

GALOIS THEORY OF LINEAR DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Galois theory relates questions about algebraic extensions of fields to (finite) Galois groups. Differential Galois theory relates questions about linear differential equations to (algebraic) differential Galois groups. Galois theory takes place in a more general context of algebra (rings, modules, fields, etc.); differential Galois theory takes place in the context of differential algebra.

The first goal of this seminar is to learn the basics of differential algebra and its application to differential Galois theory. The second goal is to connect differential Galois theory to the analytic theory of linear differential equations of complex functions in one variable, and to explain the classical Riemann-Hilbert correspondence in the case of the complex plane.

The first eight talks (covering the first aim of the seminar) are written below. The plan for the others will be arranged depending on the number of participants to the seminar and their interests.

GUIDELINES FOR THE TALKS

- The talks are given in English, should be given on the blackboard, and should last approximately 80 minutes to allow for 10 minutes of questions.
- Participants are expected to discuss their talk with me the week before they are scheduled to speak (and bring with them a draft of their talk notes). The default appointment for this discussion is Tuesday at 11am (the week before the talk) in room 112, Arnimallee 3 (if the participant is not available at this time, they should email before this date to arrange a different time).
- All required definitions and mathematical claims should be clearly stated; in particular, the definitions of all terms in italics in the descriptions below should be given.
- The speaker should make sure that the assumptions and the claim are clear to the audience, in order for the other participants to be able to follow proofs and explanations.

PROGRAM

0.1. April 17th: Introduction, review of classical Galois theory. Given by the lecturer.

0.2. April 24th: Differential algebra. The reference for this talk is §1.1. The goal is to introduce the basic notions of differential algebra: differential rings, differential ideals, differential fields, etc.

- State definition 1.1 on *differential rings* and *differential fields*. Also, define a map $f : R \rightarrow S$ of differential rings to be a *morphism of differential rings* if f is a morphism of rings and f commutes with the derivation in the sense that, for all $r \in R$, we have $f(\partial(r)) = \partial(f(r))$.
- Present the examples from 1.2 and 1.3.
- Define *constants* in a differential ring (1.4). Introduce the following notation (which is not used in [DGT] but is very convenient): for a differential ring R , put $R^\Delta = \{r \in R \mid r' = 0\}$. Prove that R^Δ is a subring of R , and that R^Δ is a field when R is a field. While proving this, you will need the formula in Exercise 1.5.1.(a), which you should also state and prove.
- Do Exercise 1.5.1.(b). Such an ideal in a differential ring is called a *differential ideal*.
- State without proof the result of Exercise 1.5.1.(d) about derivations on localisations of rings. In particular, if R is an integral differential ring, its field of fractions $\text{Frac}(R)$ is a differential field and the map $R \rightarrow \text{Frac}(R)$ is a morphism of differential rings.
- Do Exercise 1.5.2.(c) and (d) about constants and algebraic extensions of differential fields.
- Do Exercise 1.5.3.(a)-(b)-(c) about extending derivations to field extensions. Emphasize the difference between extensions to algebraic extensions (which are unique) and extensions to purely transcendental extensions (which are essentially arbitrary).

Date: April 4, 2018.

0.3. May 1st: May day/Labor day, no talk.

0.4. May 8th: Linear differential equations I. The reference for this talk is §1.2. Using the language of differential algebra from the previous talk, we can develop an algebraic way to think about differential equations. In the same way that, in commutative algebra, the study of polynomial equations can be clarified and extended by talking about modules over rings, we will do the same with differential equations and talk about differential modules.

- State the definition of *linear scalar differential equation* (middle of page 8).
- Define *matrix differential equations* (second paragraph of page 7) and explain how to associate a matrix differential equation to a linear differential equation via companion matrices (last paragraph of page 8). The goal of the rest of the talk is to get a more intrinsic version of these notions.
- Do Exercise 1.14.2 which gives simple examples of linear differential equations over a simple differential field.
- State the definition of *differential module* (1.6).
- Explain how to associate a matrix differential equation to a choice of basis (as a k -vector space) of a differential module, and the notion of *equivalence* of matrix differential equations which comes from a change of basis of the differential module (following the discussion after 1.6). Conclude that differential modules are equivalent to matrix differential equations up to equivalence.
- Explain what a *cyclic vector* in a differential module is (see discussion after Lemma 1.10). State without proof the following fact: every differential module over a differential field has a cyclic vector. Conclude that every differential module is coming from a linear scalar differential equation.
- State and prove Lemma 1.7.
- State and prove Lemma 1.8. State its equivalent form Lemma 1.10 for linear differential equations.
- State Definition 1.9 of a *fundamental matrix* and explain the remark following 1.9 on the set of fundamental matrices.

0.5. May 15th: Picard-Vessiot rings. The reference for this is §1.3. In classical Galois theory, the bridge between polynomial equations and field extensions is the notion of splitting field. The aim of this talk is to introduce something similar for differential equations, Picard-Vessiot rings.

Note that despite what is said in the beginning of §1.3, this talk does not require any knowledge of varieties and algebraic groups.

- Recall what is a differential ideal and the result of Exercise 1.2.1.(b). Define *simple differential rings*.
- State Definition 1.15.
- Do Exercise 1.16. For this, you will need to make some recollections about tensor products of vector spaces over a field. TODO ref.
- State Lemma 1.17. Prove part 1. Part 2. uses some algebraic geometry and should be skipped.
- Present examples 1.18 and 1.19 in detail.
- Do Exercise 1.24, connecting classical Galois theory with Picard-Vessiot rings.
- State and prove Proposition 1.20.

0.6. May 22th: Basic algebraic geometry and linear algebraic groups. This talk will probably be given by the lecturer.

0.7. May 29th : Differential Galois group and the differential Galois correspondence. The reference for this is §1.4. The goal is to define the differential Galois group of a linear differential equation, to prove that it is a linear algebraic group, and to state the differential Galois correspondence.

- State Definition 1.25 of the *differential Galois group* of a matrix differential equation.
- Write down the statements from Observations 1.26.(1)-(2), which show that the differential Galois group can be realised as a subgroup of a general linear group.

- Prove Observation 1.26.(3), that the differential Galois group only depends of a Picard-Vessiot field, i.e. the field of fractions of a Picard-Vessiot ring.
- State and prove Theorem 1.27, which says that the differential Galois group is a linear algebraic group. The book provides two proofs of parts (1) and (2), you should follow the first one which is more elementary. One point which is not well justified is the fact that the coefficients $C(M, i, j)$ are polynomials in the entries of M and $\frac{1}{\det(M)}$; think about it, and ask the lecturer for details.
- A basic property of the Galois group of a Galois extension in classical Galois theory is that it acts transitively on the set of roots. The analogous property in differential Galois theory is the fact that a Picard-Vessiot ring, seen as an affine variety, is a *torsor* for the differential Galois group. Recall the notion of torsor for a linear algebraic group (beginning of page 22) and state (but do not prove!) Theorem 1.28.
- State Corollary 1.30, which uses the fact that the Group is a torsor. The proof uses a bit of algebraic geometry, try to explain the main ideas.
- State Proposition 1.34, the differential Galois correspondence. Emphasize the analogy with the classical Galois correspondence in Galois theory. Explain the proof of part 1.

0.8. June 5th: Examples of differential Galois groups. The reference is the end of §1.4. The aim is to make the theory from the previous talks more concrete by looking at several examples.

- We start with equations of order 1. Do Exercises 1.35.1 and 1.35.2 (ignoring the question about the torsor).
- Do Exercise 1.35.5.(a). This requires presenting Exercise 1.14.5 as well.
- The rest of the talk will be about second order equations of the form $y'' = ry$. By applying Exercise 1.35.5.(a), explain why their differential Galois group is always a subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$. List the algebraic subgroups of $\mathrm{SL}_2(\mathbb{C})$ up to conjugacy (middle of p.28); you don't need to say much about case (iii) because we will not need it.
- Do Exercise 1.36.1, which presents general results about the equation $y'' = ry$.
- Do Exercise 1.36.2, which looks at a specific example, namely $y'' = (\frac{5}{16}z^{-2} + z)y$.