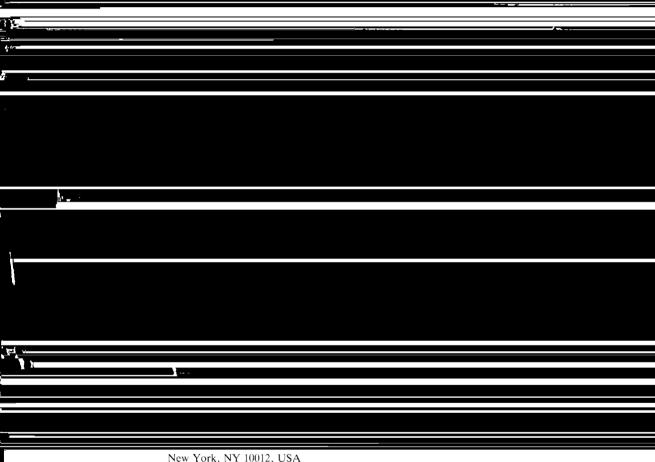
## Three-dimensional inverse scattering for the wave equation with variable speed: near-field formulae using point sources

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**Abstract.** We consider the inverse scattering problem for the wave equation with variable speed where the region of interest is probed with waves emanating from point sources. We obtain a three-dimensional trace-type formula, which gives the unknown speed in terms of data and the interior wavefield.

## 1. Introduction

Here x and y are points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , k is a real scalar, and  $\delta$  is the three-dimensional delta function. The index of refraction n(x) we assume to be a positive, bounded, real-valued function which is identically one outside some bounded region  $\Omega$ .

We are interested in particular solutions of (2.1) which we specify with the help of the functions

which satisfy

$$(\nabla^2 + k^2)G_0^{\pm}(k, x - y) = \delta(x - y). \tag{2.2 \pm}$$

We now specify solutions  $G^+$  and  $G^-$  of (2.1) as solutions of the integral equations

$$G^{\pm}(k, x, y) = G_0^{\pm}(k, x - y) + \int_{\Omega} G_0^{\pm}(k, x - z) k^2 V(z) G^{\pm}(k, z, y) dz$$
 (2.3 \pm )

where  $V = 1 - n^2$ .

There are two techniques for showing that (2.3+) and (2.3-) each have unique solutions. One technique [5] shows that for almost every k, (2.3) has a unique solution with  $G|V|^{V^2}$  in  $L^2$ . Another technique [6], which uses the limiting absorption principle, shows that for every k, (2.3) has a unique solution in a certain weighted Sobolev space. Both these techniques apply in the present case when V is bounded and has compact support.

True relations following from (2.2) will be needed in 8.4, first that C- is the

*Proof.* The proof, based on the use of Green's formula, is similar to the corresponding proof in [3] and is omitted here.

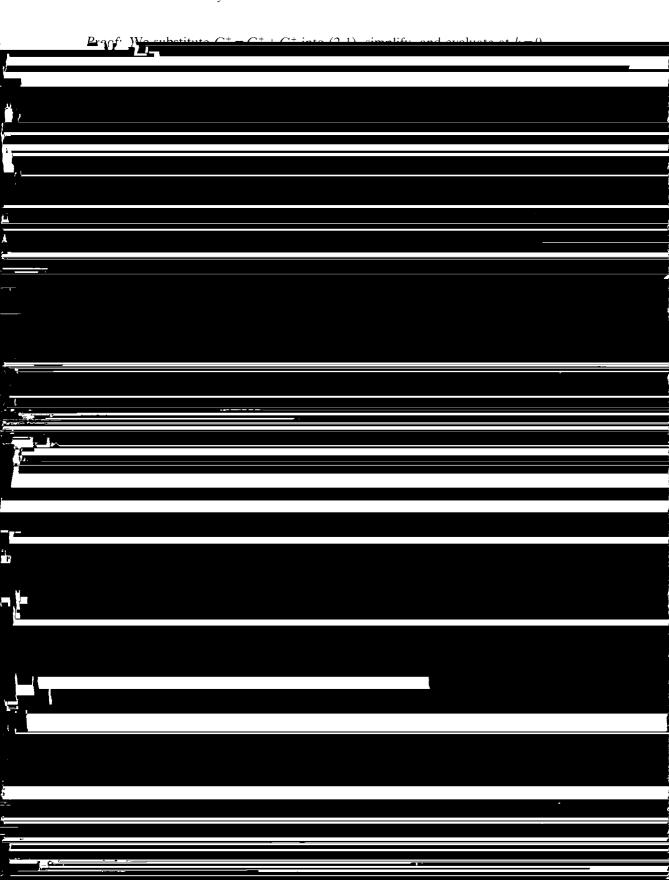
$$\int_{\partial\Omega} \left( G_0^-(z-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} G_0^+(z-y) - G_0^+(z-y) \frac{\partial}{\partial \nu} G_0^-(z-x) \right) dS_z$$

$$= G_0^-(y-x) - G_0^+(x-y). \tag{2.6}$$

*Proof.* We set n(x) equal to one in theorem 1.

Corollary 2. Suppose the hypotheses of theorem 1 hold and  $G^{\pm} = G_0^{\pm} + G_{sc}^{\pm}$ . Then

$$G_{\rm sc}^-(y,x) - G_{\rm sc}^+(x,y) = \int_{\partial\Omega} \left( G_0^-(z-x) \frac{\partial}{\partial\nu} G_{\rm sc}^+(z,y) - G_{\rm sc}^+(z,y) \frac{\partial}{\partial\nu} G_0^-(z-x) \right)$$



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