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Comportement asymptotique d'intégrales de Fourier-Laplace avec points critiques dégénérés de la phase de type 1 ou 2. (French. English summary) [Asymptotic behavior of Fourier-Laplace integrals with degenerate critical points of the phase of type 1 or 2]

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Let $I(R) = \int_{[0,R]^n} \exp[i\lambda\varphi(x)] dx$, where φ is a polynomial of degree d . Assume $d > n$, the coefficients of the principal part of φ to be ≥ 0 , the coefficients of x_1^d, \dots, x_n^d to be > 0 . Then $\lim_{R \rightarrow \infty} I(R) = -q^n \int_{[0,\infty)^n} \exp[\lambda\Phi(x)] dx$, where $q = \exp[i\pi/2d]$.

Now let $J(\lambda) = \int_{[0,\infty)^n} \exp[\lambda\Phi(x)] dx$, where λ is large, Φ is a polynomial of degree d , $\Phi(x) = \sum_{\mu} a_{\mu} x^{\mu}$, $\operatorname{Re} a_{\mu} \leq 0$, $\Phi(0) = 0$ and 0 is a critical point of Φ . Then the asymptotic behaviour of $J(\lambda)$ is explicitly given in the two simplest cases. Other cases will be given in another paper.

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