

Relative Holonomicity and Estimation of Bernstein-Sato Zero Loci

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Draft of master thesis

05/05/2021

Academic year 2020-2021

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Chapter 1

\mathcal{D}_X -modules

The goal of this chapter is to summarise some of the results and definitions which are common knowledge in the field of \mathcal{D}_X -modules.

The basic definitions of \mathcal{D}_X -module theory are given in section 1.1. The theory builds up to the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence in section 1.2 which states in general terms that a system of differential equations is equivalent to its solutions. This result is powerful because it yields a connection between algebraic geometry and topology. A particular instantiation of this correspondence is the connection between Bernstein-Sato polynomials and monodromy discussed in section 1.3. Finally, we include the estimation of the roots of Bernstein-Sato polynomials due to Kashiwara and Lichtin.

Detailed treatments of the theory of \mathcal{D}_X -modules may be found in Bjork (1979), Kashiwara (2003), Hotta and Tanisaki (2007) or Borel (1987).

1.1 Sheaf of Differential Operators

Let X denote a smooth algebraic variety or a complex manifold.

Definition 1.1.1. *The sheaf of differential operators \mathcal{D}_X is the subsheaf of rings in $\mathcal{E}nd_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{O}_X)$ generated by \mathcal{O}_X and the vector fields Θ_X .*

Observe that \mathcal{D}_X is a sheaf of non-commutative rings. Given local coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n on X it holds that

$$\partial_i x_j - x_j \partial_i = \delta_{ij}$$

where δ denotes the Kronecker delta.

Lemma 1.1.2. *(Hotta and Tanisaki, 2007, Proposition 1.4.6., Theorem 4.1.2) For any $x \in X$ the stalk $\mathcal{D}_{X,x}$ is left and right Noetherian. Moreover, in the algebraic case \mathcal{D}_X is a left and right Noetherian sheaf of rings.*

Giving a left \mathcal{D}_X -module is equivalent to giving a \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{M} with Θ_X -action such that $\xi \cdot (fm) = f(\xi \cdot m) + \xi(f) m$ for any sections f of \mathcal{O}_X and ξ of Θ_X . Similarly, giving a right \mathcal{D}_X -module is equivalent to giving a \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{M} with Θ_X -action such that $(mf) \cdot \xi = (m \cdot \xi)f - m \xi(f)$ for any sections f of \mathcal{O}_X and ξ of Θ_X .

Translation between left and right-modules is possible. Denote ω_X for the sheaf of top-level differential forms. Then ω_X comes equipped with the structure of a right \mathcal{D}_X -module where vector fields act by the Lie derivative.

For any left \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} a right \mathcal{D}_X -module structure on $\mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$ may be defined by

$$m \otimes \omega \cdot \xi = m \otimes \omega \xi - \xi m \otimes \omega.$$

For any right \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} a left \mathcal{D}_X -module structure on $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\omega_X, \mathcal{M})$ may be defined by

$$(\xi \cdot \varphi)(\omega) = \varphi(\omega \cdot \xi) - \varphi(\omega) \cdot \xi.$$

The following lemma follows by a direct computation.

Lemma 1.1.3. *The functor $- \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$ is a equivalence of categories with pseudoinverse $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X}(\omega_X, -)$.*

Example 1.1.4. *Consider the differential equation defining the square root function $f(z) = z^{-1/2}$*

$$zf'(z) - 1/2f(z) = 0.$$

The use of f to describe the differential equation is somewhat arbitrary. For instance take $g(z) = \exp(z)f(z)$ which satisfies the differential equation

$$2zg'(z) - (2z + 1)g(z) = 0.$$

The statement that non-trivial solutions of the differential equation for $f(z)$ can not be global on \mathbb{C}^\times is equivalent to the same statement for the solutions to the differential equation for $g(z)$.

Thus one is led to the following question. Is it possible to present a differential equation without having to make some arbitrary choice of function f to describe it? This can indeed be accomplished by use of \mathcal{D}_X -modules.

In the current example one should consider the analytic left $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -module \mathcal{M} which occurs as cokernel of the map

$$P : \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}} : Q \mapsto Q(z\partial_x - 1/2).$$

The solutions are then encoded in the sheaf $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}})$.

Remark 1.1.5. *More generally than the foregoing example for a system of differential equations*

$$\sum_{j=1}^k P_{ij}(x, \partial) f_j = 0; \quad i = 1, \dots, m$$

with unknown functions f_j on X and differential operators $P_{ij} \in \mathcal{D}_X(X)$ one can consider the cokernel \mathcal{M} of the map

$$P : \mathcal{D}_X^k \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_X^m : (Q_1, \dots, Q_k) \mapsto \left(\dots, \sum_{j=1}^k Q_j P_{ij}, \dots \right).$$

The solutions in a left \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{N} are encoded by $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{N})$.

Example 1.1.6. *This example is essential in the study of Bernstein-Sato equations. Let $f \in \mathcal{O}_X(X)$ be some global section and introduce a new variable s . The free $\mathbb{C}[x, f^{-1}]$ -module $\mathbb{C}[x, f^{-1}]f^s$ is equipped with the structure of left \mathcal{D}_X -module by setting*

$$\xi f^s = s\xi(f)f^{-1}f^s$$

for any section ξ of Θ_X . One denotes $\mathcal{D}_X f^s$ for the \mathcal{D}_X -submodule generated by f^s .

Filtrations

The non-commutativity of \mathcal{D}_X exits the typical domain of algebraic geometry. This can be resolved by consideration of a graded structure. The essential observation is that differential operators commute up to an element of lower order.

Definition 1.1.7. *The order filtration on \mathcal{D}_X is defined inductively to be given by the sheaves of \mathcal{O}_X -submodules $F_i\mathcal{D}_X$ such that $F_0\mathcal{D}_X = \mathcal{O}_X$ and $F_i\mathcal{D}_X$ is maximal with $[F_i\mathcal{D}_X, F_i\mathcal{D}_X] \subseteq F_{i-1}\mathcal{D}_X$.*

The term $F_i\mathcal{D}_X$ in the order filtration can be described as containing all differential operators of order less than or equal to i . Indeed, given local coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n one can see that $F_i\mathcal{D}_X$ is the \mathcal{O}_X -module which is locally generated by $\partial^\alpha = \partial_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_n^{\alpha_n}$ where α is a multi-index with $|\alpha| \leq i$. The following observations are immediate.

Lemma 1.1.8. *The $F_i\mathcal{D}_X$ are coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules and form an exhaustive filtration. This is to say that $\cup_{i \geq 0} F_i\mathcal{D}_X = \mathcal{D}_X$ and that for any $i, j \geq 0$ it holds that $F_i\mathcal{D}_X \cdot F_j\mathcal{D}_X \subseteq F_{i+j}\mathcal{D}_X$.*

One denotes $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X = \oplus_{i \geq 0} F_i\mathcal{D}_X / F_{i-1}\mathcal{D}_X$ for the induced graded sheaf of rings. Observe that $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X$ is commutative by definition of the order filtration.

Let $\pi : T^*X \rightarrow X$ be the projection map. It is known that $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X \cong \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{T^*X}$ (Hotta and Tanisaki, 2007, Section 2.1). The symplectic structure of T^*X captures part of the non-commutativity. Indeed, consider two differential operators P, Q . Pick local coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n and decompose $P = \sum_\alpha p_\alpha \partial^\alpha$ and $Q = \sum_\beta q_\beta \partial^\beta$. Let m_1, m_2 be the maximal values of $|\alpha|$ and $|\beta|$ with non-zero coefficients. Then the induced elements of P and Q in $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X$ are of the form $p = \sum_{|\alpha|=m_1} p_\alpha \xi^\alpha$ and $q = \sum_{|\beta|=m_2} q_\beta \xi^\beta$ where ξ_i is the induced element of ∂_i . On the other hand, the induced element of $PQ - QP$ is $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial p}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial q}{\partial x_i} - \frac{\partial q}{\partial \xi_i} \frac{\partial p}{\partial x_i}$. This is precisely $\{p, q\}$ where $\{-, -\}$ is the Poisson bracket.

There is a similar notion of filtrations on \mathcal{D}_X -modules \mathcal{M} . Assume that \mathcal{M} is a left \mathcal{D}_X -module, the case for right modules is analogous. A filtration consists of an increasing sequence of quasi-coherent \mathcal{O}_X -submodules $F_i\mathcal{M}$ of \mathcal{M} such that $\cup_i F_i\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}$ and $F_i\mathcal{D}_X \cdot F_j\mathcal{M} \subseteq F_{i+j}\mathcal{M}$ where i runs over $\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. The graded objects $\text{gr } \mathcal{M} = \oplus_{i \geq 0} F_i\mathcal{M} / F_{i-1}\mathcal{M}$ are $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X$ -modules.

The $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X$ -module $\text{gr } \mathcal{M}$ has a corresponding module on T^*X defined by $\mathcal{O}_{T^*X} \otimes_{\pi^{-1} \text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X} \pi^{-1} \text{gr } \mathcal{M}$. By abuse of notation this module is still denoted $\text{gr } \mathcal{M}$ and it will always be implicitly assumed that $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X$ -modules live on T^*X unless it is explicitly mentioned otherwise.

Proposition 1.1.9. (Hotta and Tanisaki, 2007, Theorem 2.1.3., Section 4.1) *A \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} is coherent if and only if it locally admits a filtration such that $\text{gr } \mathcal{M}$ is a coherent $\text{gr } \mathcal{D}_X$ -module. Such a filtration is called a good filtration. In the algebraic case the filtration can be taken globally.*

Proposition 1.1.10. (Hotta and Tanisaki, 2007, Theorem 2.2.1.) *Let \mathcal{M} be a coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module, then the support of $\text{gr } \mathcal{M}$ in T^*X is independent of the chosen good filtration. It is called the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} and denoted $\text{Ch } \mathcal{M}$.*

Proposition 1.1.11. (Hotta and Tanisaki, 2007, Theorem 2.3.1, 2) *Let \mathcal{M} be a coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module, then $\text{Ch } \mathcal{M}$ is a homogeneous and involutive closed subset of T^*X .*

Remark 1.1.12. *The characteristic variety corresponds to the so-called method of characteristics in the classical study of partial differential equations. This method allows one to use the characteristic variety to determine qualitative properties such as the propagation of shock waves.*

Further relations between characteristic varieties and the properties of differential equations are made precise in the study of microlocal analysis.

Characteristic varieties behave well with respect to quotients and submodules.

Proposition 1.1.13. *Consider a short exact sequence of coherent \mathcal{D}_X -modules*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow 0$$

then it holds that

$$\text{Ch } \mathcal{M}_2 = \text{Ch } \mathcal{M}_1 \cup \text{Ch } \mathcal{M}_3.$$

Proof. A good filtration on \mathcal{M}_2 induces good filtrations on \mathcal{M}_1 and \mathcal{M}_3 and one has a short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathcal{M}_2 \rightarrow \text{gr } \mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow 0$$

whence the result follows. □

The characteristic variety corresponding to the \mathcal{D}_X -module in Example 1.1.6 is understood and may provide some intuition for general characteristic varieties.

Proposition 1.1.14. *(Kashiwara, 1976, Theorem 5.3) The characteristic variety of the coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module $\mathcal{D}_X f^s$ is the closure of*

$$W_f = \{(x, s f^{-1}(x) df(x)); \quad f(x) \neq 0, \quad s \in \mathbb{C}\}$$

*in T^*X .*

The following result follows from proposition 1.1.14 by establishing that the part of the closure of W_f above $f = 0$ is isotropic.

Proposition 1.1.15. *(Kashiwara, 1976, Proposition 5.6) One can write $\text{Ch } \mathcal{D}_X f^s = \Lambda \cup W$ for some isotropic variety $\Lambda \subseteq T^*X$ and a irreducible $(n+1)$ -dimensional variety W which dominates X .*

Direct Image

In this section we describe the direct image of \mathcal{D}_Y -modules. Let $\mu : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphism of smooth algebraic varieties or complex manifolds.

A-priori, it is not even clear what \mathcal{D}_X -module should correspond to \mathcal{D}_Y . This issue may be resolved by use of the transfer $(\mathcal{D}_Y, \mu^{-1} \mathcal{D}_X)$ -bimodule $\mathcal{D}_{Y \rightarrow X} := \mathcal{O}_Y \otimes_{\mu^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X} \mu^{-1} \mathcal{D}_X$. Here, the right $\mu^{-1} \mathcal{D}_X$ -module structure is just the action on the second component and the left \mathcal{D}_Y -module structure is defined by

$$f \cdot (g \otimes \mu^{-1} h) = fg \otimes \mu^{-1} h; \quad \xi \cdot (g \otimes \mu^{-1} h) = \xi g \otimes \mu^{-1} h + g \otimes T\mu(\xi) \mu^{-1} h$$

for any sections f of \mathcal{O}_Y and ξ of Θ_Y . Here $T\mu(\xi)$ is a local section of $\mathcal{O}_Y \otimes_{\mu^{-1} \mathcal{O}_X} \mu^{-1} \Theta_X$.

Example 1.1.16. If $\mu : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2 : y \mapsto (0, y)$ is the inclusion then sections of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2}$ may be identified with finite sums of the form $\sum_{j=0}^n f_j(x, y) \partial_y^j$ where $f_j(x, y)$ are sections of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2}$. The left $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbb{C}^2}$ -module structure is such that

$$\partial_x \cdot f \partial_y^j = \partial_x(f) \partial_y^j; \quad \partial_y \cdot f \partial_y^j = \partial_y(f) \partial_y^j + f \partial_y^{j+1}.$$

Definition 1.1.17. The direct image functor $\int_\mu : D^{b,r}(\mathcal{D}_Y) \rightarrow D^{b,r}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ is given by $R\mu_*(- \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_Y}^L \mathcal{D}_{Y \rightarrow X})$. For any \mathcal{D}_Y module \mathcal{M} the j -th direct image is the \mathcal{D}_X -modules $\int_\mu^j \mathcal{M} = H^j \int_\mu \mathcal{M}$. The subscript μ will be suppressed whenever there is no ambiguity.

Remark 1.1.18. A explicit free resolution for the transfer module is known. This involves the Spencer complex $\mathrm{Sp}_Y^\bullet(\mathcal{M})$ of a \mathcal{D}_Y -module \mathcal{M} with $\mathrm{Sp}_Y^{-k}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \wedge^k \Theta_k$. The details may be found in Sabbah (2011).

Remark 1.1.19. A direct image functor for left \mathcal{D}_Y -modules is induced as

$$\int \mathcal{M} := R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{O}_X} \left(\omega_X, \int (\mathcal{M} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \omega_Y) \right).$$

The definition for the direct image functor is somewhat subtle due to passing through derived categories but many nice properties follow. Most notably, it is immediate from the derived definition that one gets a long exact sequence.

Proposition 1.1.20. For any short exact sequence of \mathcal{D}_Y -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow 0$$

there is a long exact sequence of \mathcal{D}_X -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \int^0 \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \int^0 \mathcal{M}_2 \rightarrow \int^0 \mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow \int^1 \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \cdots.$$

Proposition 1.1.21. (Borel, 1987, Chapter VI, Section 5) Let $\mu : Z \rightarrow Y$ and $\nu : Y \rightarrow X$ be a morphisms of smooth varieties. Then there is a isomorphism of functors $\int_{\nu \circ \mu} \cong \int_\nu \int_\mu$.

A similar theorem applies to complex manifolds provided μ is proper (Sabbah, 2011, Theorem 3.3.6). Denote $D_{coh}^{*,*}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ for the full subcategory of $D^{*,*}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ consisting of those complexes of \mathcal{D}_X -modules with coherent cohomology. The coherence properties of the direct image in the analytic case require the following notion.

Definition 1.1.22. A \mathcal{D}_Y -module \mathcal{M} is said to be μ -good if there exists a open cover $\{V_j\}_{j \in J}$ of X such that \mathcal{M} admits a good filtration on $\mu^{-1}(V_j)$ for any $j \in J$.

Note that, by proposition 1.1.9, any coherent \mathcal{D}_Y -module on a algebraic variety is μ -good.

Theorem 1.1.23. (Sabbah, 2011, Theorem 3.4.1.) Let \mathcal{M} be a μ -good \mathcal{D}_Y -module and suppose that μ is proper on the support of \mathcal{M} . Then, $\int \mathcal{M}$ has coherent cohomology.

Consider the following cotangent diagram.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \mu^* T^* X & \\ T^* \mu \swarrow & & \searrow \tilde{\mu} \\ T^* Y & & T^* X \end{array}$$

Proposition 1.1.24. (Sabbah, 2011, Theorem 3.4.1.) Let \mathcal{M} be a μ -good \mathcal{D}_Y -module and suppose that μ is proper on the support of \mathcal{M} . Then, for any $j \geq 0$

$$\mathrm{Ch} \left(\int^j \mathcal{M} \right) \subseteq \tilde{\mu} \left((T^* \mu)^{-1} (\mathrm{Ch} \mathcal{M}) \right).$$

1.2 Riemann-Hilbert Correspondence

This section concerns the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence which states that a system of differential equations is equivalent to its system of solutions. The systems of differential equations are encoded in regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -modules. The solutions are given by perverse sheaves.

Holonomic Modules

A particularly nice class of \mathcal{D}_X -modules are given by maximally overdetermined systems of differential equations. This is to say that there are many relations for \mathcal{M} or equivalently that $\text{Ch } \mathcal{M}$ is small. Observe that the involutive part of proposition 1.1.11 implies that $\dim \text{Ch } \mathcal{M} \geq n$ for any coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} .

Definition 1.2.1. A coherent \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{M} is called *holonomic* if $\dim \text{Ch } \mathcal{M} = n$.

The full subcategory of $D^{*,*}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ consisting of complexes with holonomic cohomology is denoted $D_h^{*,*}(\mathcal{D}_X)$. For technical purposes it is mostly important that holonomic modules have finiteness properties.

Proposition 1.2.2. (Kashiwara, 2003, Proposition 4.42) Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module. Then, for any $x \in X$, the stalk \mathcal{M}_x is a $\mathcal{D}_{X,x}$ -module of finite length.

Proposition 1.2.3. (Bjork, 1979, Chapter 5, Proposition 9.2) Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module. Then $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$ is \mathbb{C} -algebraic. This is to say that for any $\varphi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{M})$ there exists some polynomial b with coefficients in \mathbb{C} such that $b(\varphi) = 0$.

Proposition 1.2.4. (Kashiwara, 1976, Corollary 4.10) Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module and suppose that $\mu : Y \rightarrow X$ is proper. Then $\int \mathcal{M}$ has holonomic cohomology.

The above theorem can be established by combining proposition 1.1.24 and proposition 1.1.11 with the following facts.

Lemma 1.2.5. (Sabbah, 2011, Theorem 4.3.4) Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module. Then \mathcal{M} has a globally defined good filtration.

Lemma 1.2.6. (Kashiwara, 1976, Proposition 4.9.) Let $\mu : Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper morphism and $V \subseteq T^*Y$ an isotropic subvariety. Then $\tilde{\mu}((T^*\mu)^{-1}(\text{Ch}^{rel} \mathcal{M}))$ is also isotropic.

Regular singularities

Let $X = \mathbb{C}$ considered as a complex manifold and consider a ordinary differential operator $P(x, \partial) = \sum_{k=0}^m a_k(x) \partial^k$. Suppose that $a_m(x) \neq 0$ for any $x \neq 0$. Then $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{D}_X / \mathcal{D}_X P$ is locally isomorphic to \mathcal{O}_X^m as a \mathcal{D}_X -module near any point $x \neq 0$. In particular the solutions $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ form a locally constant sheaf of rank m outside of 0. The solutions near zero may be more subtle due to monodromy.

Observe that $\text{Ch } \mathcal{M} \subseteq \{(x, \xi) : x\xi = 0\}$. Hence, for any filtration on \mathcal{M} there exists some $N > 0$ such that $(x\xi)^N \text{gr } \mathcal{M} = 0$.

Proposition 1.2.7. (Kashiwara, 2003, Section 5.1) The following conditions are equivalent.

1. There exists a filtration on \mathcal{M} such that $x\xi \operatorname{gr} \mathcal{M} = 0$.
2. The equation $P(x, \partial)u = 0$ has m linearly independent solutions of the form $x^\lambda \sum_{j=0}^s u_j \log(x)^j$ near 0 for some $s \geq 0$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and holomorphic u_j .

If these two equivalent conditions are satisfied one calls 0 a regular singularity of \mathcal{M} . This has the following generalisation to higher dimensions.

Definition 1.2.8. Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module on a complex manifold X with characteristic variety determined by some ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} . Then \mathcal{M} is called regular holonomic if it admits a filtration such that $\mathcal{I} \operatorname{gr}(\mathcal{M}) = 0$.

Denote $D_{rh}^{**}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ for the full subcategory of $D^{**}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ consisting of complexes with regular holonomic cohomology.

It appears that these definitions should generalise directly to the algebraic situation. However, this has unintended consequences for the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence. For a example, let $X = \mathbb{C}$ as before and consider the regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -modules \mathcal{O}_X and $\mathcal{M} := \mathcal{D}_X / \mathcal{D}_X(\partial - 1)$. These are analytically isomorphic by the map which sends $f(x)$ to $f(x) \exp(x)$. In particular the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence shows that they have isomorphic systems of solutions. However, \mathcal{O}_X and \mathcal{M} are not algebraically isomorphic. This seems to suggest that the equivalence between differential equations and their systems of solutions would not hold in the algebraic case. The problem is that \mathcal{M} is not regular at infinity.

There are a number of equivalent definitions for regularity in the algebraic case. The following definition expresses that the analytic definition may be used provided one adds the points at infinity. This uses the analytification functor which is provided by the GAGA principle and respects holonomicity.

Definition 1.2.9. Let \mathcal{M} be a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module on a smooth variety X . Denote $\iota : X \rightarrow \overline{X}$ for the smooth completion of X . Then \mathcal{M} is called regular if $(\int_{\iota} \mathcal{M})^{an}$ is regular holonomic on the complex manifold \overline{X}^{an} .

Perverse Sheaves

Classically, the solutions to a differential equation on a vector bundle produces a local system. One can not expect local systems in the case of general \mathcal{D}_X -modules since their support could be a proper subvariety.

Definition 1.2.10. Let X be a complex manifold. A stratification of X consists of a locally finite partition $X = \sqcup_{j \in J} X_j$ into connected locally closed subsets, called strata, such that

- (i) For any $j \in J$ the frontier $\partial X_j = \overline{X_j} \setminus X_j$ is a union of strata.
- (ii) For any $j \in J$ the spaces $\overline{X_j}$ and ∂X_j are closed complex analytic subspaces.

The same definition applies on algebraic varieties by replacing the analytic subspaces by subvarieties.

Definition 1.2.11. A \mathbb{C}_X -module \mathcal{F} is called a constructible sheaf on X if there exists a stratification $X = \sqcup_{\alpha \in A} X_\alpha$ such that $\mathcal{F}|_{X_\alpha}$ is a local system of finite rank on X_α for any $\alpha \in A$.

Denote $D_c^b(X)$ for the full subcategory of $D^b(\mathbb{C}_X)$ consisting of complexes with constructible cohomology. Such complexes are called constructible.

For a constructible complex \mathcal{F}^\bullet in $D_c^b(X)$ the supports and cosupports are defined dually by

$$\mathrm{supp}^m \mathcal{F}^\bullet = \mathrm{supp} H^m \mathcal{F}^\bullet; \quad \mathrm{cosupp}^m \mathcal{F}^\bullet = \mathrm{supp}^{-m} \mathbb{D} \mathcal{F}^\bullet$$

where $\mathbb{D} \mathcal{F}^\bullet := R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{F}^\bullet, \mathbb{C}_X)$. The support $\mathrm{supp} \mathcal{F}^\bullet$ is the closure of the union of the $\mathrm{supp}^m \mathcal{F}^\bullet$.

Theorem 1.2.12. (Dimca, 2004, Theorem 4.1.5.) *Let \mathcal{F}^\bullet be a constructible complex on Y and consider a morphism $\mu : Y \rightarrow X$ which is proper on $\mathrm{supp} \mathcal{F}^\bullet$. Then $Rf_*(\mathcal{F}^\bullet)$ is constructible on X .*

Theorem 1.2.13. (Dimca, 2004, Theorem 4.1.16) *Let \mathcal{F}^\bullet be a complex of $D^b(\mathbb{C}_X)$. Then \mathcal{F}^\bullet is constructible if and only if the dual $\mathbb{D} \mathcal{F}^\bullet$ is constructible.*

Let $D^{\leq 0}(X)$ denote the full subcategory of $D_c^b(X)$ consisting of complexes with $\dim \mathrm{supp}^{-m} \mathcal{F}^\bullet < m$ and $\dim \mathrm{supp}^m \mathcal{F}^\bullet = 0$ for all $m \geq 0$. Dually $D^{\geq 0}(X)$ consists of complexes with $\dim \mathrm{cosupp}^{-m} \mathcal{F}^\bullet < m$ and $\dim \mathrm{cosupp}^m \mathcal{F}^\bullet = 0$ for all $m \geq 0$.

Proposition 1.2.14. (Dimca, 2004, Proposition 5.1.12) *The pair $(D^{\leq 0}(X), D^{\geq 0}(X))$ is a non-degenerated t -structure on the triangulated category $D_c^b(X)$.*

Definition 1.2.15. *The heart of the t -structure on $D_c^b(X)$ are called the perverse sheaves $\mathrm{Perv}(X) = D^{\leq 0}(X) \cap D^{\geq 0}(X)$.*

Observe that the objects in $\mathrm{Perv}(X)$ are not sheaves but complexes. The reason for the terminology perverse sheaves is that the functor $U \mapsto \mathrm{Perv}(U)$ has the gluing property of sheaves. More precisely, it is a stack. Perverse sheaves still capture the local systems.

Theorem 1.2.16. (Dimca, 2004, Theorem 5.1.20) *Let X be a complex manifold of dimension n . Then $\mathcal{L}[n]$ is a perverse sheaf on X for any local system \mathcal{L} on X .*

The following are immediate from ?? and ??.

Proposition 1.2.17. *A constructible complex \mathcal{F}^\bullet is a perverse sheaf if and only if ${}^p H(\mathcal{F}^\bullet) = 0$ for all $k \neq 0$.*

Proposition 1.2.18. *For any distinguished triangle in $D_c^b(X)$*

$$\mathcal{F}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^\bullet \rightarrow \mathcal{H}^\bullet \xrightarrow{+1}$$

it holds that if two terms are perverse sheaves then so is the third.

Riemann-Hilbert Correspondence

Recall from example 1.1.4 and remark 1.1.5 that $\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O}_X)$ encodes the solutions of a system of differential equations. More generally, the solutions complex is the functor $\mathrm{Sol}(-) := R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(-, \mathcal{O}_X)[n]$ from $D^{b,\ell}(\mathcal{D}_X)^{opp}$ to $D^b(\mathbb{C}_X)$. This is a contravariant functor. The contravariance may be fixed using the duality functor

$$\mathbb{D} = R\mathcal{H}om_{\mathcal{D}_X}(-, \mathcal{D}_X) \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X}^L \omega_X^{-1}[n]$$

from $D^{b,*}(\mathcal{D}_X)^{opp}$ to $D^{b,*}(\mathcal{D}_X)$. The de Rham complex of \mathcal{M}^\bullet is defined by

$$\mathrm{DR}(\mathcal{M}^\bullet) := \Omega_X^\bullet \otimes_{\mathcal{D}_X} \mathcal{M}^\bullet[n].$$

Proposition 1.2.19. (*Dimca, 2004, Theorem 5.3.1.*) *There is a natural isomorphism $\text{Sol}(-) \cong \text{DR}(\mathbb{D}-)$.*

Proposition 1.2.20. (*Dimca, 2004, Theorem 5.3.1.*) *For any holonomic complex \mathcal{M}^\bullet in $D_h^{b,\ell}(\mathcal{D}_X)$ the complexes $\text{Sol}(\mathcal{M}^\bullet)$ and $\text{DR}(\mathcal{M}^\bullet)$ are constructible.*

We are finally ready to state the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence on the equivalence between differential equations and their solutions.

Theorem 1.2.21 (Riemann-Hilbert Correspondence). *The de Rham functor $\text{DR} : D_{rh}^{b,\ell}(\mathcal{D}_X) \rightarrow D_c^b(X)$ is a t -exact equivalence of categories and commutes with direct images.*

Corollary 1.2.22. *The de Rham functor is a equivalence of categories between the category of regular holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -modules and $\text{Perv}(X)$.*

Proof. Follows from the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence and ??.

□

1.3 Interpretation and estimation of Bernstein-Sato polynomials

Philosophically, the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence states that there is a intimate connection between \mathcal{D}_X -modules and topology. The goal of this section is to investigate a particular instantiation of this connection, namely the connection between Bernstein-Sato polynomials and monodromy.

Further, we include Kashiwara and Lichtin's proof for the estimation of the roots of the Bernstein-Sato polynomial. This proof is a important framework for the generalisation in ??.

We focus on the local analytic case. The algebraic case will be discussed in detail in the next chapter. Let X be a complex manifold and consider a holomorphic function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Let $x \in X$ with $f(x) = 0$, we study the function germ $f : (X, x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$.

Monodromy

Theorem 1.3.1. (*Milnor (2016)*) *Let $B \subseteq X$ be a small ball and pick $t \in \mathbb{C}^\times$ close to zero. The diffeomorphism class of $F_{f,x} := f^{-1}(t) \cap B$ is independent of the choice of t .*

This diffeomorphism class is called the Milnor fiber.

Going over a loop around the origin in \mathbb{C}^\times induces a well-defined endomorphism M^* on the singular cohomology $H^j(F_{f,x}, \mathbb{C})$ for every $j \in \mathbb{Z}$. This is called the monodromy action and only depends on the local singularity $f^{-1}(0) \cap B$. In particular, this means that the eigenvalues of M^* on $H^j(F_{f,x}, \mathbb{C})$ are invariants of the singularity. If $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ is a eigenvalue of M^* on some $H^j(F_{f,x}, \mathbb{C})$ it is called a eigenvalue of monodromy.

Bernstein-Sato polynomials

Definition 1.3.2. *Let s be a new variable. The local Bernstein-Sato polynomial $b_{f,x}(s) \in \mathbb{C}[s]$ is the monic polynomial of minimal degree such that there exists some differential operator $P(x, \partial, s)$ in $\mathcal{D}_{X,x} \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[s]$ with*

$$P(x, \partial, s) f^{s+1} = b_{f,x}(s) f^s$$

in the stalk at x .

The fact that there always exists a Bernstein-Sato polynomial was proved by I.N. Bernstein, I.S. Gelfand and independently by Atiyah.

Remark 1.3.3. Algorithms to compute the Bernstein-Sato polynomials are known due to Oaku (1997). These algorithms have been implemented in software packages such as SINGULAR. This package was used in the computation of the following examples.

Example 1.3.4. The monomial $f = x_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots x_n^{\alpha_n}$ on \mathbb{C}^n satisfies the Bernstein-Sato relation

$$\partial_1^{r_1} \cdots \partial_n^{r_n} f^{s+1} = \prod_{i=1}^n (r_i s + r_i) \cdots (r_i s + 1) f^s.$$

Example 1.3.5. The hyperplane arrangement $f = x(x+y)(x+2y)$ on \mathbb{C}^2 has local Bernstein-Sato polynomial

$$b_{f,0} = (s + 2/3)(s + 1)^2(s + 4/3).$$

Example 1.3.6. The cusp singularity $f = x^2 - y^2$ on \mathbb{C}^2 has local Bernstein-Sato polynomial

$$b_{f,0}(s) = (s + 5/6)(s + 1)(s + 7/6).$$

Example 1.3.7. The cardoid $f = (x^2 + y^2 + x)^2 - (x^2 + y^2)$ on \mathbb{C}^2 has local Bernstein-Sato polynomial

$$b_{f,0}(s) = (s + 5/6)(s + 1)(s + 7/6).$$

Observe that in all these examples the roots of the local Bernstein-Sato polynomial are negative rational numbers. This is a general fact due to Kashiwara (1976). The proof of this statement will be discussed in section 1.3.

Let $Z(b_{f,x})$ denote the set of zeros of the Bernstein-Sato polynomial. These are connected to monodromy by the following theorem due to Malgrange and Kashiwara.

Theorem 1.3.8. The set of eigenvalues of monodromy is equal to the set $\exp(2\pi i Z(b_{f,x}))$.

Remark 1.3.9. There are many more connections between Bernstein-Sato polynomials and other invariants of singularities.

A open problem, called the monodromy conjecture, concerns the relation between the roots of Bernstein-Sato polynomials and the poles of a certain meromorphic function called the Zeta function. Another connection to the world of topology is was given by a conjecture of Yano (1982) using a topological invariant of Puiseux characteristics in the case of a plane curve. This conjecture was proved in full generality in Blanco (2019).

More invariants will be encountered in ??.

Monodromy is a topological notion whereas the Bernstein-Sato polynomial is defined in terms of \mathcal{D}_X -modules. This suggest that the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence is involved. Indeed, the monodromy of the Milnor fiber can be encoded in a constructible complex so that the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence is applicable.

Let $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}^\times$ denote the universal cover of \mathbb{C}^\times and consider the projection $p : X \times \tilde{\mathbb{C}}^\times \rightarrow X$. Denote $\iota : f^{-1}(0) \rightarrow X$ for the inclusion map.

Definition 1.3.10. Deligne's nearby cycle functor from $D_c^b(X)$ to $D_c^b(f^{-1}(0))$ is given by $\psi_f := L\iota^* \circ R\rho_* \circ Lp^*$.

Denote $\iota_x : \{x\} \rightarrow f^{-1}(0)$ for the inclusion map. The following theorem is due to Deligne.

Theorem 1.3.11. *There is a isomorphism*

$$H^i(F_{f,x}, \mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{H}^i(L\iota_x^*(\psi_f \mathbb{C}_X))$$

and the monodromy action on the cohomology of the Milnor fiber corresponds with the action of the covering transformations $\tilde{\mathbb{C}}^\times \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$ on the nearby cycles.

To describe the \mathcal{D}_X -theoretic counterpart of this constructible complex requires the technical notion of V -filtrations. The interested reader may find these concepts in Budur (2015).

Estimation of $Z(b_{f,0})$

The main idea employed in the estimation of $Z(b_{f,0})$ by Kashiwara (1976) is that one can reduce to the monomial case example 1.3.4 by a resolution of singularities and use of \mathcal{D}_X -module direct images.

Definition 1.3.12. Let D be a divisor on X . A strong log resolution of (X, D) consists of a projective morphism $\mu : Y \rightarrow X$ which is a isomorphism over the complement of D such that Y is smooth and μ^*D is a simple normal crossings divisor.

Let D be the divisor determined by f . By Hironaka's resolution of singularities one can find a resolution $\mu : Y \rightarrow X$ for (X, D) . Let $g = f \circ \mu$ denote the pullback of f to Y , then $\mu^*D = \sum_{i=1}^r \text{mult}_{E_i}(g)E_i$ where $\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)$ denotes the order of vanishing of g on the irreducible hypersurface E_i . Using that g is locally a monomial Kashiwara was able to establish the following estimate by consideration of the direct image of the \mathcal{D}_Y -module $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s$.

Theorem 1.3.13. Kashiwara (1976) Every root of $b_{f,x}(s)$ is of the form $-c_i / \text{mult}_{E_i}(g)$ with $c_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$. In particular $Z(b_{f,x}) \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_{<0}$.

Combining this estimate with theorem 1.3.8 one gets the following theorem.

Theorem 1.3.14. *The eigenvalues of monodromy are roots of unity.*

Lichtin (1989) improved the estimate by similar computations for the right \mathcal{D}_Y -module \mathcal{M} spanned by $g^s \mu^*(dx)$ inside $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \omega_Y$. The advantage of this approach is that $\mu^*(dx)$ involves the local behaviour of μ which can detect redundant divisors in μ^*D . The vanishing of $\mu^*(dx)$ is measured in the relative canonical divisor $K_{Y/X} = \sum k_i E_i$.

Theorem 1.3.15. Every root of $b_{f,x}(s)$ is of the form $-(k_i + c_i) / \text{mult}_{E_i}(g)$ with $c_i \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$.

We will now reproduce the proof for this improved estimate following Lichtin and Kashiwara.

One can ensure that multiplication by s stays inside $\mathcal{D}_X f^s$ with the following trick. Introduce a new coordinate x_{n+1} and set $\tilde{f} = x_{n+1} f$ on the space $X \times \mathbb{C}$. Then $x_{n+1} \partial_{n+1}$ acts like s on \tilde{f}^s . The induced map $Y \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow X \times \mathbb{C}$ is a strong log resolution for the divisor determined by \tilde{f} . Now suppose we can prove theorem 1.3.15 for \tilde{f} . Then, the theorem also follows for f due to the following result.

Lemma 1.3.16. *The Bernstein-Sato polynomial $b_{f,x}(s)$ is a divisor of $b_{\tilde{f},x}(s)$.*

Proof. Take local coordinates x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} and let P be in the stalk $\mathcal{D}_{X \times \mathbb{C}, x}$ such that $P\tilde{f}^{s+1} = b_{\tilde{f},x}\tilde{f}^s$. Expand $P = \sum_{j=1}^N P_j \partial_{n+1}^j$ with coefficients P_j in $\mathcal{D}_{X,x}$. Then

$$x_{n+1}^N b_{\tilde{f},x}(s) \tilde{f}^s = \left(\sum_{j=1}^k (s+1)^j \sum_{\alpha} Q_{\alpha} \partial_1^{\alpha_1} \dots \partial_n^{\alpha_n} \right) \tilde{f}^{s+1}$$

where the P_j were expanded as polynomials in $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n$ with coefficients Q_{α} in $\mathcal{O}_{X,x}$.

Observe that $\partial_1, \dots, \partial_n$ act on the formal symbol \tilde{f}^{s+1} the same as they act on the formal symbol f^{s+1} . Expand the Q_{α} as power series in x_1, \dots, x_{n+1} and identify powers of x_{n+1} on both sides for the desired functional equation. \square

For notational simplicity we will simply write f instead of \tilde{f} and X instead of $X \times \mathbb{C}$. The dimension of X will be denoted by $m = n + 1$.

Let t be a new variable. The sheaf of rings $\mathcal{D}_X \langle s, t \rangle$ is found from \mathcal{D}_X by adjoining s and t subject to $ts - st = 1$ where s, t commute with \mathcal{D}_X . The notation with the angle brackets is to emphasise that s and t do not commute with each other. One can view $\mathcal{D}_X f^s$ as a $\mathcal{D}_X \langle s, t \rangle$ -module by the action $tP(s)f^s = P(s+1)f^{s+1}$ for any differential operator P in $\mathcal{D}_X[s]$. In this notation the functional equation for $b_{f,x}$ means that $b_{f,x} \in \text{Ann}_{\mathbb{C}[s]}(\mathcal{D}_X f^s / t \mathcal{D}_X f^s)_x$.

There is a \mathcal{O}_X -linear isomorphism between any left \mathcal{D}_X -module \mathcal{N} and its right version $\mathcal{N} \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$. Concretely, any section u of \mathcal{N} gives rise to the section $u^* := u dx$. Further, for any operator P of \mathcal{D}_X there is a adjoint P^* such that

$$(P \cdot u)^* = u^* \cdot P^*$$

for any section u of \mathcal{N} . For a vector field $\xi := \sum_i \xi_i \partial_i$ comparison of the definitions shows that $\xi^* := \sum_i \partial_i \xi_i$ satisfies this equality and this extends to \mathcal{D}_X by iterating. By this procedure the functional equation $P f^{s+1} = b(s) f^s$ may equivalently be stated as the equation

$$f^{s+1} dx \cdot P^* = b(s) f^s dx$$

in $\mathcal{D}_X f^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$. The corresponding module \mathcal{M} on Y will be the submodule of $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \omega_Y$ spanned by $g^s \mu^*(dx)$. Observe that \mathcal{M} may also be equipped with a $\mathcal{D}_X \langle s, t \rangle$ -module structure.

Lemma 1.3.17. *The polynomial $b(s) = \prod_{i=1}^r \prod_{j=1}^{\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)} (\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)s + k_i + j)$ annihilates $\mathcal{M}/t\mathcal{M}$.*

Proof. This may be checked locally. If the chosen point is on none of divisors E_i then g is invertible so that $\mathcal{M}/t\mathcal{M}$ is trivial. Now suppose we are working near a point $y \in Y$ which is on E_i if and only if $i \in I$ with I non-empty. Then one can pick local coordinates y_i such that

$$g = \prod_{i \in I} y_i^{\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)}; \quad \mu^*(dx) = u \prod_{i \in I} y_i^{k_i}$$

where u is a local unit. Now set $P = u^{-1} (\prod_{i \in I} \partial_i^{\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)}) u$ to get

$$g^{s+1} \mu^*(dx) \cdot P = q(s) g^s \mu^*(dx)$$

where $q(s) = \prod_{i \in I} \prod_{j=1}^{\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)} (\text{mult}_{E_i}(g)s + k_i + j)$. \square

Observe that s, t can be viewed as \mathcal{D}_X -linear injective endomorphisms on \mathcal{M} . The associated long exact sequence yields a $\mathcal{D}_X\langle s, t \rangle$ -module structure on the direct image $\int^0 \mathcal{M}$ where the functorial nature of the direct image is used to ensure that $ts - st = 1$. Similarly, the polynomial $b(s)$ provided by lemma 1.3.17 annihilates $\int^0 \mathcal{M} / t \int^0 \mathcal{M}$.

Consider the surjection $\mathcal{D}_Y \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ induced by $1 \mapsto g^s \mu^*(dx)$. The associated long exact sequence includes a morphism $\int^0 \mathcal{D}_Y \rightarrow \int^0 \mathcal{M}$. Observe that $\int^0 \mathcal{D}_Y = R^0 \mu_*(\mathcal{D}_{Y \rightarrow X})$ contains a global section corresponding to the section 1 of $\mathcal{D}_{Y \rightarrow X}$. Let u be the image of this section in $\int^0 \mathcal{M}$ and denote \mathcal{U} for the right $\mathcal{D}_X\langle s, t \rangle$ -module generated by u .

Lemma 1.3.18. *There is a surjective morphism of right $\mathcal{D}_X\langle s, t \rangle$ -modules $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_X f^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$ sending u to $f^s dx$.*

Proof. Pick some open set $V \subseteq X$. To show this yields a well-defined morphism of \mathcal{D}_X -modules it must be shown that $(f^s dx)P = 0$ whenever $uP = 0$ in $\mathcal{U}(V)$.

The resolution of singularities $Y \rightarrow X$ is an isomorphism on the complement of the divisor D determined by f . Hence, an isomorphism $\mathcal{U} \cong \int^0 \mathcal{M} \cong \mathcal{D}_X f^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$ holds outside of D . It follows that the support of the coherent sheaf of \mathcal{O}_V -modules $\mathcal{O}_V(f^s dx)P$ lies in D . The Nullstellen Satz now yields that $f^N(f^s dx)P = 0$ for some sufficiently large $N \geq 0$. Note that f is a non-zero divisor of $(\mathcal{D}_X f^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X)(V)$. Therefore, $(f^s dx)P = 0$ on V as desired.

Finally, observe that $tu = fu$ so that this morphism of \mathcal{D}_X -modules also commutes with the actions by t and s . □

Due to lemma 1.3.17 there is a suitable b -polynomial for $\int^0 \mathcal{M}$. By lemma 1.3.18 it remains to compare $\int^0 \mathcal{M}$ and \mathcal{U} .

Lemma 1.3.19. *The quotient $\int^0 \mathcal{M} / \mathcal{U}$ is a holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -module.*

Proof. By proposition 1.1.13 the characteristic variety of \mathcal{M} is a subset of the characteristic variety of $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \omega_Y$. This has the same characteristic variety as $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s$ due to the behaviour of the \mathcal{O}_Y -linear isomorphism between $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s$ and $\mathcal{D}_Y g^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_Y} \omega_Y$. By proposition 1.1.15 it follows that $\text{Ch } \mathcal{M} \subseteq W \cup \Lambda$ for some isotropic $\Lambda \subseteq T^*Y$ and an irreducible $(n+1)$ -dimensional variety W which dominates Y .

Observe that \mathcal{M} is certainly μ -good since it admits a global good filtration $F_i \mathcal{M} := F_i \mathcal{D}_X \cdot g^s \mu^*(dx)$. Hence, proposition 1.1.24 is applicable and yields that

$$\text{Ch } \int^0 \mathcal{M} \subseteq \tilde{\mu}((T^* \mu)^{-1}(\Lambda \cup W)).$$

By lemma 1.2.6 the set $\tilde{\mu}((T^* \mu)^{-1}(\Lambda))$ is still isotropic and will not form any obstruction to $\int^0 \mathcal{M} / \mathcal{U}$ being holonomic. Further, observe that $\tilde{\mu}((T^* \mu)^{-1}(W))$ remains an irreducible $(n+1)$ -dimensional variety which dominates X . On the other hand μ is an isomorphism outside of D so $\int^0 \mathcal{M} / \mathcal{U}$ is only supported on D . Intersecting $\tilde{\mu}((T^* \mu)^{-1}(W))$ with D yields a m -dimensional variety whence the desired result follows. □

Proposition 1.3.20. *For sufficiently large N it holds that $t^N(\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x = 0$.*

Proof. The sequence $t^n \int^0 \mathcal{M} / \mathcal{U}$ forms a decreasing sequence of holonomic \mathcal{D}_X -modules. By proposition 1.2.2 the induced sequence of $\mathcal{D}_{X,x}$ modules in the stalk at x must stabilise. Let N be sufficiently large such that $t^N (\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x$ attains the stable value.

Applying proposition 1.2.3 to the $(\mathcal{D}_X)_x$ -linear endomorphism s produces a non-zero polynomial $q(s) \in \mathbb{C}[s]$ which annihilates $t^N (\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x$. Let $q(s)$ be of minimal degree with this property. Observe that $q(s+1)t = tq(s)$ so, using the stabilisation, it follows that

$$q(s+1)t^N (\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x = tq(s)t^N (\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x = 0.$$

This means that $q(s) - q(s+1)$ also annihilates $t^N (\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x$. By the minimality of the degree of $q(s)$ it follows that $q(s) - q(s+1) = 0$ which is to say that $q(s)$ is a non-zero constant. This means that $t^N (\int^0 \mathcal{M})_x / \mathcal{U}_x = 0$ as desired. □

Putting all these facts together yields the proof of theorem 1.3.15.

Proof. Let N be as in proposition 1.3.20 and denote $b(s)$ for the polynomial provided by lemma 1.3.17. Set $B(s) = b(s+N+1)b(s+N)\cdots b(s)$ and observe that $B(s)\mathcal{M}_x \subseteq t^{N+1}\mathcal{M}_x \subseteq t\mathcal{U}_x$. In particular this means that $B(s) \in \text{Ann}_{\mathbb{C}[s]} \mathcal{U}_x / t\mathcal{U}_x$.

The $\mathcal{D}_X\langle s, t \rangle$ -linear surjection $\mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}_X f^s \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_X} \omega_X$ from lemma 1.3.18 now implies that $b_{f,x}(s)$ divides $B(s)$. This yields the desired estimate for $Z(b_{f,x})$. □

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