{k'})]||_{E_k^\ast, \sigma} \right]^2.
\]

\[
\leq C \sum_{k \geq 0} 2^{2\alpha k} \left[ \sum_{k' \geq 0} (2^k + 2^{k'})^{-10} \cdot 2^{2\alpha k} \cdot 2^{-50k-k'}||f_{k'}||_{E_{k'}^\ast, \sigma} \right]^2.
\]

\[
\leq C||u||_{F_{\sigma}^\ast}^2.
\]

A similar estimate using Lemma 9.2 with \( \epsilon = -1 \) gives the second bound in (10.17).

For part (b), the same argument as before works, except for the dyadic piece corresponding to \( k = 0 \) (in the left-hand side). To handle this dyadic piece, we need the additional observation

\[
||\xi^2 \mathbf{1}_{\pm}(\xi)\eta_0(\xi)f||_{Z_0} \leq ||\xi^2 \eta_0(\xi)f||_{X_0} \leq C||\eta_0(\xi)f||_{Z_0} \leq C||\eta_0(\xi)f||_{Z_0},
\]

where \( \mathbf{1}_{\pm} \) denotes the characteristic function of the interval \( \{\xi : \pm \xi \in [0, \infty)\}. \)
We can now analyze the nonlinear terms $E_+, E_-$, and $E_0$ in (2.11), (2.13), and (2.15). We assume that $u_0, U_0 : \mathbb{R} \times [-2, 2] \to \mathbb{R}$ are fixed functions that satisfy the bounds (compare with (2.1) and (2.9)).

\[
\begin{align*}
&\quad \|\partial_t^\gamma \partial_x^\delta u_0\|_{L^2_x, t} \leq \delta \text{ for any } \sigma_1, \sigma_2 \in [0, 120] \cap \mathbb{Z}; \\
&\quad \|\partial_t^\gamma \partial_x^\delta U_0\|_{L^2_x, t} \leq \delta \text{ for any } \sigma_1 \in [0, 120] \cap \mathbb{Z}, \sigma_2 \in [1, 120] \cap \mathbb{Z},
\end{align*}
\]

for some $\delta \ll 1$, and $E_+, E_-$, and $E_0$ are defined as in (2.11), (2.13), and (2.15). For simplicity of notation, let $w = (w_+, w_-, w_0)$ and $E(w) = (E_+(w_+, w_-, w_0), E_-(w_+, w_-, w_0), E_0(w_+, w_-, w_0))$.

For any Banach space $B$ let $\|w\|_B = \|w_+\|_B + \|w_-\|_B + \|w_0\|_B$ and

\[
\|E(w)\|_B = \|E_+(w_+, w_-, w_0)\|_B + \|E_-(w_+, w_-, w_0)\|_B + \|E_0(w_+, w_-, w_0)\|_B.
\]

**Proposition 10.5.** Assume that $\sigma \in (0, 20]$, $u_0, U_0$ satisfy (10.19), $w, w' \in F^\sigma$, and $\psi : \mathbb{R} \to [0, 1]$ is the smooth function defined in Section 4. Then

\[
\|\psi(t)E(w) - E(w')\|_{N^\sigma} \leq C\|w - w'\|_{F^\sigma} + \|w\|_{F^0} + \|w'\|_{F^0} + C\|w - w'\|_{F^\sigma} + \|w\|_{F^0} + \|w'\|_{F^0},
\]

(10.20)

**Proof of Proposition 10.5.** Let $T_{i, +}$ and $T_{i, -}$, $i \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, denote the terms in line $i$ in the formulas (2.11) and (2.13). To control $\|\psi(t)[T_{1, +}(w) - T_{1, +}(w')]\|_{N^\sigma}$ it suffices to prove that

\[
\|m \cdot P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x m'u)\|_{N^\sigma} \leq C(\|u\|_{F^\sigma} \|v\|_{F^0} + \|u\|_{F^0} \|v\|_{F^0}),
\]

(10.21)

for any functions $u, v \in F^\sigma$, where $\|m\|_{S^1_{10}} = \|m'|_{S^1_{10}} = 1$. We bound the left-hand side of (10.21) by

\[
\begin{align*}
&\quad \|P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x m'u)\|_{N^\sigma} + \|P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x m'u)\|_{N^\sigma} + \|P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x m'u)\|_{N^\sigma} \\
&\quad + \|P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x m'u)\|_{N^\sigma} + \|P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x m'u)\|_{N^\sigma}.
\end{align*}
\]

(10.22)

For the first two terms in (10.22) we use Lemma 10.4(a), Proposition 10.2 and (10.15). For the third term in (10.22) we use Proposition 10.2 and (9.3). The bound (10.21) follows.

To control $\|\psi(t)[T_{2, +}(w) - T_{2, +}(w')]\|_{N^\sigma}$, it suffices to prove that

\[
\|m \cdot P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x u_0 m')\|_{N^\sigma} + \|m \cdot P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x u_0 m')\|_{N^\sigma} \leq C\|u\|_{F^\sigma},
\]

(10.23)

for any $u \in F^\sigma$, where $\|m\|_{S^1_{10}} = \|m'|_{S^1_{10}} = 1$. We use Lemma 10.3 Lemma 10.4(a), and (10.15). The first term in the left-hand side of (10.23) is dominated by

\[
\|m \cdot P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x u_0 m')\|_{N^\sigma} \leq C\|P_{\text{high}}(u_0 : P_{\text{high}}(m'u))\|_{F^\sigma} \leq C\|m'u\|_{F^0} \leq C\|u\|_{F^\sigma},
\]

as desired. The bound for the second term is similar. Furthermore, the bound for $\|\psi(t)[T_{3, +}(w) - T_{3, +}(w')]\|_{N^\sigma}$ follows in the same way.

To control $\|\psi(t)[T_{4, +}(w) - T_{4, +}(w')]\|_{N^\sigma}$, it suffices to prove that

\[
\|\partial_t^\gamma P_{\text{high}}(\partial_x (I - P_0)e^{iu})\|_{N^\sigma} \leq C\|u\|_{F^\sigma}
\]

(10.24)

for any $u \in F^\sigma$, where $\|m\|_{S^1_{10}} = 1$. This follows as before, using Lemma 10.3 Lemma 10.4(b), (10.15), and the observation that $\|\partial_t^\gamma (I - P_0)e^{iu}\|_{S^1_{10}} \leq C\delta$.
To control \(|\psi(t)[T_{5,+}(w) - T_{5,+}(w')]||_{N^\sigma}\), it suffices to prove that
\begin{equation}
(10.25)
||P_+ \partial_x u_0 \cdot u||_{N^\sigma} \leq C\delta ||u||_{F^\sigma}
\end{equation}
for any \(u \in F^\sigma\). We bound the left-hand side of \((10.25)\) by
\begin{equation}
(10.26)
||(I-P_0)(I-P_0)(P_0 \partial_x u_0)u||_{N^\sigma} + ||(I-P_0)(P_0 P_0 \partial_x u_0)u||_{N^\sigma} + ||P_0[P_+ \partial_x u_0 \cdot u]||_{N^\sigma}.
\end{equation}
For the first term in \((10.26)\) we use Proposition 10.2 with \(m = 1, m' = 0\). For the second term in \((10.26)\) we use the bound (7.16). For the third term in \((10.26)\) we use Lemma 10.3
\[||P_0[P_+ \partial_x u_0 \cdot u]||_{N^\sigma} \leq C||P_+ \partial_x u_0 \cdot u||_{F^\sigma} \leq C\delta ||u||_{F^\sigma},\]
as desired.

The proofs for the terms \(T_{i,-}\) are identical. To control \(|\psi(t)|E_0(w) - E_0(w')||_{N^\sigma}\), it suffices to prove that
\begin{equation}
(10.27)
\begin{cases}
||P_0 \partial_x (muw)||_{N^\sigma} \leq C(||u||_{F^\sigma} ||v||_{F^0} + ||u||_{F^0} ||v||_{F^\sigma});

||P_0 \partial_x (muw)||_{N^\sigma} \leq C\delta ||u||_{F^\sigma}.
\end{cases}
\end{equation}
for any functions \(u, v \in F^\sigma\), where \(|m||_{S^\infty_{15}} = 1\). For the first bound in \((10.27)\) we use Proposition 10.2. For the second bound we use Lemma 10.3 and the observation \(|mu_0||_{S^\infty_{10}} \leq C\delta\). This completes the proof of Proposition 10.5.

**Proof of Theorem 1.1.** For any interval \(I \subseteq \mathbb{R}\) and \(\sigma \geq 0\) we define the Banach spaces
\[F^\sigma(I) = \{u \in S'(\mathbb{R} \times I) : ||u||_{F^\sigma(I)} := \inf_{\tilde{u} \equiv u \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \times I} ||\tilde{u}||_{F^\sigma} < \infty\}; \]
\[N^\sigma(I) = \{u \in S'(\mathbb{R} \times I) : ||u||_{N^\sigma(I)} := \inf_{\tilde{u} \equiv u \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \times I} ||\tilde{u}||_{N^\sigma} < \infty\}.
\]
With this notation, the estimates in Lemma 5.1 and Lemma 5.2 become
\begin{equation}
(10.28)
||W(t-t_0)\phi||_{F^\sigma([t_0-a, t_0+a])} \leq C||\phi||_{\tilde{H}^\sigma}
\end{equation}
and
\begin{equation}
(10.29)
\left|\int_{t_0}^t W(t-s)(u(s)) \, ds \right|_{F^\sigma([t_0-a, t_0+a])} \leq C||u||_{N^\sigma([t_0-a, t_0+a])},
\end{equation}
for any \(\sigma \in [0, 20], t_0 \in \mathbb{R}\) and \(a \in [0, 5/4]\). The estimate in Proposition 10.5 becomes
\begin{equation}
(10.30)
||E(w) - E(w')||_{N^\sigma(I)} \leq C||w - w'||_{F^\sigma(I)}(\delta + ||u||_{F^0(I)} + ||w||_{F^0(I)})
+C||w - w'||_{F^0(I)}(||w||_{F^\sigma(I)} + ||w'||_{F^\sigma(I)}),
\end{equation}
for any \(\sigma \in [0, 20]\) and \(I \subseteq [-5/4, 5/4]\), provided that \((10.19)\) holds.

Assume that \(u_0, U_0\) are fixed and satisfy \((10.19)\). For data \(\Phi = (\phi_+, \phi_-, \phi_0) \in \tilde{H}^{20}\) with the property
\begin{equation}
(10.31)
||\Phi||_{\tilde{H}^{20}} \leq \delta,
\end{equation}
we consider the vector-valued initial-value problem
\begin{equation}
(10.32)
\begin{cases}
(\partial_t + \mathcal{H}\partial_x^2)v = E(v) \text{ on } \mathbb{R} \times [-5/4, 5/4];

v(0) = \Phi.
\end{cases}
\end{equation}
We can construct a solution of \(10.32\) by iteration: let \(v^0 = (0, 0, 0)\) and let
\[
(10.33) \quad v^{k+1} = W(t)\Phi + \int_0^t W(t-s)(E(v^k)(s)) \, ds, \quad k = 0, 1, \ldots. 
\]

In view of \(10.28\), \(10.29\), \(10.30\), and \(10.31\), \(\|v^k\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} \leq C\delta\) for any \(k \geq 0\). Thus, using \(10.28\), \(10.29\), \(10.30\), and \(10.31\) again,
\[
(10.34) \quad \|v^{k+1} - v^k\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} \leq (C\delta)^{k+1} \quad \text{for any } k = 0, 1, \ldots. 
\]

Using \(10.28\), \(10.29\), \(10.30\), \(10.31\), and \(10.34\), we obtain \(\|v^k\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} \leq C\|\Phi\|_{\bar{H}^m}, \sigma \in [0, 20]\), and then
\[
\|v^{k+1} - v^k\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} \leq (C\delta)^k \|\Phi\|_{\bar{H}^m} \quad \text{for any } k = 0, 1, \ldots. 
\]

Thus the sequence \(v^k\) converges in the space \(F^{20}([-5/4,5/4])\) to a function \(v = v(\Phi)\). In addition, for any \(\sigma \in [0, 20]\),
\[
(10.35) \quad \|v(\Phi)\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} \leq C\|\Phi\|_{\bar{H}^m}, 
\]
\(v(\Phi) \in C([-5/4,5/4], \bar{H}^{20} )\) (using \(1.10\)), \(v(\Phi)\) solves the initial-value problem \(10.32\), and if \(\|\Phi\|_{\bar{H}^m}, \|\Phi'\|_{\bar{H}^m} \leq \delta\), then
\[
(10.36) \quad \|v(\Phi) - v(\Phi')\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} 
\]
\[
\leq C\|\Phi - \Phi'\|_{\bar{H}^m} + C(\|\Phi\|_{\bar{H}^m} + \|\Phi'\|_{\bar{H}^m})\|v(\Phi) - v(\Phi')\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])}. 
\]

In particular, when \(\sigma = 0\), \(\|v(\Phi) - v(\Phi')\|_{F^6([-5/4,5/4])} \leq C\|\Phi - \Phi'\|_{\bar{H}^m}\).

Assume now that we start with data \(\phi \in \bar{H}^\infty\) with the property
\[
(10.37) \quad \|\phi\|_{L^2} \leq \delta_0 = \delta/C, \quad \text{where } C \text{ is sufficiently large.} 
\]

We construct the functions \(u_0, \tilde{u}, U_0, w = (w_+ , w_-, w_0)\), and
\[
\Phi = (\phi_+, \phi_-, \phi_0) = (e^{itU_0(\cdot,0)}P_{\text{high}} \phi, e^{-itU_0(\cdot,0)}P_{\text{high}} \phi, 0) 
\]
as in Section 2. Clearly, \(10.31\) holds due to Lemma 10.1 and \(\Phi \in \bar{H}^{20}\). We show now that
\[
(10.38) \quad w \equiv v(\Phi) \in \mathbb{R} \times [-1, 1], 
\]
where \(v(\Phi)\) is constructed as before. This is somewhat delicate since it is not clear how to show algebraically that the function \(e^{-itU_0}v_+ + e^{itU_0}v_- + v_0 + w_0\) is a solution of the original initial-value problem.

To prove \(10.38\), we show first that
\[
(10.39) \quad \|w(t)\|_{\bar{F}_0} \leq C\delta_0 \quad \text{for any } t \in [-5/4,5/4]. 
\]

For the functions \(w_+ \) and \(w_- \) this follows directly using the definition \(2.6\) and Lemma 10.1 since, in view of the conservation law \(1.2\),
\[
(10.40) \quad \|\tilde{u}\|_{L^\infty L^2} + \|u_0\|_{L^\infty L^2} \leq 3\delta_0 \quad \text{for any } t \in [-5/4,5/4]. 
\]

To prove \(10.39\) for the function \(w_0\), we use first the definition \(2.5\) and \(10.30\), so it suffices to prove that
\[
(10.41) \quad \|\eta_0(\xi)\mathcal{F}_1(w(t))(\xi)\|_{B_0} \leq C\delta_0, \quad t \in [-5/4,5/4]. 
\]

For this we use the equation \(2.4\) (notice \(w_0(0) \equiv 0\)). It suffices to prove that
\[
(10.42) \quad \|\eta_0(\xi)\xi^2 \text{sgn}(\xi)\mathcal{F}_1(u(t))(\xi)\|_{B_0} + \|\eta_0(\xi)\xi\mathcal{F}_1(u(t)/2 + u(t))(\xi)\|_{B_0} \leq C\delta_0, 
\]
for any \( t \in [-5/4, 5/4] \). We bound the first term in (10.32) by
\[
\sum_{k' \leq 1} 2^{-k'} \| \chi \nu (\xi) \xi^2 \mathcal{F}_1 (\tilde{u}(t))(\xi) \|_{L^2_x} \leq C \| \tilde{u}(t) \|_{L^2_x} \leq C \delta_0,
\]
as desired. We bound the second term in (10.32) by
\[
\| \mathcal{F}_1^{-1} [ \eta_0 (\xi) \xi^2 \mathcal{F}_1 (\tilde{u}(t))(\xi) ] \|_{L^1_x} \leq C \| \tilde{u}(t) \|_{L^2_x} \| \tilde{u}(t) / 2 + u_0(t) \|_{L^2_x},
\]
which suffices in view of (10.40). This completes the proof of (10.39).

Next, we show that there is \( \varepsilon = \varepsilon (\| \phi \|_{H^{100}}) \) with the property that
\[
(10.43) \quad \| w \|_{L^2_0 (\eta \rightarrow [t_0 \rightarrow \eta_0 + \varepsilon])} \leq C \delta_0 \text{ for any } t_0 \in [-1, 1].
\]

Let \( g = \psi(t)(\partial_t + \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2) w \). In view of (10.28), (10.29), (10.39), and (10.14), for (10.43) it suffices to prove that
\[
(10.44) \quad \| \psi (t - t_0 / \varepsilon) \cdot g \|_{N^2_0} \leq C (\| \phi \|_{H^{100}}) \varepsilon^{1/4}.
\]
We show first that for any \( t \in [-5/4, 5/4] \)
\[
(10.45) \quad \| (I - \partial_x^2) g(t) \|_{L^2_0} \leq C (\| \phi \|_{H^{100}}).
\]

For (10.45) we notice first that \( \mathcal{H} \partial_x^2 : \tilde{H}^\sigma \rightarrow \tilde{H}^\sigma - 2 \) is a bounded operator. Thus it suffices to prove that \( \| \partial_x^2 g \|_{L^2_0} \leq C (\| \phi \|_{H^{100}}) \), \( \sigma = 0, 1, 2, 3 \). For \( w_+ \) and \( w_- \) this is clear using the definitions \( w_{\pm} = e^{\pm \varepsilon t} P_{\pm \text{high}} \tilde{u} \) and Lemma 10.1. For \( w_0 \) this follows using the identity (2.4)
\[
\partial_t w_0 = -\mathcal{H} \partial_x^2 w_0 - P_{\text{low}} \partial_x ((u_0 + \tilde{u}) / 2) \cdot \tilde{u},
\]
the bound (10.39), and the same argument as in the proof of (10.41). This completes the proof of (10.45). To pass from (10.45) to (10.44), we may assume \( t_0 = 0 \) and \( g = g \) is scalar valued. It suffices to prove that
\[
(10.46) \quad \| \psi (t / \varepsilon) \cdot g \|_{N^2_0} \leq C \varepsilon^{1/4} \| (I - \partial_x^2) g \|_{L^1_t \tilde{H}^2}.\]

In view of the \( L^1_t \) norm in the right-hand side of (10.46), we may assume that \( g(t, x) = h(x) K(t - t_0) \), where \( K(t) = \int_{R^3} (\tau^2 + 1)^{-1} e^{i \tau x} d\tau \) and \( \| (I - \partial_x^2) g \|_{L^1_t \tilde{H}^2} \approx \| h \|_{\tilde{H}^2} \). The bound (10.46) then follows easily from the definitions.

We can now complete the proof of (10.38). Assume \( w(t_0) = v(t_0) = \Psi \) for some \( t_0 \in [-1, 1] \). Then, for \( t \in [t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon] \) we write
\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
 w(t) = W(t - t_0) \Psi + \int_{t_0}^t W(t - s)(E(w))(s) \, ds; \\
 v(t) = W(t - t_0) \Psi + \int_{t_0}^t W(t - s)(E(v))(s) \, ds.
\end{array} \right.
\]
We subtract the two identities and use (10.29), (10.30), (10.35) (all with \( \sigma = 0 \), and (10.43). The result is
\[
\| v - w \|_{L^2_0 ([t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon])} \leq C \| E(v) - E(w) \|_{N^0 ([t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon])} \leq C \delta \| v - w \|_{L^2_0 ([t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon])}.
\]
So \( v \equiv w \) in \( R \times [t_0 - \varepsilon, t_0 + \varepsilon] \). Since \( w(0) = v(0) = \Phi \), this suffices to prove (10.38).

We prove now part (a) of the theorem. Assume that \( \phi_n \in H^\infty_{x} \) and \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \phi_n = \phi \) in \( L^2 \).
By rescaling\footnote{The smooth flow has invariance property \( S^\infty(\phi_\lambda) = [S^\infty(\phi)]_\lambda \), where \( \phi_\lambda(x) = \lambda \phi(\lambda x) \) and \( u_\lambda(x, t) = \lambda u(\lambda x, \lambda^2 t) \).}, we may assume \( \|\phi\|_{L^2} \leq \delta_0 / 2 \), as in (10.37). By using the conservation law \((10.1)\), we may assume \( T = 1 \). It suffices to prove that for any \( \epsilon > 0 \)

\[
\|S_1^\infty(\phi_n) - S_1^\infty(\phi_m)\|_{L^\infty_t L^2_x} \leq \epsilon \text{ for } m, n \text{ sufficiently large.}
\]

We fix \( M = M(\phi, \epsilon) \) sufficiently large and define \( \tilde{\phi}^M(\xi) = 1_{[-M, M]}(\xi)\tilde{\phi}(\xi) \) and \( \tilde{\phi}_n^M(\xi) = 1_{[-M, M]}(\xi)\tilde{\phi}_n(\xi) \). It is known that the flow map \( S_1^\infty \) extends continuously on, say, \( H^2_t \) (see, for example, \cite{17}). Since \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \phi_n^M = \phi^M \) in \( H^2_t \),

\[
\lim_{n, m \to \infty} \|S_1^\infty(\phi_n^M) - S_1^\infty(\phi_m^M)\|_{L^\infty_t H^2_x} = 0.
\]

We estimate now \( \|S_1^\infty(\phi_n) - S_1^\infty(\phi_n^M)\|_{L^\infty_t L^2_x} \). As in Section 2 we construct \( u_{0,n} \), \( U_{0,n} \) (which are identical for both functions \( \phi_n \) and \( \phi_n^M \)),

\[
\Phi_n = (e^{iu_{0,n}}P_{\text{high}}\phi_n, e^{-iu_{0,n}}P_{\text{high}}\phi_n, 0)
\]

and

\[
\Phi_n^M = (e^{iu_{0,n}}P_{\text{high}}\phi_n^M, e^{-iu_{0,n}}P_{\text{high}}\phi_n^M, 0).
\]

Using Lemma 10.1 with \( \sigma = 0 \), \( (4.10) \), and Lemma 10.4

\[
\|S_1^\infty(\phi_n) - S_1^\infty(\phi_n^M)\|_{L^\infty_t L^2_x} \leq C(\|\Phi_n - \Phi_n^M\|_{L^\infty_t L^2_x}) 
\leq C(\|\phi_n - \phi_n^M\|_{L^2}) \leq C(\|\phi - \phi^M\|_{L^2} + \|\phi - \phi_n\|_{L^2}).
\]

The bound (10.47) follows if \( M = M(\phi, \epsilon) \) and \( n \) are sufficiently large.

For part (b) of the theorem, we may assume that \( \sigma \leq 2 \). The same argument as before works, once we observe that, using (10.36),

\[
\|\Phi_n - \Phi_n^M\|_{E^s(\{-5/4, 5/4\})} \leq C(\|\phi_n - \phi_n^M\|_{\tilde{H}^s} + \|\phi_n^M\|_{\tilde{H}^s}).
\]

\[\square\]

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References


