

SUPPORT THEOREMS FOR THE LIGHT RAY TRANSFORM ON ANALYTIC LORENTZIAN MANIFOLDS

PLAMEN STEFANOV

ABSTRACT. We study the weighted ray transform of integrating functions on a Lorentzian manifold over lightlike geodesics. We prove support theorems if the manifold and the weight are analytic.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let g be a Lorentzian metric with signature $(-, +, \dots, +)$ on the manifold M of dimension $1 + n$, $n \geq 2$. Light-like geodesics $\gamma(s)$ (also called null geodesics) are the solutions of the geodesic equation $\nabla_s \dot{\gamma} = 0$ for which $g(\dot{\gamma}, \dot{\gamma}) = 0$. There is no canonical unit speed parameterization as in the Riemannian case as discussed below. For some fixed choice of it, we define the weighted light ray transform $L_\kappa f$ of a function (or a distribution) f on M by

$$(1.1) \quad L_\kappa f(\gamma) = \int \kappa(\gamma(s), \dot{\gamma}(s)) f(\gamma(s)) ds,$$

where γ runs over all null geodesics. Here κ is a weight function, positively homogeneous in its second variable of degree zero, which makes its parameterization independent. When $\kappa = 1$, we use the notation L . Conditions for $\text{supp } f$ and the interval of definition of the geodesics will be specified below but in all cases, the integration is carried over a compact interval. This transform appears in the study of hyperbolic equations when we want to recover a potential term from boundary or scattering information, see, e.g., [31, 25, 24, 37, 38, 26, 3] for time dependent coefficients, and also [2, 22] for time-independent ones. It belongs to the class of the restricted X-ray transforms since the complex of curves is restricted to the lower dimension manifold $g(\dot{\gamma}, \dot{\gamma}) = 0$.

Our goal is to study the invertibility of L_κ , including its microlocal invertibility. While the methods we develop could be used to study stable recovery of the (C^∞) spacelike wave front set of f , we concentrate our attention here on support theorems for analytic metrics and weights. In [31], the author showed that if g is the Minkowski metric, and if $f(t, x)$ is supported in a cylinder $\mathbf{R} \times B(0, R)$ and has tempered growth in the time variable, then Lf determines f uniquely, see also [25]. The proof was based on the fact that Lf recovers the Fourier transform \hat{f} of f (w.r.t. all variables) in the spacelike cone $|\tau| < |\xi|$ in a direct (and stable) way and since $\hat{f}(\tau, \xi)$ is analytic in the ξ variable (with values distributions in the τ variable), then one can fill in the missing cone by analytic continuation in the ξ variable. It

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is easy to see that there is no stable way to recover \hat{f} in the timelike cone $|\tau| > |\xi|$ (true also in the most general Lorentzian case, see next paragraph) thus L has a high degree of instability, see also [1]. From a physical point of view, this could be expected: we can recover all “signals” moving slower than light, and we should not expect to recover those moving faster than light; and the latter should not exist anyway expect for possible group velocity faster than light.

When the metric is not flat, it is fairly obvious that $L_\kappa f$ cannot “see” the wave front $\text{WF}(f)$ in the timelike cone, this just follows from the inspection of the wave front of the Schwartz kernel of L_κ , see also Theorem 3.1 for the Minkowski case. Recovery of $\text{WF}(f)$ in the spacelike cone is far less obvious and certainly requires some geometric assumptions like no conjugate points or existence of a foliation of strictly convex hypersurfaces, as we explain below. One possible approach is to analyze the normal operator $L'_\kappa L_\kappa$ as in [9, 8, 11]. That operator is in the $I^{p,l}$ class of Ψ DOs with singular kernels, which are Fourier Integral Operators (FIOs), in fact, see [10] and the references there. The analysis of $L'_\kappa L_\kappa$ in the Minkowski case for $n = 2$ is presented in [9, 8, 11] as an example illustrating a much more general theory. Applying the $I^{p,l}$ calculus to get more refined microlocal results however requires the cone condition which cannot be expected to hold on general Riemannian manifolds due to the lack of symmetry, as pointed out in [11]. An alternative approach to recover the C^∞ spacelike singularities can be found in [19].

Our main result is support theorems and injectivity of L_κ for analytic metrics and weights (on analytic manifolds M). It can be viewed as an extension of the classical Helgason support theorem for Radon transforms in the Euclidean space [14]. We use analytic microlocal arguments. Such techniques go back to [5, 6, 4]. In [5], the authors prove support theorems for Radon transforms (with flat geometry) and analytic weights. In [6], they study “admissible line complexes” in R^{1+2} with analytic weights, and type III there includes a weighted version of L_κ in the Minkowski case. Their arguments however are based on the calculus of the analytic FIOs as an analytic version of the C^∞ analysis in [9]. Such a generalization does not exist to the best of the author’s knowledge. Even the analytic Ψ DO calculus is quite delicate already, see, e.g., [35], and an analytic version of the FIO calculus, including the $I^{p,l}$ one, would pose even more challenges. Support theorems for the geodesic transforms on simple analytic manifolds have been proved with analytic microlocal techniques in [17, 18] and related results; even for tensor fields in [7, 33, 34]. A breakthrough was made by Uhlmann and Vasy in [36]; who proved a support theorem in the Riemannian case near a strictly convex point of a hypersurface in dimensions $n \geq 3$ without the analyticity condition. The X-ray transform is assumed to be zero on all geodesics close to tangent ones to the hypersurface at that point, and f is a priori supported on the concave side. Their arguments are based on application of the scattering calculus [20] and the $n \geq 3$ assumption is needed to guarantee ellipticity in a neighborhood of the point.

The approach we propose is simpler and avoids all the difficulties related to the singularities of the symbol of $L'_\kappa L_\kappa$: we form smooth timelike hypersurfaces foliated by lightlike geodesics over which one can compute a weighted Radon transform R by just applying Fubini’s theorem. This reduces the problem to a microlocal inversion of that (non-restricted) Radon transform known on an open set of hypersurfaces, which in the smooth case is doable with classical microlocal techniques going back to Guillemin [12, 13]. Analytic singularities can be resolved by the local Radon

transform, as well [15]. On the other hand, this approach does not allow us to analyze the lightlike singularities, where some form of the $I^{p,l}$ calculus would still be needed. In the proof of Theorem 4.2 those hypersurfaces do not appear explicitly but they can be thought of as the level hypersurfaces of the phase function ϕ . One would expect to be able to do the analytic microlocal inversion by treating $R'R$ as an analytic Ψ DO but it is not clear how to do that to obtain purely local results due to the delicate nature of cut-offs allowed in that calculus. Instead, we use the analytic stationary phase approach by Sjöstrand [28] already used by the author and Uhlmann in [34], see also [7, 17, 18].

As a simple example illustrating the reduction of the restricted ray transform L_κ to a classical Radon transform R , consider the Minkowski case. Light geodesics are given then by the lines parallel to $(1, \theta)$, with $|\theta| = 1$. Every timelike plane (with a normal $\nu = (\nu_t, \nu_x)$ such that $|\nu_t| < |\nu_x|$) can be represented easily as a foliation of light rays. If $L_\kappa f \in C^\infty$ (or analytic), then so is Rf on the open manifold of those planes. Then we have to invert microlocally the classical Radon transform, which is well known. This argument still works if we introduce a weight in L_κ and/or know $L_\kappa f$ localized to an open set of light rays only, see Theorem 3.2.

Finally, we notice that some global conditions on the geodesic flow are clearly needed for microlocal inversion, even in the spacelike cone. For example, if $g = -dt^2 + h_{ij}(x)dx^i dx^j$, where h is a Riemannian metric on a bounded domain, then L_κ , restricted to t -independent function reduces to the geodesic X-ray transform X . It has been shown recently [30, 21] that when $n = 2$, Xf recovers $\text{WF}(f)$ in a stable way if and only if there are no conjugate points. When $n \geq 3$, the no conjugate points condition is sufficient [33, 34] and there are examples of metrics of product type for which it is necessary, by the 2D results in [30, 21]. On the other hand, the support theorem in [36] provides global uniqueness and stability under another type of condition: existence of a foliation by strictly convex hypersurfaces (conjugate points may exist). This implies stable invertibility when $n \geq 3$ without analyticity assumptions. We assume the foliation condition but in contrast to [36], here $n = 2$ is allowed since for our purposes, full ellipticity (in all directions at a point) is not needed; only ellipticity at directions conormal to the foliation suffices. Also, full ellipticity does not hold in the Lorentzian case since the timelike singularities are invisible. On the other hand, we require g and κ to be analytic. One would expect support theorems under the no-conjugate points assumption as well but that remains an open question.

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2. MAIN RESULTS

2.1. Support theorems for the Minkowski spacetime. Let $g = -dt^2 + (dx^1)^2 + \dots + (dx^n)^2$ be the Minkowski metric in \mathbf{R}^{1+n} . Future pointing lightlike geodesics are given by $s \mapsto (t + s, x + s\theta)$ with $|\theta| = 1$. They can be reparameterized by shifting and rescaling s . Note that the notion of “unit” speed is not invariantly defined under Lorentzian transformations but in a fixed coordinate system, the scaling parameter 1 (i.e., $dt/ds = 1$) is a convenient choice. Set

$$(2.1) \quad Lf(x, \theta) = \int f(s, x + s\theta) ds, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^n, \theta \in S^{n-1}.$$

This definition is based on parameterization of the lightlike geodesics (lines) by their point of intersection with $t = 0$ and direction $(1, \theta)$. We will use the notation

$$(2.2) \quad \ell_{x, \theta}(s) = (s, x + s\theta).$$

The parameterization (x, θ) defines a natural topology and a manifold structure of the set of the future pointing lightlike geodesics.

Given a weight $\kappa \in C^\infty(\mathbf{R} \times \mathbf{R}^n \times S^{n-1})$, we can define the weighted version L_κ of L by

$$L_\kappa f(x, \theta) = \int \kappa(s, x + s\theta, \theta) f(s, x + s\theta) ds, \quad x \in \mathbf{R}^n, \theta \in S^{n-1}.$$

In the terminology of relativity theory, vectors $v = (v^0, v')$ satisfying $|v_0| < |v'|$ (i.e., $g(v, v) > 0$) are called *spacelike*. The simplest example are vectors $(0, v')$, $v' \neq 0$. Vectors with $|v_0| > |v'|$ (i.e., $g(v, v) < 0$) are *timelike*; an example is $(1, 0)$ which points along the time axis. *Lightlike* vectors are those for which we have equality: $g(v, v) = 0$. For covectors, the definition is the same but we replace g by g^{-1} , which is consistent with the operation of raising and lowering the indices. We say that a hypersurface is timelike, respectively spacelike, if its normal (which is a covector) is timelike, respectively spacelike.

Definition 2.1. Let K be a subset of the Minkowski spacetime. We say that K expands with speed less than one if

$$(2.3) \quad K \subset \{(t, x); |x| \leq c|t| + R\} \quad \text{for some } 0 < c < 1, R > 0.$$

Condition (2.3) is easily seen to be invariant under Lorentz transformations. Also, it does not require $\text{supp } f$ to be compact.

The terminology we used is a bit ambiguous. What we actually mean is that the cross-section of K with any plane $t = \text{const.}$ is a bounded set contained in a ball expanding with a speed less than one. If ∂K is smooth, we do not really require it to be timelike.

In the Minkowski spacetime, we have the following support theorem.

Theorem 2.2. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbf{R}^{1+n})$ be so that $\text{supp } f$ expands with a speed less than one. Let ℓ_{x_0, θ_0} be a fixed lightlike line in the Minkowski spacetime and let $U \ni (x_0, \theta_0)$ be an open and connected subset of $\mathbf{R}^n \times S^{n-1}$. Let $\kappa(t, x, \theta)$ be analytic and non-vanishing for (t, x) near $\text{supp } f$ so that $(x - t\theta, \theta) \in U$.*

If $L_\kappa f(x, \theta) = 0$ in U and if ℓ_{x_0, θ_0} does not intersect $\text{supp } f$, then none of the lines $\ell_{x, \theta}, (x, \theta) \in U$, does.

2.2. Support theorems on Lorentzian manifolds. Let (M, g) be a Lorentzian manifold. Light-like (null) geodesics are defined as the geodesics $\gamma(s)$ for which $g(\dot{\gamma}, \dot{\gamma}) = 0$. They exist at least locally by the ODE theory. There is no canonical parameterization since for any linear transformation of the s variable $\sigma(s) = as + b$, $a \neq 0$, $\gamma \circ \sigma$ is still a null geodesic. Moreover, a and b may change from geodesic to geodesic. Let S be a spacelike hypersurface near a fixed lightlike geodesic $\gamma_0(s)$, intersecting S for $s = 0$. Then we can parameterize the lightlike geodesics in some neighborhood of $\gamma_0(0) \in S$ close to γ_0 with directions close to $\dot{\gamma}_0(0)$ with initial points x on S and initial lightlike directions v at x pointing in the direction of $\dot{\gamma}_0$. A choice of the scaling of the parameter s along each $\gamma(s)$ can be fixed by requiring $\gamma(0) \in S$ and requiring the normal component of $\dot{\gamma}$ on S to be a given negative function, for example -1 . If that function is smooth/analytic when S is

smooth/analytic, we call the parameterization smooth/analytic. This property does not depend on the choice of S and also defines a topology and a smooth/analytic structure of the lightlike geodesics defined on a fixed interval. We could use a timelike hypersurface as initial points instead.

If $\mathcal{C} \subset M$ is closed, we call the null geodesic $\gamma(s)$ *non-trapping in \mathcal{C}* , if $\gamma^{-1}(\mathcal{C})$ is contained in some open finite interval call it I for a moment. For any local parameterization of null geodesic as above, the maximally extended null geodesic with initial points and directions close enough to γ would leave \mathcal{C} for s near the ends of I . Some of them may return to \mathcal{C} for $s \notin I$ (even though this cannot happen to γ) but we restrict them to I only. Then we consider those geodesics a neighborhood of γ , identified with the neighborhood of the initial points and directions in that parameterization. That definition of local neighborhood is independent of the chosen parameterization and defines a topology near γ (restricted to I). For any such choice of the parameterization, we then define $L_\kappa f$ locally by (1.1) for any $f \in C_0^\infty$, with s restricted to I . A different analytic parameterization would change $L_\kappa f$ (in a trivial way) but it will not change its property to be smooth or analytic, or zero.

We do not want to assume that f is compactly supported but we always assume that we integrate over a set of light geodesics non-trapping in $\text{supp } f$. Then locally, we may cut a smooth f in a smooth way to make it compactly supported without changing $L_\kappa f$ near that geodesic. This reduces the local analysis to compactly supported functions. An example is a function supported in a cylinder $|x| \leq R$ in the Minkowski case; or more general f with $\text{supp } f$ expanding with speed less than one, see (2.3). This allows $L_\kappa f$ to be well defined for smooth f over open sets of non-trapped light geodesics and then by duality for distributions f . Indeed, for every distribution f in M we can set locally $L_\kappa f = L_\kappa \chi f$, with a suitable $\chi \in C_0^\infty$, and the latter makes sense by duality. In other words, near a fixed null geodesic, non-trapping in $\text{supp } f$, it is enough to study L_κ restricted to compactly supported distributions f . Based on that, to simplify the formulation of the next theorem, we assume that $\text{supp } f$ is compact.

Theorem 2.3. *Let (M, g) be an analytic Lorentzian manifold and let κ be an analytic non-vanishing weight. Let $F : M \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be an analytic function. Assume that $f \in \mathcal{E}'(M)$ and*

- (i) $F^{-1}(0) \cap \text{supp } f = \emptyset$,
- (ii) $dF \neq 0$ on $\text{supp } f$,
- (iii) $F^{-1}(\sigma) \cap \text{supp } f$ is strictly lightlike-convex for all $\sigma \in [0, 1]$.

Then if $L_\kappa f(\gamma) = 0$ in a neighborhood of all null-geodesics with the property that each one is tangent to some of the hypersurfaces $F^{-1}(\sigma)$, $\sigma \in [0, 1]$, then $f = 0$ on $F^{-1}[0, 1]$.

We refer to Definition 4.1 for the notion of lightlike convexity. Examples of strictly lightlike-convex hypersurfaces in the Minkowski spacetime, which cannot be spacelike at any point, include the cylinder $|x| = R$, $R > 0$; more generally, the smooth part of the double cone $|x| = c|t|$, with $0 < c < 1$ fixed; or the hyperboloid $|x|^2 = c^2 t^2 + C$ with $C > 0$ and such a c . They are all timelike. We also note that we can actually require $L_\kappa f = 0$ on a suitable submanifold of lightlike geodesics of dimension $1 + n$ only, as it follows from the proof. Moreover, it is only enough to assume that $L_\kappa f$ is analytic there, even microlocally so, see Remark 3.3.

To demonstrate a typical application of Theorem 2.3, we will point out how one can show that if in the Minkowski space time f satisfies (2.3), and $Lf = 0$, then

$f = 0$, which, of course follows from Theorem 2.2 as well. We choose $F(\sigma) = \sigma + \tilde{c}^2(t - t_0)^2 - |x - x_0|^2$ with $0 < c < \tilde{c} < 1$, $\sigma > 0$. The constant σ can be rescaled to be fit in $[0, 1]$. Choosing various x_0 and t_0 we can prove $f = 0$. One can perturb the metric a little bit assuming that $\text{supp } f$ is supported in a fixed compact set, to get examples for non-flat metrics.

3. ANALYSIS IN THE MINKOWSKI CASE

3.1. Fourier Transform analysis. Let $M = \mathbf{R}^n$ and g be Minkowski. By the Fourier Slice Theorem, knowing the X-ray transform for some direction ω recovers uniquely \hat{f} on ω^\perp . More precisely, the Fourier Slice Theorem in our case can be written as

$$\hat{f}|_{\tau+\xi\cdot\theta=0} = \hat{f}(-\theta \cdot \xi, \xi) = \int_{\mathbf{R}^n} e^{-ix\cdot\xi} Lf(x, \theta) dx, \quad \forall \theta \in S^{n-1}.$$

Here and below, we denote by $\zeta = (\tau, \xi)$ the dual variables to $z = (t, x)$. The proof is easy, see (3.11). The union of all $(1, \theta)^\perp$ for all unit θ is $\{|\tau| \leq |\xi|\}$ (the union of the spacelike and the lightlike cones), that is easy to see. This correlates well with the theorems below. In particular, we see that knowing $\hat{f}(\zeta)$ for a distribution f with a well defined Fourier transform, recovers \hat{f} in the spacelike cone uniquely and in a stable way. Under the assumption that $\text{supp } f$ is contained in the cylinder $|x| \leq R$ for some R (and temperate w.r.t. t), one can use the analyticity of the partial Fourier transform of f w.r.t. x to extend \hat{f} analytically to the timelike cone, as well. This is how it has been shown in [31] that L is injective on such f .

3.2. The normal operator $L'L$. We formulate here a theorem about the Schwartz kernel of the normal operator $N = L'L$, where L' is the transpose in terms of distributions (the same as the L^2 adjoint L^* because the kernel of L is real). The measure on $\mathbf{R}^n \times S^{n-1}$ is the standard product one. We will skip the proof because we will not use the theorem for our main results. One way to obtain it is to think of L as a weighted version of the X-ray transform X with a distributional weight $\delta(\tau^2 - |\xi|^2)$ and use the results about the weighted X-ray transform, see, e.g., [32] and allow a singular weight there. Details will appear in [29], see also [19].

Theorem 3.1.

(a)

$$L'Lf = \mathcal{N} * f, \quad \mathcal{N}(t, x) = \frac{\delta(t - |x|) + \delta(t + |x|)}{|x|^{n-1}}.$$

(b)

$$L'Lf = C_n \mathcal{F}^{-1} \frac{(|\xi|^2 - \tau^2)_+^{\frac{n-3}{2}}}{|\xi|^{n-2}} \mathcal{F}f, \quad \forall f \in \mathcal{S}(\mathbf{R}^{1+n}), \quad C_n := 2\pi |S^{n-2}|.$$

(c)

$$h(\square_+)f = C_n^{-1} |D_x|^{n-2} \square_+^{\frac{3-n}{2}} X'Xf,$$

where h is the Heaviside function, and $\square = \partial_t^2 - \Delta_z$ and \mathcal{F} is the Fourier transform.

Above, we used the notation $s_+ = \max(s, 0)$ with the convention that s_+^0 is the Heaviside function.

In particular, when $n = 3$, we get $\sigma(X'X) = C_3 |\xi|^{-1} h(|\xi|^2 - \tau^2)$. Then

$$h(\square_+)f = C_3^{-1} |D_z| X'Xf.$$

As we can expect, there is a conormal singularity of the symbol even away from $\xi = 0$ living on the characteristic cone, and $X'X$ is elliptic outside it, and only there. The theorem shows that “singularities traveling slower than light” can be recovered. The ones traveling faster cannot.

3.3. Recovery of spacelike C^∞ singularities in the Minkowski case. Our first theorem says that knowing Lf near a lightlike geodesic ℓ_0 allows us to recover all spacelike singularities conormal to ℓ_0 . We denote the conormal bundle of ℓ_0 by $N^*\ell_0$. Recall that the conormal singularities to ℓ_0 contain lightlike ones, as well. This result follows from the analysis in [9, 8, 11] and the reason we present it here is to illustrate the main idea on a simpler problem where we can do explicit computations.

Theorem 3.2. *Let f be a distribution so that $\ell(s) \notin \text{supp } f$ for $|s| > 1/C$ with some C for all lightlike lines ℓ near ℓ_0 . Let $L_\kappa f(\ell) \in C^\infty$ for ℓ in some neighborhood Γ of ℓ_0 . Then $\text{WF}(f) \cap N^*\ell_0$ contains no spacelike covectors.*

Proof. We construct planes foliated by lightlike geodesics with a fixed direction $(1, \theta) \in \mathbf{R} \times S^{n-1}$. Any such plane intersects the $t = 0$ plane in a $(n-1)$ -dimensional plane in the x space. Let the latter be $\pi_{p,\omega} = \{x \cdot \omega = p\}$, $\omega \in S^{n-1}$, $p \in \mathbf{R}$. Then the plane that we denote by $\pi_{p,\omega,\theta}$ is the flow out of the null geodesics with celestial direction θ originating from $\pi_{p,\omega}$, i.e.,

$$(3.1) \quad \pi_{p,\omega,\theta} = \{(t, x + t\theta); x \in \pi_{p,\omega}\}.$$

The same plane can be also described by the equation $(x - t\theta) \cdot \omega = p$, therefore,

$$(3.2) \quad \pi_{p,\omega,\theta} = \{(t, x); (t, x) \cdot (-\theta \cdot \omega, \omega) = p\}.$$

The dot product here is in the Euclidean sense, and can be also thought of as a pairing of a vector and a covector, in invariant terms. In particular, we see that the set of such planes coincides with the timelike ones and the lightlike ones as a borderline case.

Let $\zeta^0 \neq 0$ be spacelike and conormal to ℓ_0 at a point that we can always assume that to be the origin. Applying a Lorentz transformation, we can always assume that $\zeta^0 = e^{n-1} := (0, \dots, 0, 1, 0) \in \mathbf{R}^{1+n}$ and $\ell_0 = \ell_{0,e_n} = (s, 0, \dots, 0, s)$. Here and below, we use the notations e_k and e^k to denote vectors/covectors with all entries zero instead of the k -th one. Take the plane $\pi_0 = \{(t, x); x^{n-1} = 0\}$, conormal to ζ^0 . This is the plane constructed above with $\omega = \zeta^0 = e^{n-1}$ and $\theta = e_n$ (we could have chosen any other $\theta \perp \omega$ but we chose this one because it is related to ℓ_0).

It is more convenient to extend the parameters (p, ω) by homogeneity. We allow ω to be non-unit and denote it by ξ . Then the planes $\pi_{p,\omega,\theta}$ are given by

$$(3.3) \quad z \cdot \zeta = p, \quad \zeta = (-\theta \cdot \xi, \xi).$$

We will choose a suitable analytic family of (ξ, θ) near $\xi = e^{n-1}$, $\theta = e_n$ parameterized by an $n+1$ -dimensional parameter so that the map from that parameter to the (co-)normal ζ is a local diffeomorphism. We keep ξ unrestrained and let θ depend on an 1D parameter, q . Then

$$(3.4) \quad \partial\zeta/\partial\xi_k = (-\theta^k, e^k), \quad k = 1, \dots, n, \quad \text{and} \quad \partial\zeta/\partial q|_{q=0} = (-\partial\theta/\partial q \cdot \omega|_{q=0}, 0).$$

This system of vectors is linearly independent, if and only if $\partial\theta/\partial q \cdot \omega|_{q=0} \neq 0$. Therefore, the variation $\partial\theta/\partial q$ should be chosen not parallel to $\pi_{p,\xi}$. This leaves

essentially a variation in the direction of ξ . Based on that, we set

$$(3.5) \quad \theta(q) = (\cos q)e_n + (\sin q)e_{n-1}.$$

Then

$$(3.6) \quad \zeta(q, \xi) = (-\theta(q) \cdot \xi, \xi)$$

and

$$(3.7) \quad \pi_{p, \xi, \theta(q)} = \{(t, x); (t, x) \cdot \zeta(q, \xi) = p\}, \quad p \in \mathbf{R}; \xi \in \mathbf{R}^n \setminus 0.$$

The fact that $(q, \xi) \rightarrow \zeta$ is a local diffeomorphism is also easy to verify directly. Solving (3.6) for (q, ξ) yields $\xi_i = \zeta_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, and

$$(3.8) \quad \zeta_n \cos q + \zeta_{n-1} \sin q = -\zeta_0$$

and the latter is uniquely solvable for q near $q = 0$ for ζ near e^{n-1} ; let $q = q(\zeta)$ be the solution.

We can write the defining equation also as $(t, x) \cdot \nu = \tilde{p} := p/|\zeta|$ with $\nu = \zeta(q, \xi)/|\zeta(q, \xi)|$. Then it is easy to show that with ξ restricted back to unit sphere, the map $\mathbf{R} \times S^{n-1} \ni (q, \xi) \rightarrow \nu \in S^n$ is a local analytic diffeomorphism near $p = 0$. In other words, (q, ξ) with ξ unit, parameterizes the normal ν to (3.7) in a locally diffeomorphic way.

By the support assumption of the theorem, there exists a neighborhood U of $(0, e_n)$ and $A > 0$, so that all lightlike geodesic issued from U leave $\text{supp } f$ for $|s| \geq A$. Take a smooth function $\chi(x, \theta)$ supported in U equal to 1 near $(0, e_n)$. Since $L_\kappa f \in C^\infty$, we have $\chi L_\kappa f|_{x \in \pi_{p, \xi, \theta(q)}, \theta = \theta(q)} \in C^\infty$, as well. Integrate $[\chi L_\kappa f](x, \theta(q))$ with respect to x on the plane $\pi_{p, \xi}$ to get by Fubini's theorem:

$$(3.9) \quad Rf(\pi_{p, \xi, \theta(q)}) := \int_{\pi_{p, \xi, \theta(q)}} \chi \kappa f \, d\mu_{p, \xi, \theta(q)} \in C^\infty$$

for some measure analytically depending on (p, q, ξ) , i.e. an analytic and positive multiple of the Euclidean measure on each plane. Above, the integral is taken over a compact set; moreover, we can cut f to a compactly supported distribution away from where we integrate without affecting the integral. Therefore, f is in the microlocal kernel of the weighted Radon transform R with a weight not vanishing at $(t, x) = 0$ on the plane π_0 . This allows us to apply R' to get an elliptic Ψ DO of order $-(n-1)$, see, e.g., [6]. Therefore, f is microlocally smooth at $(0, \zeta^0)$ as claimed. \square

Remark 3.3. Note that we only needed to know that $L_\kappa f(x, \theta)$ vanishes (being microlocally smooth in a certain cone would suffice) for $\theta = \theta(q)$ only with $|q| \ll 1$; i.e., we require knowledge of a restricted version of the already restricted L . This is similar to the known fact that in the Euclidean space we can invert the X-ray transform by ‘‘slicing’’ \mathbf{R}^n into 2D planes. We could have proven our results in the Minkowski spacetime in $1 + 2$ dimensions only and then extended it to any dimension $1 + n \geq 1 + 2$. The same remarks applies to the analytic case below but we need to know that $L_\kappa f$ is microlocally analytic (instead of just smooth) in some conic set. Even in the Lorentzian case, we still need to know L_κ restricted to a certain an $(1 + n)$ -dimensional submanifold of geodesics.

3.4. Recovery of analytic spacelike singularities in the Minkowski case.

We show first that we can recover all spacelike analytic singularities of f conormal to the lightlike lines along we integrate. For a definition of the analytic wave front set $\text{WF}_A(f)$, we refer to [28] and [35]. We recall that one way to define $\text{WF}_A(f)$ is as the complement of all (x, ξ) in $T^*\mathbf{R}^n \setminus 0$ for which

$$\int e^{i\lambda(x-y)\cdot\xi - \lambda(x-y)^2/2} \chi(y) f(y) dy = O(e^{-\lambda/C}), \quad \lambda > 0$$

with some $C > 0$ and $\chi \in C_0^\infty$ equal to 1 near x . In fact, one can use more general phase functions and symbols to test for $\text{WF}_A(f)$, see [28, Chapter 6].

Lemma 3.4. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbf{R}^{1+n})$ and let ℓ_{x_0, θ_0} be a fixed lightlike line so that $\ell_{x, \theta}(s) \notin \text{supp } f$ for $|s| \geq 1/C$ with some C for all (x, θ) near (x_0, θ_0) . Let $\kappa(s, x + s\theta)$ be analytic and non-vanishing for those s, x, θ . If $L_\kappa f(x, \theta) = 0$ near (x_0, θ_0) , then $N^* \ell_{x_0, \theta_0} \cap \text{WF}_A(f)$ contains no spacelike covectors.*

Proof. One would expect the proof to be a complete analog of that of Theorem 3.2 but that proof involves smooth cutoffs along the planes we integrate over. We cannot do this in our case because that would destroy the analyticity of the weight. On the other hand, we need the localization because we know that $L_\kappa f = 0$ near ℓ_{x_0, θ_0} only.

We use the local coordinates in the proof of Theorem 3.2, where $\zeta^0 = e^{n-1}$, $\theta_0 = e_n$, $z_0 = 0$.

Let $\chi_N \in C_0^\infty(\mathbf{R}^n)$ be with support in $B(0, \varepsilon)$, $\varepsilon > 0$, with $\chi_N = 1$ near $x_0 = 0$ so that

$$(3.10) \quad |\partial_x^\alpha \chi_N| \leq (CN)^{|\alpha|}, \quad \text{for } |\alpha| \leq N,$$

see [35]. Then for $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, $\lambda > 0$, and θ close to $\theta_0 = e_n$,

$$0 = \int e^{i\lambda x \cdot \xi} (\chi_N L_\kappa f)(x, \theta) dx = \iint e^{i\lambda x \cdot \xi} \chi_N(x) \kappa(s, x + s\theta, \theta) f(s, x + s\theta) ds dx.$$

If $(1, \theta) \cdot \zeta = 0$ with $\zeta = (\tau, \xi)$, then $x \cdot \xi = (t, x + t\theta) \cdot \zeta$. Make the change of variables $x + s\theta \mapsto x$ in the integral above to get

$$(3.11) \quad \begin{aligned} 0 &= \int e^{i\lambda x \cdot \xi} (\chi_N L_\kappa f)(x, \theta) dx \\ &= \iint e^{i\lambda(t, x) \cdot \zeta} \chi_N(x - t\theta) \kappa(t, x, \theta) f(t, x) dt dx, \quad \text{if } (1, \theta) \cdot \zeta = 0. \end{aligned}$$

For $\xi \in \mathbf{R}^n$, choose $\theta = \theta(q)$ as in (3.5), and set $\zeta = (-\theta(q) \cdot \xi, \xi)$ as in (3.3). Then the orthogonality condition in (3.11) is satisfied. To connect this with the analysis in section 3.3, notice that we can get the same result by taking the Fourier transform $\mathcal{F}_{p \rightarrow \lambda}$ in (3.9), with $\chi = \chi_N$. Choose now $q = q(\zeta)$ as in (3.8). The orthogonality condition still holds and we have

$$(3.12) \quad \int e^{i\lambda z \cdot \zeta} a_N(z, \zeta) f(z) dz = 0 \quad \text{near } \zeta = e^{n-1},$$

where $a_N = \chi_N(x - t\theta(q)) \kappa(t, x, \theta(q))$, with $q = q(\zeta)$, is analytic and elliptic near $(z, \zeta) = (0, e^{n-1})$ (but not analytic away from some neighborhood of it) and satisfies pseudo-analytic estimates of the type (3.10).

We will apply the complex stationary phase method of Sjöstrand [28] similarly to the way it was applied in [16] to the partial data Calderón problem and in [7, 34] to integral geometry ones.

Fix $0 < \delta \ll \varepsilon$, see (3.10). With some $w \in \mathbf{R}^{1+n}$, $\eta \in \mathbf{R}^{1+n}$ close to $w = 0$, $\eta = e^{n-1}$, multiply the l.h.s. of (3.11) by

$$(3.13) \quad e^{i\lambda(i(\zeta-\eta)^2/2-w\cdot\zeta)}$$

and integrate w.r.t. ζ in the ball $|\zeta - \eta| < \delta$ to get

$$(3.14) \quad \int_{|\zeta-\eta|<\delta} \int e^{i\lambda\Phi(w,z,\zeta,\eta)} a_N(z,\zeta) f(z) dz d\zeta = 0,$$

where

$$\Phi = (z - w) \cdot \zeta + i(\zeta - \eta)^2/2.$$

We split the z integral (3.14) into two parts: over $\{z; |z - w| < \delta/2\}$ and then over the complement of that set. Since $|\Phi_\zeta|$ has a (δ -dependent) positive lower bound for $|z - w| \geq \delta/2$, we can integrate in the outer integral in (3.14) by parts w.r.t. ζ , see, e.g., [7, 34] using (3.10) and the fact that on the boundary $|\zeta - \eta| = \delta$, the factor $e^{i\lambda\Phi}$ is exponentially small with λ . We then get

$$(3.15) \quad \left| \iint_{|z-w|<\delta/2, |\zeta-\eta|\leq\delta} e^{i\lambda\Phi(w,z,\zeta,\eta)} a(z,\zeta) f(z) dz d\zeta \right| \leq C(CN/\lambda)^N + CN e^{-\lambda/C}$$

where a equals a with the χ_N factor missing, i.e., $a = \kappa(t, x, \theta(q(\zeta)))$, which is independent of N because on the support of the integrand, that factor is equal to 1 for $\delta \ll \varepsilon$, see (3.12). Choose now N so that $N \leq \lambda/(Ce) \leq N + 1$ to get an exponential error on the right.

The phase Φ , as a function of ζ , has a unique critical point $\zeta_c = \eta + i(z - w)$ and $|\zeta_c - \eta| \leq \delta/2$ on the support of the integrand in (3.15). Set

$$(3.16) \quad \psi(w, z, \eta) = \Phi|_{\zeta=\zeta_c}.$$

Therefore,

$$\psi = \eta \cdot (z - w) + i|z - w|^2 - \frac{i}{2}|z - w|^2 = \eta \cdot (z - w) + \frac{i}{2}|z - w|^2.$$

This is the type of phase functions that are used to test for analytic microlocal regularity. We apply now [28, Theorem 2.8] and the remark after it to the ζ -integral in (3.15) to get

$$(3.17) \quad \left| \int_{|z-w|<\delta/2} e^{i\lambda\psi(w,z,\eta)} b(w, z, \eta, \lambda) f(z) dz \right| \leq C e^{-\lambda/C}.$$

for (z, η) close to $(0, e^{n-1})$, with some classical elliptic analytic symbol b of order 0 in the sense of [28] near $(w, z, \eta) = (0, 0, e^{n-1})$. In particular, the principal part of $b(0, 0, e^n, \lambda)$ is $\beta\kappa(0, 0, e_n)$ with β an elliptic factor depending on the phase, see [28, Theorem 2.8]. This implies $(0, e^{n-1}) \notin \text{WF}_A(f)$, see [28]. \square

3.5. Proofs of the support theorems in the Minkowski spacetime. The next proposition is a unique continuation result across a timelike hypersurface in the Minkowski case which implies Theorem 2.2.

Proposition 3.5. *Let $f \in \mathcal{D}'(\mathbf{R}^{1+n})$ and let ℓ_{x_0, θ_0} be a fixed lightlike line in the Minkowski spacetime so that $\ell_{x, \theta}(s) \notin \text{supp } f$ for $|s| \geq 1/C$ with some C for all (x, θ) near (x_0, θ_0) . Let $\kappa(s, x + s\theta)$ be analytic for those s, x, θ .*

Fix $z_0 = (t_0, x_0 + t_0\theta_0) \in \ell_{x_0, \theta_0}$, let S be an analytic hypersurface near z_0 and assume that ℓ_{x_0, θ_0} is tangent to S at z_0 . If $L_\kappa f(x, \theta) = 0$ near (x_0, θ_0) and if $f = 0$ on one side of S near z_0 , then $f = 0$ near z_0 .

Proof. Assume that $z_0 \in \text{supp } f$. Then $(z_0, \mp \nu(z_0)) \in \text{WF}_A(f)$ by the Sato-Kawai-Kashiwara Theorem, see [27] and [28], where $\nu(z_0)$ is one of the two unit co-normals to S at z_0 . That covector is spacelike by the assumption about S , and is conormal to $\dot{\ell}_{z_0, \theta_0}(t_0)$. This contradicts Lemma 3.4, which completes the proof of the proposition. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.2. Fix $(x_1, \theta_1) \in U$. Let $[0, 1] \ni p \rightarrow (x_p, \theta_p)$ be a continuous family in U connecting (x_0, θ_0) with (x_1, θ_1) . We can always assume that U is bounded, hence \bar{U} is compact. Let \mathcal{U} be the set of points lying on $\ell_{x, \theta}$, $(x, \theta) \in U$. By (2.3), we can assume that $\text{supp } f$ is compact and in particular, included in $\{|t| \leq A\}$ for some $A > 0$.

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be such that the cylinder $C_{x_0, \theta_0} := \cup_{|y-x_0| \leq \varepsilon} \ell_{y, \theta_0}$ is disjoint from $\text{supp } f$ but still lies in \mathcal{U} . Then for the cylinder $\tilde{C}_{x, \theta} := \cup_{|y-x| \leq \varepsilon/2} \tilde{\ell}_{y, \theta}$ we have

$$(3.18) \quad \tilde{C}_{x, \theta} \cap \{|t| \leq A\} \subset C_{x, \theta} \cap \{|t| \leq A\}$$

for every (x, θ) as long as \tilde{c} is close enough to 1. We require one more property for \tilde{c} which actually refines (3.18):

$$(3.19)$$

$\forall (x, \theta) \in \bar{U}$, $\forall z \in \tilde{C}_{x, \theta} \cap \{|t| \leq A\}$, and every unit θ_1 with $|\theta_1 - \theta| \leq \sqrt{1 - \tilde{c}^2}$, the lightlike line through z in the direction of $(1, \theta_1)$ stays in $C_{x, \theta} \cap \{|t| \leq A\}$.

This property can be guaranteed for $1 - \tilde{c} \ll 1$ by continuity and compactness. We fix such a \tilde{c} .

Assume that the family $\{\tilde{C}_{x_p, \theta_p}; p \in [0, 1]\}$ has a common point with $\text{supp } f$. Let p_0 be the least $p \in [0, 1]$ (which exists by compactness and continuity arguments) for which $\tilde{C}_{x_p, \theta_p} \cap \text{supp } f \neq \emptyset$. Then $f = 0$ in the interior of $\tilde{C}_{x_p, \theta_p}$ and there is a point z^\sharp on its boundary which is also in $\text{supp } f$. Let ζ^\sharp be a non-vanishing conormal to that cylinder at z^\sharp . After normalization, we get $\zeta^\sharp = (-\tilde{c}\theta_p \cdot \omega, \omega)$ for some $\omega \in S^{n-1}$. Clearly, ζ^\sharp is spacelike. Let $\tilde{\ell}_{x^\sharp, \theta_p}$ be the line on the cylinder $\tilde{C}_{x_p, \theta_p}$ through z^\sharp ; then ζ^\sharp is conormal to it at z^\sharp .

To apply Proposition 3.5, we claim that there is a lightlike line at z^\sharp normal to ζ^\sharp so that this line is still in \mathcal{U} . Suppose for a moment that this done. Then by Proposition 3.5, we would get that f vanishes near that point, which would be a contradiction. Therefore, such a p_0 would not exist, and in particular, $f = 0$ near ℓ_{x_1, θ_1} .

To prove the claim, we are looking for a unit θ^\sharp so that $\zeta^\sharp \cdot (1, \theta^\sharp) = 0$. This is equivalent to solving $(\theta^\sharp - \tilde{c}\theta) \cdot \omega = 0$ for θ^\sharp . It is easy to see that this is always possible to do and the solution closest to θ is at its farthest distance from θ when $\omega = \pm\theta$; then $|\theta^\sharp - \tilde{c}\theta| = \sqrt{1 - \tilde{c}^2}$. We take any of those solutions θ^\sharp then. This shows that $|\theta^\sharp - \theta| \leq \sqrt{1 - \tilde{c}^2}$ uniformly in ω . Property (3.19) then proves the claim. \square

4. THE LORENTZIAN CASE

4.1. Support theorems for analytic Lorentzian manifolds. Let (M, g) be a Lorentzian manifold now. Next theorem is an analog of Theorem 3.2. Since the global geometry of the null-geodesics in the Lorentzian case is non-trivial and in particular, one can have conjugate points, the assumptions are stronger.

Definition 4.1. Let S be a smooth hypersurface near a point $z \in S$ and let F be a defining function so that $S = F^{-1}(0)$ near z , $dF(z) \neq 0$, and declare $\{F < 0\}$, to be the “interior” of M near z . Similarly, $\{F > 0\}$ is the “exterior” of M near z . We say that S is *strictly convex* at z in the direction $v \in T_z S$, if $\nabla^2 F(z)(v, v) > 0$.

We call S *strictly lightlike-convex* if it is timelike, it is strictly convex at all lightlike $(z, v) \in TS$, and every maximal lightlike geodesic tangent to S at some point has no other common points with S .

Here $\nabla^2 F$ is the Hessian of F , with ∇ being the covariant derivative. This notion of convexity is equivalent to $\frac{d^2}{ds^2} F \circ \gamma(s) < 0$ for the geodesic γ through x in the direction v ; and it is independent of the choice of F .

Theorem 4.2. *Let (M, g) be an analytic Lorentzian manifold. Let S be an analytic timelike hypersurface near a fixed point $z_0 \in S$. Let γ_0 be a lightlike geodesic through z_0 tangent to S at z_0 . Assume that S is strictly convex at z_0 in the direction of $\dot{\gamma}_0$, and that κ is analytic and non-vanishing near $(z_0, \dot{\gamma}_0|_{z_0})$. Let f be a distribution, and let γ_0 be non-trapping in $\text{supp } f$. Let $L_\kappa f(\gamma) = 0$ for all lightlike geodesics γ near γ_0 . If $f = 0$ in the exterior of S near z_0 , then $f = 0$ near z_0 .*

Proof. By the Sato-Kawai-Kashiwara Theorem, see [27] and [28], that we already used in the proof of Proposition 3.5, it is enough to prove that f is microlocally analytic in the direction of the conormal ζ_0 to S at z_0 .

We follow the construction in Proposition 3.5. We can consider the former proof as a linearized version of the present one, when we replace S with its tangent plane at z_0 normal to ζ_0 , and the geodesics through z_0 by tangent lines.

By the strict convexity assumption, for any lightlike geodesic γ which is an $O(\varepsilon)$, $\varepsilon \ll 1$, perturbation of γ_0 (in a fixed parameterization), the intersection of γ with the interior of S , in any local chart has Euclidean length $O(\sqrt{\varepsilon})$. This allows us to work in a fixed coordinate system (t, x) near z_0 . We choose a spacelike hypersurface S_0 through z_0 . We then choose semigeodesic coordinates (t, x) near $z_0 = 0$ normal to S_0 , i.e., the lines $(t, x) = (t, \text{const.})$, are future pointing (the future direction being determined by γ_0) timelike geodesics normal to S_0 and g is given locally by $-dt^2 + g_{\alpha\beta} dx^\alpha dx^\beta$, see [23]. Such coordinates are constructed by taking a normal field v to S normalized so that $g(v, v) = -1$ and using it as initial directions of the geodesics $x = \text{const.}$ We can arrange that $z_0 = 0$ and $\dot{\gamma}_0(0) = (0, e_n)$.

In those coordinates, future pointing geodesics near γ_0 , close to S_0 , are parameterized by their initial points $x \in S$ and the projection θ of their tangents to TS_0 , i.e., $\gamma_{x,\theta}(s)$ is defined as the geodesic issued from $(0, x)$ with $\dot{\gamma}_{x,\theta}(0) = (1, \theta)$.

For (x, θ) close to $(0, e_n)$, we then write

$$L_\kappa f(x, \theta) = \int \kappa(\gamma_{x,\theta}(s), \dot{\gamma}_{x,\theta}(s)) f(\gamma_{x,\theta}(s)) ds.$$

We chose $\theta = \theta(q)$ as in (3.5) with $|q| < \varepsilon$, where ε is the number controlling the size of $\text{supp } \chi_N$, see (3.10). Then for $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$, $\lambda > 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= \int e^{i\lambda x \cdot \xi} (\chi_N L_\kappa f)(x, \theta(q)) dx \\ &= \iint e^{i\lambda x \cdot \xi} \chi_N(x) \kappa(\gamma_{x,\theta(q)}(s), \dot{\gamma}_{x,\theta(q)}(s)) f(\gamma_{x,\theta(q)}(s)) ds dx. \end{aligned}$$

For every fixed q near $q = 0$, which fixes $\theta = \theta(q)$, the map $(s, x) \rightarrow z = \gamma_{x,\theta}(s)$ is a local diffeomorphism near $z_0 = 0$ by the Implicit Function Theorem. Let $s^\#(z, \theta)$,

$x^\sharp(z, \theta)$ be the inverse map. Since $\gamma_{x, \theta}(s) = (s, x + s\theta) + O(s^2)$, we get the Taylor expansion

$$(4.1) \quad s^\sharp(z, \theta(q)) = t + O(t^2), \quad x^\sharp(z, \theta(q)) = x - t\theta(q) + O(t^2),$$

where $z := (t, x)$. Those expansions can be justified by the Implicit Function Theorem. Make the change of variables $(s, x) \rightarrow z$ above to get

$$(4.2) \quad 0 = \int e^{i\lambda\phi} \chi_N(x^\sharp(z, \theta(q))) \kappa J(q, z) f(z) dz$$

with $\phi(z, \xi, q) = x^\sharp(z, \theta(q)) \cdot \xi$. Here, κ is the weight in the new variables, and J is the related Jacobian. If g is Minkowski, we get $\phi = (z - t\theta(q)) \cdot \xi$, which is the same function as in (3.12).

Set $\zeta = (q, \xi)$. Then $q = \zeta_0$, $\xi = \zeta' = (\zeta_1, \dots, \zeta_n)$ and

$$(4.3) \quad \phi(z, \zeta) = x^\sharp(z, \theta(\zeta_0)) \cdot \zeta'.$$

Lemma 4.3. $\det \phi_{z\zeta}(0, e^{n-1}) = -1$.

Proof. To compute $\phi_{x\zeta}(0, e^{n-1})$, write first (recall that $z_0 = t$)

$$(4.4) \quad \phi_{\zeta_k}|_{\zeta=e^{n-1}, z_0=0} = x^\sharp(z, e_n)|_{z_0=0} = z^k, \quad k = 1, \dots, n.$$

Therefore,

$$\phi_{z^i \zeta_k}(0, e^{n-1}) = \delta_i^k, \quad k = 1, \dots, n, \quad i = 0, 1, \dots, n.$$

Therefore, $\det \phi_{z\zeta}(0, e^{n-1}) = \phi_{\zeta_0 z_0}(0, e^{n-1})$. On the other hand, the latter equals -1 as follows from (4.1) and (3.5). \square

We now get from (4.2):

$$(4.5) \quad 0 = \int e^{i\lambda\phi(z, \zeta)} a_N(z, \zeta) f(z) dz = 0 \quad \text{near } \zeta = e^{n-1},$$

compare with (3.12), with a_N elliptic and analytic near $(0, e^{n-1})$ but not for all (z, ζ) . On the other hand, it satisfies a pseudo-analytic estimate of the type (3.10).

Similarly to the proof of Lemma 3.4, for w and η as (3.13), in multiply (4.5) by the factor

$$e^{i\lambda(i(\zeta-\eta)^2/2 - \phi(w, \zeta))}$$

and integrate w.r.t. ζ over the ball $|\zeta - \eta| < \delta$ with $0 < \delta \ll \varepsilon$ to get (3.14) with

$$\Phi = \phi(z, \zeta) - \phi(w, \zeta) + i(\zeta - \eta)^2/2.$$

The rest of the proof follows closely those in [7, 34]. By Lemma 4.3, $|\Phi_\xi|$ has a lower bound outside any neighborhood of $z = w$ for w localized as above and z in the support of the integrand. This allows us to integrate by parts to get (3.15) in this case and choose $N \sim \lambda/(C\varepsilon)$ to make the r.h.s. of (3.15) exponentially small with λ . The phase function Φ has an analytic extension for ζ in some complex neighborhood of $\zeta_0 = e^{n-1}$. By Lemma 4.3, $\phi_\zeta(z, \zeta) = \phi_\zeta(w, \zeta)$ for such ζ and z, w close to 0 implies $z = w$. Therefore, the critical point $\zeta_c = \eta$ of Φ w.r.t. ζ is real only when $z = w$ and at that point, $\Im \Phi_{\zeta\zeta} > 0$; and it is unique and complex otherwise, still satisfying that inequality by a perturbation argument, when $0 < \delta \ll \varepsilon$. Then we get (3.17) with ψ defined as in (3.16). Then we conclude as in [7, 34] that $(0, \xi_0) \notin \text{WF}_A(f)$.

This arguments so far work if f is a continuous function, for example. If f is a distribution, as stated, we need to take a smooth cutoff χ_δ and consider the z -integrals above in distribution sense. \square

Proof of Theorem 2.3. Assume that the statement of the theorem is not true. Let $\sigma_0 \in [0, 1)$ be the infimum of all σ for which $F^{-1}(\sigma) \cap \text{supp } f \neq \emptyset$. Then $f = 0$ in the “exterior” $F^{-1}(0, \sigma_0)$ of $S_0 = F^{-1}(\sigma_0)$, and $\text{supp } f$ has a common z_0 point with S_0 . The latter follows from a compactness argument. In particular, $\sigma_0 > 0$. Since S_0 is timelike by assumption, there is a lightlike geodesic γ_0 through z_0 tangent to S_0 which does not hit S_0 again by the strict convexity assumption. Near z_0 , the geodesic γ_0 lies in the exterior $F^{-1}[0, \sigma_0]$ by the local part of the strict convexity assumption; and this is also true globally by the global part of that assumption. By Theorem 4.2, $f = 0$ near every common point of S_0 and $\text{supp } f$, which is a contradiction. \square

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