

Notes for Differential Galois Theory by P. Jossen

Texed by Lin-Da Xiao

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Contents

1	Differential rings and modules	2
2	Picard-Vessiot extension	5
3	The Differential Galois Groups	9
4	Algebraic Group: A Detour	10
4.1	Application of the fact that differential Galois group is a algebraic group . . .	14
5	The Galois-correspondence of differential equations	16
6	Local theory of differential equations	17
7	Regular Singular Equations	22
8	Personal Reads	26
8.1	D-module	26
8.2	Monodromy, Riemann-Hilbert Problem	26
9	Newton Polygons	27
10	Monodromy and Riemann-Hilbert correspondence	33

About the Course

Classical Galois theory:

- Fields \mathcal{K}
- Fields extensions \mathcal{K}'/\mathcal{K} .
- $Gal(\mathcal{K}'/\mathcal{K}) = Aut_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{K}')$.
- Solution of polynomials, $\mathcal{K}' = \mathcal{K}(\text{solutions of polynomials})$, which is what we call **splitting field**.

In the Differential setting,

- Fields \mathcal{K} with derivation ∂ , e.g. $\mathbb{Q}(t)$, with usual derivative:
- Differential field extension \mathcal{K}'/\mathcal{K}
- $Gal(\mathcal{K}'/\mathcal{K}) = Aut_{(\mathcal{K}, \partial)}(\mathcal{K}', \partial)$
- Solution of differential equations. $\mathcal{K}' = \mathcal{K}(\text{solution of differential equation})$, which is called **Picard-Vessiot Field**

1 Differential rings and modules

Convention: Ring= commutative ring with unit.

Definition 1.1. Let \mathcal{R} be a ring. A **derivation** on \mathcal{R} is a map $\partial : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$ s.t.

1. $\partial(a + b) = \partial a + \partial b$,
2. $\partial(ab) = a\partial b + b\partial a$.

then we call (\mathcal{R}, ∂) a differential ring. A morphism of diff-rings $\varphi : (\mathcal{R}_1, \partial_1) \rightarrow (\mathcal{R}_2, \partial_2)$ is a ring morphism s.t. $\partial_2 \varphi = \varphi \partial_1$

Example 1.2. $\mathbb{Q}(t), \mathcal{K}(t)$ with usual derivations and $\mathbb{Q}[t], \mathcal{K}[t], C^\infty([0, 1])$

Definition 1.3. Let (\mathcal{R}, ∂) be a diff-ring, Call $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{R}$ **constant** if $\partial c = 0, \forall c \in \mathcal{C}$.

Proposition 1.4. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{R}$ be the set of constant elements.

1. \mathcal{C} is a subring,
2. If \mathcal{R} is a field, then so is \mathcal{C}

Proof. $1 \in \mathcal{C}$, $\partial 1 = \partial(1 \cdot 1) = 2\partial 1 \implies \partial 1 = 0$

$a, b \in \mathcal{C} \implies a + b \in \mathcal{C}$, and $ab \in \mathcal{C}$ by Leibnitz rule.

Suppose \mathcal{R} is a field, $c \in \mathcal{C}$, $c \neq 0$, $0 = \partial 1 = \partial(c \cdot c^{-1}) = c\partial(c^{-1}) \implies \partial c^{-1} = 0$ \square

Example 1.5. *Caution:* $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{F}_p[t]$, ∂ is the usual derivative. Here, constant $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{F}_p[t^p] \neq \mathbb{F}_p$, because

$$\partial(a_0 + a_1 t^p + a_2 t^{2p} + \dots + a_n t^{np}) = 0.$$

Exercise 1.6. Show that $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ is a algebraically closed in \mathcal{R} . i.e. $x \in \mathcal{R}$ algebraic over $\mathcal{C} \implies x \in \mathcal{C}$. (Notice it does not mean $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ in general)

Exercise 1.7. Show that for differential field \mathcal{K} with constants \mathcal{C} , consider a field extension \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K} , an element $x \in \mathcal{R}$ satisfying $x' = 0 \in \mathcal{K}$ is algebraic over $\mathcal{K} \implies x$ is algebraic over \mathcal{C} .

Solution:

x is algebraic over \mathcal{K} , consider the minimal monic polynomial $p(X) = X^n + \dots a_0$ with coefficients in \mathcal{K} . Then $p(c) = 0 \implies p(x)' = (a'_{n-1})x^{n-1} + \dots + (a'_0) = 0$ by the minimality of $p(X)$, we conclude that each $a'_i = 0$, thus finished the proof.

Definition 1.8. A **differential (\mathcal{R}, ∂) -module** (M, ∂) is a \mathcal{R} -module M , together with $\partial : M \rightarrow M$ satisfying:

1. $\partial(m + n) = \partial m + \partial n$
2. $\partial_M(am) = \partial_{\mathcal{R}} a \cdot m + a \cdot \partial_M m$.

Think of (M, ∂) as a differential equation, with solutions $\ker(\partial : M \rightarrow M)$.

Suppose $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{K}$ is a field (over that M is free), M has finite dimension. Choose a \mathcal{K} -basis, (e_1, \dots, e_n) of M . Set

$$\partial e_i = - \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} e_j,$$

where $A = (a_{ij}) \in M_{n \times n}(\mathcal{K})$. The matrix A characterizes $\partial : M \rightarrow M$, uniquely, by additivity and Leibnitz:

$$\begin{aligned} m \in M, m &= \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i e_i, \\ \partial m &= \sum \partial(\lambda_i e_i) = \sum (\partial \lambda_i) e_i + \sum \lambda_i \partial e_i \\ &= \sum (\partial \lambda_i) e_i - \sum \sum \lambda_i a_{ij} e_j. \end{aligned}$$

The differential equation corresponding to (M, ∂) is the equation

$$u' = Au.$$

Remark 1.9. the matrix A depends on the choice of the \mathcal{K} -basis of M . Choosing a different basis yields an equation $u' = \tilde{A}u$ with $\tilde{A} = S^{-1}AS - S^{-1}S'$, where $S \in GL_n(\mathcal{K})$ is the base change matrix. we called A, \tilde{A} equivalent

Remark 1.10. Let M be a differential \mathcal{K} -module, $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{K}$ be the set of constants, then we have $\partial : M \rightarrow M$. is \mathcal{C} -linear, follows from Leibnitz. In particular $\ker \partial \subseteq M$ is a \mathcal{C} -module (vector space)

Lemma 1.11. Let $u' = Au$ be a differential equation with $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathcal{K})$. Let $v_1, \dots, v_r \in \mathcal{K}^n$ be solutions, i.e. $v'_i = Av_i$. If v_1, \dots, v_r are linear dependent over \mathcal{K} , then they are linear dependent over \mathcal{C} . In particular,

$$\dim_{\mathcal{C}}(\ker \partial) \leq n.$$

Proof. Induction on r . For $r = 1$, trivial. Fix $r \geq 2$, suppose lemma holds for $< r$ solutions. Suppose w.l.o.g that no proper subset of $\{v_1, \dots, v_r\}$ is linear dependent over \mathcal{K} . We find that there is a unique linear dependence relation

$$\begin{aligned} v_1 &= \sum_{i=2}^r b_i v_i, \quad b_i \in \mathcal{K} \\ 0 &= v'_1 - Av_1 = \sum b'_i v_i + b_i v'_i - \sum_{i=2}^r b_i Av_i \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^r b'_i v_i + \sum_{i=2}^r b_i (v'_i - Av_i) = \sum_{i=2}^r b'_i v_i \end{aligned}$$

so $b'_i = 0$ for $i = 2, \dots, r \implies b_i \in \mathcal{C}$, and v_1, \dots, v_r linear dependent over \mathcal{C} . □

Compactify the notation, v_1, \dots, v_r columns of a matrix $V \in M_{n \times r}(\mathcal{K})$, then $v'_i = Av_i \implies V' = AV$. Know that $\text{rank}_{\mathcal{C}} V \leq n$. What we usually seek is a $V \in GL_n(\mathcal{K})$ with $V' = AV$. The columns of such V provide a basis of the solution space of the differential equation and thus also a basis of the differential module itself.

Definition 1.12. \mathcal{K} is a diff-field, $A \in M_{n \times n}(\mathcal{K})$, let \mathcal{R} be a differential \mathcal{K} -algebra, which means we have a diff-ring morphism from $(\mathcal{R}, \partial_{\mathcal{R}})$ to $(\mathcal{K}, \partial_{\mathcal{K}})$. We also suppose \mathcal{R} has same constants as \mathcal{K} (every constant of \mathcal{R} lies in \mathcal{K}). A matrix $V \in GL_n(\mathcal{R})$ is said to be a **fundamental matrix** of solutions of the differential equation $u' = Au$, if $V' = AV$.

Remark 1.13. Let V, \tilde{V} be fundamental matrices of solutions of $u' = Au$, $V, \tilde{V} \in GL_n(\mathcal{R})$, $\tilde{V} = V \cdot S$ $S = V^{-1}\tilde{V}$

$$A\tilde{V} = \tilde{V}' = (VS)' = V'S + VS' = AVS + VS' = A\tilde{V} + VS'$$

$$\implies VS' = 0, V \text{ is invertible} \implies S' = 0 \implies S \in GL_n(\mathcal{C}).$$

Definition 1.14. Let $v_1, \dots, v_n \in \mathcal{K}$, The **Wronski matrix** of $\underline{v} \in \mathcal{K}^n$ is

$$Wr(\underline{v}) = \begin{pmatrix} v_1 & v_2 & \cdots & v_n \\ v_1^{(1)} & v_2^{(1)} & \cdots & v_n^{(1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ v_1^{(n-1)} & v_2^{(n-1)} & \cdots & v_n^{(n-1)} \end{pmatrix}$$

the **Wronskian** is the determinant of the Wronski matrix, i.e. $\det(Wr(\underline{v})) =: wr(\underline{v})$.

2 Picard-Vessiot extension

Through out this section, we will assume \mathcal{K} is a differential field with $\text{char}(\mathcal{K}) = 0$ (It contains \mathbb{Q} as subfield). The set of constants $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathcal{K}$ is a field and we assume it to be algebraic closed. For example, think of $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C}(t)$, $\partial = d/dt$ and $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{C}$.

Definition 2.1. Let \mathcal{R} be a diff. \mathcal{K} -algebra. An ideal $I \subset \mathcal{R}$ is a **differential ideal** if $\partial I \subseteq I$. Say that \mathcal{R} is **simple** if $\{0\}$ and \mathcal{R} are the only differential ideal in \mathcal{R}

Remark 2.2. $I \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ is differential ideal, then the derivation on \mathcal{R} induces a derivation on \mathcal{R}/I . Given any morphism of diff. rings $\varphi: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}'$, then $\text{Ker}(\varphi)$ is a differential ideal.

Definition 2.3. Let $A \in M_n(\mathcal{K})$, consider the matrix differential equation

$$u' = Au$$

A differential \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathcal{R} is said to be a **Picard-Vessiot extension** for $u' = Au$ if

1. \mathcal{R} is simple
2. The equation $u' = Au$ admits a fundamental matrix of solution in \mathcal{R} , i.e. $\exists V \in M_n(\mathcal{R})$, invertible such that

$$V' = AV.$$

3. As \mathcal{K} -algebra, \mathcal{R} is generated by the coefficients v_{ij} of V and $\det(V)^{-1}$.

Some references require in addition the constants of \mathcal{R} are \mathcal{C} . We will see this additional requirement can be derived by 1-3 in our setting.

A **Picard-Vessiot extension of a differential module** M is a Picard-Vessiot extension for any of the corresponding matrix differential equation.

Exercise 2.4. Check that any two differential equation corresponding to a same differential module give the same P-V extension.

Alternatively, we can define the Picard-Vessiot extension of a differential module M directly. Given a diff. module (M, ∂_M) , a Picard-Vessiot extension for (M, ∂_M) is a diff. \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathcal{R} s.t.

1. \mathcal{R} is simple
2. $\dim_{\mathcal{C}}(\text{Ker}(\partial_{\mathcal{R} \otimes M})) = \dim_{\mathcal{K}} M$, where $\partial_{\mathcal{R} \otimes M} : \mathcal{R} \otimes M \longrightarrow \mathcal{R} \otimes M$, $\partial_{\mathcal{R} \otimes M}(r \otimes m) = r' \otimes m + r \otimes \partial_M m$.
3. \mathcal{R} is minimal with these properties.

Exercise 2.5. Check that the two definitions of PV extension for diff. module coincide.

Example 2.6. $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C}(t), \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{C}$, Consider the 2nd order homogeneous linear differential equation

$$t \cdot u'' + u' = 0.$$

We can set $v := u', v' = u''$, then we have a new 1st order

$$\begin{pmatrix} u' \\ v' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1/t \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} u \\ v \end{pmatrix},$$

where the matrix is called **companion matrix**. What we want is $\mathcal{R} \supseteq \mathbb{C}(t), V \in GL_2(\mathcal{R})$ s.t. $V' = AV$. The general solution of the 2nd order equation is

$$a + b \log(t).$$

Solution to $(u', v')^T = A \cdot (u, v)^T$ are

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \log(t) \\ 1/t \end{pmatrix},$$

The corresponding fundamental matrix

$$V = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \log(t) \\ 0 & 1/t \end{pmatrix}.$$

A candidate of the Picard-Vessiot ring is

$$\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{C}(t)[X]$$

the Differential on \mathcal{R} , we just need to set $\partial X = X' = 1/t$, in this case, we don't have to adjoint $\det(V)^{-1}$. The only thing left to check is whether \mathcal{R} is simple.

Yes, $I \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ diff. ideal. \mathcal{R} principal $I = f(X)\mathcal{R}$, $\partial I \subset I$, where $\partial I = (\partial f)\mathcal{R}$, derive it sufficiently many times. until $\partial^n f \in \mathbb{C}(t) \implies \mathcal{R} = \partial^n f \mathcal{R} \subseteq I$.

Lemma 2.7. *Let \mathcal{R} be simple diff. \mathcal{K} -algebra. Then*

1. \mathcal{R} is integral domain
2. Suppose \mathcal{R} is finitely generated as \mathcal{K} -algebra, then $\text{Frac}(\mathcal{R}) = \mathcal{L}$ is a differential field with constants equal to \mathcal{C} .

Proof. The proof of the second part relies on the assumption that \mathcal{C} is algebraic closed, we will postpone it a little.

Proof of (1) Pick $a \in \mathcal{R}$ and $a \neq 0$. Consider the ideal $I = \{b \in \mathcal{R} \mid a^n \cdot b = 0, \text{ for some } n \geq 1\}$. This is a differential ideal. (Check it by derive it and multiply it with a) If a is not nilpotent, then $1 \notin I$ then I has to be $\{0\}$, so a is not a zero divisor. It follows that if a is a zero divisor, then a has to be nilpotent.

Let $I \subset \mathcal{R}$ be the nil radical of \mathcal{R} . Again, I is a diff. ideal. But $1 \notin I$, I has to be $\{0\}$. \square

Lemma 2.8. *(Criterion for Algebraicity) Let \mathcal{K} be a field of char 0. \mathcal{R} is a finitely generated \mathcal{K} -algebra, integral domain, and suppose that $x \in \mathcal{R}$ is such that the set $S := \{c \in \mathcal{K} \mid x - c \in \mathcal{R}^\times\}$ is infinite. Then x is algebraic over \mathcal{K} .*

For example $\mathcal{K} = \bar{\mathbb{Q}}$, $\mathcal{R} = \bar{\mathbb{Q}}[x, y, 1/x, 1/(x^2+2)]$. For $x-c$ to be unit, then only possibility is $c = 0$, which means x is not algebraic over $\bar{\mathbb{Q}}$. While in the case $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{Q}$, $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{Q}[\sqrt{2}]$, $\sqrt{2} - c$ is always unit in \mathcal{R}^\times , which means $\sqrt{2}$ is algebraic over \mathbb{Q} .

Proof. Say $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ and w.l.o.g. $x_1 = x$. Set $\mathcal{L} = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$ (\mathcal{R} is integral domain), suppose x is **not** algebraic over \mathcal{K} , so x is transcendental. Suppose w.l.o.g. that Reorder x_2, \dots, x_n such that x_1, \dots, x_r are a transcendence base for \mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K} , i.e. x_1, \dots, x_r are algebraic independent and $\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K}(x_1, \dots, x_r)$ is a finite algebraic extension. Recall the [Lemma of primitive element](#) (every finite field extension of char 0, can be generated by one element). Pick $y \in \mathcal{R}$ such that $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{K}(x_1, \dots, x_r)[y]$, look at the minimal polynomial of y over $\mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$

$$a_N(x_1, \dots, x_r)T^N + a_{N-1}(x_1, \dots, x_r)T^{N-1} + \dots,$$

where $a_i \in \mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$

Pick $G \in \mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ s.t.

- 1) $a_N \mid G$ and
- 2) $x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r, y, G^{-1}]$

For $s > r$, $x_s \in \mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{L} = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r])[y]$

$$x_s = \frac{P_s(x_1, \dots, x_r, y)}{Q_s(x_1, \dots, x_r)} = \frac{\tilde{P}_s(x_1, \dots, x_r, y)}{G}$$

G has to be a multiple of all those denominators Q_s , it is always possible to pick such a G .

Since the set $S \subseteq \mathcal{K}$ is infinite, we can find $s_1, \dots, s_r \in S$ with $G(s_1, \dots, s_r) \neq 0$. Fix such elements $s_1, \dots, s_r \in S$, we can define a ring homomorphism $\mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r, y, G^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\varphi} \overline{\mathcal{K}}$ where $x_i \mapsto s_i$, $y \mapsto$ any root of the minimal polynomial evaluated in s_i . $a_N(s_1, \dots, s_r)T^N + \dots$ and $G^{-1} \mapsto G(s_1, \dots, s_r)^{-1}$. since $G(s_1, \dots, s_r) \neq 0$ also we have $a_N(s_1, \dots, s_r) \neq 0$ (The minimal polynomial of y with coefficients evaluated in s_i indeed has nontrivial roots in $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$). The ring homomorphism is well-defined and $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r, y, G^{-1}]$ $\varphi(x_1 - s_s) = 0$, where $(x_1 - s_s)$ is invertible in \mathcal{R} , which makes the contradiction. \square

Lemma 2.9. (Second half of Lemma 2.7) \mathcal{K} is a differential field and \mathcal{C} is the field of constant, $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ and $\text{char}\mathcal{C} = 0$. \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K} simple differential ring which is finitely generated as \mathcal{K} -algebra. \implies the field of constants of \mathcal{R} is \mathcal{C} .

Proof. We already know \mathcal{R} is an integral domain. Let $\mathcal{L} = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$, fix $a \in \mathcal{L}$, $a \neq 0$, $a' = 0$. Suppose $a \notin \mathcal{C}$, consider the ideal $I := \{b \in \mathcal{R} | a \cdot b \in \mathcal{R}\} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$. This is a differential ideal because $b \in I \implies ab' = a'b + ab' = (ab)' \in \mathcal{R}$. By the assumption \mathcal{R} is simple differential ring $\implies I = \mathcal{R}$. Then $1 \in I \implies a \cdot 1 \in \mathcal{R}$. a has an inverse in \mathcal{L} , denote it by c . Then $e \neq 0$, $e' = 0$ we can proceed the similar construction $J := \{b \in \mathcal{R} | e \cdot b \in \mathcal{R}\} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ it also indicates that $e \in \mathcal{R}$, hence we get the conclusion that $a \in \mathcal{R}^\times$

Same argument for $a + c$ for any $c \in \mathcal{C}$ shows $(a + c) \in \mathcal{R}^\times$, $\forall c \in \mathcal{C} \implies a$ is algebraic over $\mathcal{K} \xrightarrow{\text{Exercise 1.7}} a$ is algebraic over $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}} \implies a \in \mathcal{C}$ \square

Proposition 2.10. \mathcal{K} is a differential field with constants $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ Let $u' = Au$ be a matrix differential equation over \mathcal{K} .

- (1) A Picard-Vessiot extension for $u' = Au$ exists.
- (2) Any two P-V extension for $u' = Au$ are isomorphic.
- (3) The field of constant of any P-V extension is $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$

Proof. The previous Lemma \implies (3)

For (1) consider the ring $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{K}[(X_{ij})_{1 \leq i, j \leq n}, \det(X)^{-1}]$. Define a differentiation on \mathcal{R}_0 by

$$X' = AX$$

$$X'_{ij} = (AX)_{ij} \text{ a polynomial in } \mathcal{K}[X_{ij}, \dots, X_{nn}]$$

and together with the Leibnitz rule it is a well-defined differentiation on \mathcal{R}_0 .

Pick any maximal differential ideal $I \subseteq \mathcal{R}_0$ and set $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_0/I$. \mathcal{R} is a P-V ring: Simple because I is maximal.

Fundamental matrix of solutions is X (the classes of X in \mathcal{R}_0/I)

\mathcal{R} is generated by X_{ij} and $\det(X)^{-1}$.

For (2) Let $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ be P-V rings. Consider $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_1 \otimes \mathcal{R}_2$ with differential $(a \otimes b)' = a' \otimes b + a \otimes b'$. Choose $I \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ maximal differential ideal. Consider $\varphi_1 : \mathcal{R}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}/I | \varphi_1(a) = a \otimes 1$ and $\varphi_2 : \mathcal{R}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{R}/I | \varphi_2(1) = 1 \otimes b$. φ_1 and φ_2 are morphism of differential rings and since $\mathcal{R}_1, \mathcal{R}_2$ are simple, φ_1, φ_2 are injective. Let $V_1 \in M_n(\mathcal{R}_1), V_2 \in M_n(\mathcal{R}_2)$ be fundamental matrices of solution of $u' = Au$. $\varphi_1(V_1)$ and $\varphi_2(V_2)$ are fundamental matrices of solution in \mathcal{R}/I . \mathcal{R}/I is simple finitely generated \implies constants in \mathcal{R}/I are \mathcal{C} . $\exists S \in GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ with $\varphi_1(V_1) = \varphi_2(V_2)S$

$\varphi_1(\mathcal{R}_1)$ is isomorphic to the algebra in \mathcal{R}/I generated by $\varphi_1(V_{1,ij})$ and $\varphi_1(\det(V_1))^{-1} =$ the algebra in \mathcal{R}/I generated by $\varphi_2(V_{2,ij})$ and $\varphi_2(\det(V_2))^{-1} \cong \varphi_2(\mathcal{R}_2)$

Then $\mathcal{R}_1 \cong \varphi_1(\mathcal{R}_1) = \varphi_2(\mathcal{R}_2) \cong \mathcal{R}_2$ □

3 The Differential Galois Groups

Assumption: \mathcal{K} - differential field with $\text{char} 0$, \mathcal{C} is the set of constants in \mathcal{K} and $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$.

Definition 3.1. Let \mathcal{R} be a Picard-Vessiot ring of a differential equation $u' = Au$ or of a differential module (M, ∂) over \mathcal{K} . We call **Galois group of the equation/ module** the group $\text{Aut}^\partial(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) = \{\mathcal{K}\text{-algebra isomorphism } \varphi : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{R} \text{ compatible with the differentiations}\}$. Usually we denote it with $\text{Gal}^\partial(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$

Exercise 3.2. Let \mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K} be a finite Galois extension.

- (1) There is unique differentiation on \mathcal{L} extending that of \mathcal{K} .
- (2) Look at \mathcal{L} as a \mathcal{K} -module (differential module), Then a Picard-Vessiot extension for \mathcal{L} is \mathcal{L} as a \mathcal{K} -algebra.
- (3) $\text{Gal}^\partial(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K}) = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K})$

$\text{Gal}^\partial(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$ can be seen as a subgroup of $GL_n(\mathcal{C})$. Let $V \in GL_n(\mathcal{R})$ be a fundamental matrix of solutions. Pick $g \in G = \text{Gal}^\partial(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$. then $gV = g(v_{ij})$ is again a fundamental matrix of solutions.

$$(gV)' = gV' = gAV = A(gV)$$

$$g(V) = V \cdot \gamma(g)$$

$\gamma \in GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ is unique, because two fundamental matrices are linked with a unique matrix in $GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ (Remark 1.13). Then we get a group homomorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma : G &\hookrightarrow GL_n(\mathcal{C}) \\ g &\longmapsto \gamma(g) \end{aligned}$$

It is injective: $\gamma(g) = \mathbb{1} \implies gV = V$, but \mathcal{R} is generated by entries of $V \implies g = id_{\mathcal{R}} = \mathbb{1}_G$.

What makes differential Galois groups a powerful tool is that they are linear algebraic groups and, moreover, establish a Galois correspondence, analogous to the classical Galois correspondence. Torsors will explain the connection between the Picard-Vessiot ring and the differential Galois group. The Tannakian approach to linear differential equations provides new insight and useful methods. Some of this is rather technical in nature. We will try to explain theorems and proofs on various levels of abstraction.

Example 3.3. $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C}(t), \mathcal{C} = \mathbb{C} \ u' = Au$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1/t \end{pmatrix}$$

$X := \log(t)$. The Picard-Vessiot ring $\mathcal{R} = \mathbb{C}(t)[X]$, with differential defined by $X' = \frac{1}{t} + \text{Leibnitz}$. $\text{Aut}^{\partial}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) \ni g$, the action of g is $\mathbb{C}(t)$ -linear.

$$\begin{aligned} g : \mathbb{C}(t)[X] &\implies \mathbb{C}(t)[X] \\ X &\longmapsto g(X) \end{aligned}$$

It is compatible with the differentiation

$$\begin{aligned} g(X)' &= g(X') = g(1/t) = 1/t \\ g(X) &= X + a, \ a \in \mathbb{C} \end{aligned}$$

For a fundamental matrix

$$\begin{aligned} V &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X \\ 0 & 1/t \end{pmatrix} \\ g(V) &= \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X+a \\ 0 & 1/t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & X \\ 0 & 1/t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$\text{Gal}^{\partial}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & a \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| a \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \cong (\mathbb{C}, +)$$

4 Algebraic Group: A Detour

Last week, we introduced differential Galois group, where \mathcal{K} is a differential field with algebraic closed constants $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$. And the Picard-Vessiot extension (for equation or module). $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) = \text{Aut}_{\mathcal{K}}^{\partial}(\mathcal{R})$. If $F \in GL_n(\mathcal{R})$ is a fundamental matrix, $g \in \text{Gal}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$, then gF is again a fundamental matrix, hence of the form $gF = F\gamma(g)$, where $\gamma(g) \in GL_n(\mathcal{C})$. Then we obtain the embedding of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) \xrightarrow{\gamma} GL_n(\mathcal{C})$.

Intrinsic variant:

If \mathcal{R} is the Picard-Vessiot extension associated to a differential module M , then the $Gal(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$ acts on $\mathcal{R} \otimes M$ and leaves

$$V = Ker(\mathcal{R} \otimes M \xrightarrow{\partial} \mathcal{R} \otimes M)$$

invariant, notice that the action is \mathcal{C} -linear on V . Which says $Gal(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$ acts on V , get

$$\gamma : Gal \hookrightarrow GL(V)$$

Exercise 4.1. \mathcal{R} is the Picard-Vessiot extension of \mathcal{K} . $\mathcal{L} := \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$, show that

$$Aut_{\mathcal{K}}^{\partial}(\mathcal{L}) = Aut_{\mathcal{K}}^{\partial}(\mathcal{R}) = Gal(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$$

Proof. Consider the group $Gal(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K})$ consisting of the \mathcal{K} -linear automorphism on \mathcal{L} , commuting with the differential on \mathcal{L} . Each $\sigma \in Gal(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$ extends to a unique element $\tilde{\sigma} \in Gal(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K})$ by $\tilde{\sigma}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right) = \frac{\sigma(u)}{\sigma(v)}$ and

$$\partial_{\mathcal{L}}\left(\tilde{\sigma}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)\right) = \frac{\partial_{\mathcal{R}}(\sigma(u))\sigma(v) - \partial_{\mathcal{R}}(\sigma(v))\sigma(u)}{\sigma(v)^2} = \tilde{\sigma}\left(\frac{u'v - v'u}{v^2}\right) = \tilde{\sigma}\left(\partial_{\mathcal{L}}\left(\frac{u}{v}\right)\right)$$

There is an injective homomorphism $\varphi : Gal(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) \longrightarrow Gal(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K}) : \sigma \mapsto \tilde{\sigma}$. φ is in fact an bijective homomorphism because $\sigma = \tilde{\sigma}|_{\mathcal{R}}$ \square

Definition 4.2. A subgroup $G \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ is **algebraic** if there exists polynomials $f_1, \dots, f_N \in \mathcal{C}[x_{11}, \dots, x_{nn}, \det(X)^{-1}]$ such that $G = \{g \in GL_n(\mathcal{C}) | f_i(g) = 0 \forall i = 1, \dots, N\}$.

Alternatively, because $\mathcal{C}[X, \dots, X]$ is Noetherian:

Definition 4.3. A subgroup $G \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ is **algebraic** if there exists an ideal $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{C}[x_{11}, \dots, x_{nn}, \det(X)^{-1}]$ s.t. $G = \{g \in GL_n(\mathcal{C}) | f(g) = 0, \forall f \in \mathcal{I}\}$. One can suppose that $\mathcal{I} = \sqrt{\mathcal{I}} = \{f | f^N \in \mathcal{I}\}$.

Example 4.4.

- $G = GL_2(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{I} = \{0\}$
- $SL_2(\mathcal{C}), \mathcal{I} = \langle X_{11}X_{22} - X_{12}X_{21} - 1 \rangle$
-

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{I} = \langle X_{21}, X_{11} - 1, X_{22} - 1 \rangle$$

FACT:

$G = GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ algebraic, then G is the zero set of the ideal $\{f \in \mathcal{C}[X_{11}, \dots, X_{nn}, \det(X)^{-1}] \mid f(g) = 0, \forall g \in G\}$, i.e. $G = \{g \in GL_n(\mathcal{C}) \mid f(g) = 0 \forall f \in \mathcal{I}\}$. This is what we call **Hilbert Nullstellensatz** (\mathcal{C} is algebraically closed.)

Consider the algebra $\mathcal{O}_G = \mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}[X_{11}, \dots, X_{nn}, \det(X)^{-1}]/\mathcal{I}$, where we assume $\mathcal{I} = \sqrt{\mathcal{I}}$ is called **algebra of regular functions** on G . Given $a \in \mathcal{A}, a = [f], f \in \mathcal{C}[X_{11}, \dots]$ s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} G \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{C}) &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C} \\ g &\mapsto G \mapsto f(g) \end{aligned}$$

only depends on a .

Theorem 4.5. *Let \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K} be a Picard-Vessiot extension with Galois group G . The group G , as a subgroup of $GL_n(\mathcal{C})$, is an algebraic group.*

Proof. (Singer Page 20) W.L.O.G, suppose \mathcal{R} is the P-V ring of an equation $u' = Au$, $A \in M_n(\mathcal{K})$. $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_0/\mathcal{I}$, where $\mathcal{R}_0 = \mathcal{K}[X_{11}, \dots, X_{nn}, \det(X)^{-1}]$, $X' = AX$. $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_0$ maximal differential ideal. Choose generators h_1, \dots, h_N of $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_0$. Choose $(e_s)_{s \in S}$ a \mathcal{C} -basis of \mathcal{R} . Can identify the $G \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ with the group of matrices M for which

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_M : \mathcal{R}_0 &\longrightarrow \mathcal{R}_0 \\ X_{ij} &\longmapsto (X \cdot M)_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

sends \mathcal{I} to \mathcal{I} . Write $\sigma_M(h_i) \bmod \mathcal{I} = \sum_{s \in S} c_{i,s}(M)e_s$, where $c_{i,s}(M)$ is uniquely determined.

Claim: $c_{is}(M)$ is a polynomial expression in the coefficients $M_{ij}, \det(M)^{-1}$. i.e. $\exists c_{is}(-) \in \mathcal{C}[Y_{11}, \dots, Y_{nn}, \det(Y)^{-1}]$. Knowing this,

$$G = \{M \in GL_n(\mathcal{C}) \mid c_{is}(M) = 0 \forall i, s\}$$

= zero set of the ideal generated by $\{c_{is}(Y) \in \mathcal{C}[Y_{11}, \dots, \det(Y)^{-1}], \forall i, s\}$.

Verification of claim, For a \mathcal{C} -algebra \mathcal{B} , set $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{K}$ and $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{R}$ to be the differential ring with the differentiation defined by $\partial_{\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{R}}(b \otimes x)' = b \otimes x'$. Then we can define the group $G(\mathcal{B})$ to be the group of $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{K}$ -linear automorphism of $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{R}$ which commutating with the differentiation $\partial_{\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{R}}$.

Alternatively, notice that $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{R}$ is in fact a \mathcal{B} -algebra. $G(\mathcal{B})$ is the group of these matrices $M \in GL_n(\mathcal{B})$ s.t.

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_M : \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{R}_0 &\longrightarrow \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{R}_0 \\ (X)_{ij} &\longmapsto (XM)_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

sending $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{I}$ to $\mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{I}$ ($\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{I}$ is the maximal differential ideal in $\mathcal{B} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{R}_0$).

Given a morphism of \mathcal{C} -algebras: $\mathcal{B}_1 \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{B}_2$, we get a group homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} G(\mathcal{B}_1) &\longrightarrow G(\mathcal{B}_2) \\ M &\longmapsto \varphi(M) \end{aligned}$$

Notice:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{B}_1 \otimes \mathcal{R}_0 & \xrightarrow{\sigma_M} & \mathcal{B}_1 \otimes \mathcal{R}_0 \\ \downarrow \varphi & & \downarrow \varphi \\ \mathcal{B}_2 \otimes \mathcal{R}_0 & \xrightarrow{\sigma_{\varphi(M)}} & \mathcal{B}_2 \otimes \mathcal{R}_0 \end{array}$$

commutes.

For $M \in GL_n(\mathcal{B})$ have $\sigma_M(1 \otimes h_i) \bmod \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{I} = \sum_{s \in S} c_{is}(M) e_s$ $c_{is} \in \mathcal{B}$ unique. Given a morphism $\varphi : \mathcal{B} = \mathcal{B}_1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{B}_2$, get: Apply φ to relation, or consider relation for $\varphi(M)$, get $\varphi(c_{is}(M)) = c_{is}(\varphi(M))$. Consider the special case $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{C}[Y_{11}, \dots, Y_{nn}, \det(Y)^{-1}] \xrightarrow{\varphi} \mathcal{C} : Y \mapsto M$. By the previous result we have $c_{is}(M) = c_{is}(\varphi(Y)) = \varphi(c_{is}(Y))$.

These prove the claim thus conclude the proof that differential Galois group is an algebraic group. \square

Back to the algebraic groups. Let $G \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ be an algebraic group (or affine group scheme), with the defining ideal $\mathcal{I} = \sqrt{\mathcal{I}}$ and algebra of regular functions $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{C}[X_{11}, \dots, X_{nn}, \det(X)^{-1}]/\mathcal{I}$ (A Hopf algebra). We have a canonical isomorphism of groups:

$$\begin{aligned} G &= Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C}) \\ g \in G &\longmapsto [ev_g : \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C} | f \longmapsto f(g)] \\ \varphi(X) &\longleftarrow [\varphi : \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}] \end{aligned} .$$

This renders $Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{C})$ a group.

For a \mathcal{C} -algebra \mathcal{B} , consider $G(\mathcal{B}) = Hom_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}) \hookrightarrow GL_n(\mathcal{B}) : \varphi \longmapsto \varphi(X)$.

FACT: $G(\mathcal{B}) \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{B})$ is a subgroup.

Explanation: Consider the following algebra morphisms:

$$\mathcal{C}[X_{11}, \dots, \det^{-1}] \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}[Y_{ij}, \det(Y)^{-1}] \otimes \mathcal{C}[Z_{ij}, \det(Z)^{-1}] = \mathcal{C}[Y_{ij}, Z_{ij}, \det(Y)^{-1}, \det(Z)^{-1}]$$

$$\{\text{Polynomial functions: } GL_n(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{Polynomial functions: } GL_n(\mathcal{C}) \times GL_n(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{C}\}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mu : f &\longmapsto [(y, z) \mapsto f(y \cdot z)] \\ \mu : I_x &\longmapsto I_y \otimes I_z \end{aligned}$$

and finally, we get

$$\mu : \mathcal{A} \longrightarrow \mathcal{A} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{A}$$

where we have constructed the comultiplication explicitly.

Get from μ a composition law on $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, For $\varphi, \psi \in \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$, define $\varphi \cdot \psi$ as

$$\mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\mu} \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{A} \xrightarrow{\varphi \otimes \psi} \mathcal{B} \otimes \mathcal{B} \xrightarrow{\text{multiplication}} \mathcal{B}$$

This is compatible with the group law in $GL_n(\mathcal{B}) \supseteq G(\mathcal{B}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$. \mathcal{A} is a **Hopf Algebra**.

Then the algebraic group G defines a functor $G\{\mathcal{C}\text{-algebra}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{Groups}\}$, $\mathcal{B} \longmapsto G(\mathcal{B}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$. I.e. the group functor is represented by $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, _)$.

Definition 4.6. A representable functor $G\{\mathcal{C}\text{-algebra}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{Groups}\}$, $\mathcal{B} \longmapsto G(\mathcal{B}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B})$ for some unique Hopf algebra \mathcal{A} . is called an **Affine group scheme**. $G = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{A})$. Moreover, if \mathcal{A} is finitely generated, then we call G a **linear algebraic group over \mathcal{C}** . (Which means it can be embedded as a subgroup in $GL_n(\mathcal{C})$ for some n , for a reference that it has a faithful finite dimensional representation, see Milne page 72)

4.1 Application of the fact that differential Galois group is a algebraic group

Last week: \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K} Picard-Vessiot extension with Galois group $G \subseteq GL_n(\mathcal{C})$. The main message of last week is that G is a algebraic group. you can see it in different ways.

$$G = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{A}),$$

where \mathcal{A} is a Hopf Algebra. Or equivalently, we can see G as a functor:

$$\{\mathcal{C}\text{-algebra}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{Groups}\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} \longmapsto G(\mathcal{B}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}\text{-Alg}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B}).$$

Call **dimension** of G the transcendence degree of \mathcal{A} over \mathcal{C} .

$$\dim(G) \leq n^2$$

This notion of dimension coincides with the intuitive ideas, and with actual dimension as a complex variety if $\mathcal{C} = \mathbb{C}$.

Denote by $G_{\mathcal{K}}$ the base-change of G to \mathcal{K} , i.e.

$$G_{\mathcal{K}} = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{K} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{A})$$

where $\mathcal{K} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{A}$ is a Hopf algebra over \mathcal{K} and then $G_{\mathcal{K}}$ defines a functor:

$$\{\mathcal{K}\text{-algebras}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{Groups}\}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \longmapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{K} \otimes \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{L}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{L}),$$

where we have the last line because $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{K} \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{L}) = \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{K}, \mathcal{L}))$.

Set $X = \text{Spec}(\mathcal{R})$, and consider it as a functor from \mathcal{K} -algebra to sets:

$$\{\mathcal{K}\text{-alg}\} \longrightarrow \{\text{Sets}\}$$

$$\mathcal{L} \longmapsto \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{L})$$

and in fact, for every \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathcal{L} , the group $G_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{L})$ acts on the set $X(\mathcal{L})$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{L}) \times X(\mathcal{L}) & \longrightarrow & X(\mathcal{L}) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{C}}(\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{L}) \times \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{L}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathcal{R}, \mathcal{L}) \\ \parallel & & \parallel \\ G(\mathcal{L}) \times \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}) & \longrightarrow & \text{Hom}_{\mathcal{L}}(\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{L}, \mathcal{L}) \end{array}$$

where $G(\mathcal{L}) = \text{Aut}(\mathcal{R} \otimes_{\mathcal{K}} \mathcal{L} |_{\mathcal{L}})$

$$(g, x) \longmapsto [\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{g} \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{L} \xrightarrow{x} \mathcal{L}]$$

This action is natural in \mathcal{L} , An action of the algebraic group G on the algebraic variety X .

Theorem 4.7. *For every \mathcal{K} -algebra \mathcal{L} either $X(\mathcal{L}) = \emptyset$ or $G(\mathcal{L})$ acts simply transitively on $X(\mathcal{L})$. In other words:*

$$G \times X \longrightarrow G \times X$$

$$(g, x) \longmapsto (g, gx)$$

is a bijection for all \mathcal{L} , i.e. an isomorphism of functors or an isomorphism of affine algebra varieties. X is a G -torsor.

Corollary 4.8. $\dim_{\mathcal{C}}(G) = \dim_{\mathcal{K}}(G_{\mathcal{K}}) = \dim_{\mathcal{K}}(X) = \text{tr.deg}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K})$

Example 4.9. As an illustration: $\mathcal{K} = \mathbb{C}(t), \mathcal{R} = \mathbb{C}(1, \log(t))$. remember that

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & * \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

and $\dim(G) = 1$, then $\text{tr.deg}(\mathbb{C}(t, \log(t))) = 1 \implies \log(t)$ is not algebraic over $\mathbb{C}(t)$

Exercise 4.10. Consider similarly, $\mathcal{R} = (t, \exp(t))$, $G = ?$

5 The Galois-correspondence of differential equations

Recall our setting: \mathcal{K} differential field, \mathcal{C} is constants, $\mathcal{C} = \overline{\mathcal{C}}$ with $\text{char} = 0$

Theorem 5.1. *Let \mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K} be a Picard-Vessiot extension, with Galois group G . Set $\mathcal{L} = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{R})$.*

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subfields } M \subseteq \mathcal{L} \\ \text{containing } \mathcal{K}, \text{ stable} \\ \text{under differentiation} \end{array} \right\} \longleftrightarrow \{ \text{algebraic subgroups } H \subseteq G \}$$

$$M \longmapsto \text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/M) \subseteq \text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}/\mathcal{K}) = G$$

$$\mathcal{L}^H \longleftarrow H$$

where \mathcal{L}^H is the subfield of \mathcal{L} which is fixed under every element of H . These maps are bijective inverse to each other.

If $N \subseteq G$ is normal subgroup, then the map $G \longrightarrow \text{Gal}(\mathcal{L}^N/\mathcal{K})$ is surjective with Kernel N , and \mathcal{L}^N is a Picard-Vessiot extension with Galois group G/N .

For proof see Singer Page 26.

Proposition 5.2. *In the setup of the theorem*

$$\mathcal{L}^G = \mathcal{K}$$

Proof. The inclusion \supseteq is evident. For the converse inclusion. Pick $x \in \mathcal{L}, x \notin \mathcal{K}$ and we have to produce $g \in G$ with $gx \neq x$. Set $x = \frac{p}{q}$, $p, q \in \mathcal{R}, q \neq 0$. Consider $r = p \otimes q - q \otimes p \in \mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$.

Two easy facts: $r \neq 0$ (because $\frac{p}{q} \notin \mathcal{K}$) and $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}$ has no nilpotents ($\text{Char}=0$)

Choose a maximal differential ideal \mathcal{J} in $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}[1/r]$. Have two canonical morphisms of differential algebras

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{R} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & \frac{(\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R})[1/r]}{\mathcal{J}} \xleftarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{R} \\ & & a \longmapsto (a \otimes 1), (1 \otimes b) \longleftarrow b \end{array}$$

φ_1, φ_2 are injective (\mathcal{R} simple) and images of φ_1, φ_2 are equal (c.f. proof of unicity of P-V-extension) denote the image by S

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{R} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & S \xleftarrow{\varphi_2} \mathcal{R} \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & & g = \varphi_2^{-1} \circ \varphi_1 \end{array}$$

$g \in \text{Gal}(\mathcal{R}/\mathcal{K}) = G$. The class of r in $\mathcal{R} \otimes \mathcal{R}[1/r]/\mathcal{J}$ is a unit

$$\begin{aligned} 0 \neq [p \otimes q - q \otimes p] &= \varphi_1(p)\varphi_2(q) - \varphi_1(q)\varphi_2(p) \\ &= \varphi_1(p \cdot (gq)) - \varphi_1(q \cdot (gp)) \\ &\implies p \cdot gq \neq q \cdot gp \\ &x \neq gx \end{aligned}$$

□

6 Local theory of differential equations

Setups: $\mathcal{C} = \bar{\mathcal{C}}$ field of $\text{char} = 0$. $\mathbb{C} = \mathcal{A}$. choose $\xi_m \in \mathcal{C}$ -primitive m -th roots of unity. $\xi_m^n = \xi_{m/n}$ if $n|m$. e.g. $\xi_m = e^{2\pi i/m}$. $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{C}((t)) = \text{Frac}(\mathcal{C}[[t]])$ (the formal Laurant series.) with usual derivative. Goal: classify differential equation of differential modules over \mathcal{K} .

Ingredients to classification:

1. Set $\mathfrak{D} = \mathcal{K}[\partial]$ the noncommutative ring of polynomial expressions differential operators $\mathcal{L} = a_n \partial^n + a_{n-1} \partial^{n-1} + \dots + a_0$. \mathfrak{D} = the ring of differential operators. multiplication: $\partial \cdot a = a' + a\partial, a \in \mathcal{K}$. Differential modules over \mathcal{K} are the same as left \mathfrak{D} -modules. Given $L \in \mathfrak{D}$, get a \mathfrak{D} -module

$$\mathcal{K}[\partial]/\mathcal{K}[\partial] \cdot L = \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L$$

Claim: This \mathfrak{D} -modules is the differential module of the equation $L(u) = 0$. In general $\{\text{Left } \mathfrak{D}\text{-module}\} = \{\text{Diff. } \mathcal{K}\text{-module}\}$

2. Finite field extension of \mathcal{K} . Let $m \geq 1$ integer. Set $\mathcal{K}_m = \mathcal{C}((t^{1/m})) = \mathcal{C}((t)[s])/\langle s^m - t \rangle$. Clearly $\mathcal{K} \subseteq \mathcal{K}_m$. The field extension $\mathcal{K}_m/\mathcal{K}$ is Galois with group $\mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$. For $[a] \in \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z}$ consider the automorphism

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{K}_m &\xrightarrow{\epsilon(a)} \mathcal{K}_m \\ t^{1/m} &\longmapsto \xi_m^a \cdot t^{1/m}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon : \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\cong} \text{Gal}(\mathcal{K}_m/\mathcal{K})$ isomorphism.

If $n|m$, then $\mathcal{K}_n \subseteq \mathcal{K}_m$. Can consider $\bar{\mathcal{K}} = \cup_{m \geq 1} \mathcal{K}_m$.

Theorem 6.1. $\bar{\mathcal{K}}$ is algebraically closed!

$$\text{Gal}(\bar{\mathcal{K}}|\mathcal{K}) = \lim_m \mathbb{Z}/m\mathbb{Z} = \widehat{\mathbb{Z}}$$

Theorem 6.2. Consider a matrix differential equation of the form

$$\delta u = Au$$

where $\delta = t \cdot \partial = t \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$. Then there exists an extension $\mathcal{K}_m/\mathcal{K}$ such that the equation $\delta u = Au$ is equivalent to $\delta v = Bv$, with $B \in M_n(\mathcal{K}_m)$ of the form:

$$\begin{pmatrix} B_{11} & 0 & \dots & & & \\ 0 & B_{12} & \dots & & & \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & & \\ & & \dots & B_{1m_1} & & \\ & & & & B_{21} & \\ & & & & & B_{22} \\ & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & B_{2m_2} \\ & & & & & & \ddots \\ & & & & & & & B_s \dots m_s \end{pmatrix}$$

where each B_{ia} , $1 \leq a \leq m_i$ is a block-diagonal matrix of the form

$$\begin{pmatrix} b_i & & & 0 \\ 1 & \ddots & & \\ 0 & 1 & \ddots & \\ & 0 & 1 & \ddots \\ 0 & & 0 & 1 & b_i \end{pmatrix}$$

and $b_i \in \mathcal{C}[t^{-\frac{1}{m}}]$ and $b_i - b_j \notin \mathbb{Q}$ for $i \neq j$

Another version of the above theorem:

Theorem 6.3. Let M be a left \mathfrak{D} -module which is finite dimensional a \mathcal{K} -vector space. There is $\mathcal{K}_m/\mathcal{K}$ and distinct $q_1, \dots, q_s \in t^{-1,m}\mathcal{C}[t^{-1/m}]$ such that

$$\mathcal{K}_m \otimes_{\mathcal{K}} M = \oplus_{i=1}^s M_i$$

where M_i has the following shape. There exists a \mathcal{C} -vector space W_i finite dimensional and a linear map $l_i : W_i \longrightarrow W_i$ s.t.

$$M_i = \mathcal{K}_m \otimes_{\mathcal{C}} W_i$$

with differential on M_i given by

$$\delta_{M_i}(f \otimes w) = q_i f \otimes w + \delta f \otimes w + f \otimes l_i(w)$$

And also another equivalent version

Theorem 6.4. For any differential operator $L = \partial^n + a_{n-1}\partial^{n-1} + \dots + a_1\partial + a_0$, there exists $\alpha \in \mathcal{K}_m$ s.t. L factors as

$$L = L_1 \cdot (\partial - \alpha)$$

where $L_1 \in \mathcal{K}_m[\partial]$

We will take the next few weeks to prove the above theorem:

$$6.2 \iff 6.3 \implies 6.4$$

are relatively easy and the real difficulty lies in the

$$\longleftarrow 6.4$$

Lets first prove that $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$ is algebraically closed.

Definition 6.5. *Valuations:* An element α of $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$ can be written as

$$\alpha = \sum_{n=N}^{\infty} a_n t^{n/m}$$

with some fixed m , ($\alpha \in \mathcal{K}_m$). If $\alpha \neq 0, a_N \neq 0, N \in \mathbb{Z}$. we define the **valuation**

$$v(\alpha) := \begin{cases} N/m & \text{if } \alpha \neq 0 \\ \infty & \text{if } \alpha = 0 \end{cases}$$

Call $v(\alpha)$ the valuation of α

$$v : \mathcal{K}_m \longrightarrow \frac{1}{m}\mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$$

“the valuation”

$$v : \mathcal{K} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Z} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$v : \overline{\mathcal{K}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}.$$

Obvious properties:

$$(i) \ v(\alpha\beta) = v(\alpha) + v(\beta)$$

$$(ii) \ v(1) = 0$$

$$(iii) \ v(\alpha + \beta) \geq \min(v(\alpha), v(\beta)) \text{ equality if } v(\alpha) \neq v(\beta)$$

Definition 6.6. Based on only the properties we define: $\mathcal{O}_m = \{\alpha \in \mathcal{K}_m | v(\alpha) \geq 0\}$ is a subring of \mathcal{K}_m **Valuation ring** and $\mathcal{O}_m \supseteq \mathfrak{m}_m := \{\alpha \in \mathcal{K}_m | v(\alpha) > 0\}$ the **valuation ideal**.

In this case they have the explicit form

$$\mathcal{O}_m = \mathcal{C}[t^{1/m}]$$

$$\mathcal{O}_m \supseteq \mathfrak{m}_m = t^{1/m} \mathcal{C}[t^{1/m}]$$

\mathfrak{m} is maximal. quotient $\mathcal{O}_m/\mathfrak{m}_m = \mathcal{C}$, $f \mapsto f(v)$ and \mathcal{O}_m is a local ring. (\mathcal{O}_m, v) is a DVR **discrete valuation ring** and $(\overline{\mathcal{O}} = \cup \mathcal{O}_m, v)$ is a valuation ring.

The valuation on \mathcal{K}_m induces a norm:

$$|\alpha| = e^{-v(\alpha)}$$

$$|0| = 0$$

check that $|\alpha\beta| = |\alpha||\beta|$, $|\alpha + \beta| \leq |\alpha| + |\beta|$ and $|1| = 1$. In this way, we get a metric

$$\text{dist}(\alpha - \beta) = |\alpha - \beta|$$

get a topology.

Exercise 6.7. *Prove that:*

- \mathcal{K}_m is complete (Every Cauchy sequence converges)
- $\mathcal{O}_m \subseteq \mathcal{K}_m$ is compact.

Exercise 6.8. F is a field extension of \mathcal{K} , then in order to prove F is algebraically closed, we only need to show that polynomials with coefficients in \mathcal{K} has a roots in F .

Lemma 6.9. (Hensel's Lemma) \mathcal{O} a valuation ring with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m} Let $P \in \mathcal{O}[X]$ ($\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathcal{K}$) is a monic polynomial, whose reduction $\text{mod } \mathfrak{m}$ factors as

$$P \text{ mod } \mathfrak{m} = F = F_1 F_2$$

with $F_i \in \mathcal{C}[X]$ both monic and coprime. Then there exist $P_1, P_2 \in \mathcal{O}[X]$ with $P = P_1 P_2$ with $F_i = P_i \text{ mod } \mathfrak{m}$

Proof. Let $Q_1^{(1)}$ and $Q_2^{(2)}$ be the polynomials F_1 and F_2 seen elements of $\mathcal{O}[X]$ ($F_i \in \mathcal{C}[X]$). Suppose that we have constructed polynomials $Q_1^{(N)}$ and $Q_2^{(N)} \in \mathcal{O}[X]$ with the properties:

- $(Q_i^{(N)} \text{ mod } \mathfrak{m}) = F_i$
- $(Q^{(N)})_i \text{ mod } \mathfrak{m}^M = Q_i^{(M)}, 1 \leq M \leq N.$
- $P = Q_1^{(N)} Q_2^{(N)} \text{ mod } \mathfrak{m}^N$

For $N = 1$, done. Set $Q_i^{(N+1)} = Q_i^{(N)} + t^N R_i$ with $R_i \in \mathcal{C}[X]$ polynomials satisfying

$$R_1 F_1 + R_2 F_2 = \frac{P - Q_1^{(N)} Q_2^{(N)}}{t^N} \text{ mod } \mathfrak{m}$$

is still $\in \mathcal{O}[X]$, because F_1, F_2 coprime we can always find such R_i . We can check that the 3 properties hold for $Q_i^{(N+1)}$. The sequence $(Q_i^{(N)})_{N=1}^\infty$ are Cauchy and setting $P_i = \lim_{N \rightarrow \infty} Q_i^{(N)}$ get what we want.

For any complete DVR, we can conduct the above proof □

Exercise 6.10. Look up Hensel's lemma for \mathbb{Z}_p p -adic integers, with \mathcal{C} replaced by \mathbb{F}_p

Theorem 6.11. The field $\overline{\mathcal{K}} = \cup \mathcal{K}_m$ is algebraically closed.

Definition 6.12. Let M be a finite dimensional \mathcal{K} -vector space. A **Lattice** in M is a \mathcal{O} -submodule of M generated by a \mathcal{K} -basis of M . Typically, $M = \mathcal{K}^n$, Lattice $L = \mathcal{O}^n \subseteq \mathcal{K}^n$

Exercise 6.13. Show that Lattice can also be defined as

Any finitely generated \mathcal{O} -submodule of M containing a \mathcal{K} -basis of M i.e. $L \subseteq M$ finitely generated as \mathcal{O} -module. $\mathcal{K}L = M$

Any open and cocompact \mathcal{O} -submodule of $M \cong \mathcal{K}^n$

Now we come to the proof of Theorem 6.11

Proof. Pick $P \in \mathcal{K}[X]$, say

$$P(X) = X^d + a_1 X^{d-1} + a_2 X^{d-2} + \dots + a_d,$$

show that P has a root in $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$. Assume $d \geq 2$, it suffices to show that $P = P_1 P_2$, where P_1, P_2 are nonconstants. (This suggests us to use Hensel's Lemma 6.9)

Define $\lambda = \lambda_P := \min\{\frac{v(a_i)}{i} | 1 \leq i \leq d\} \in \mathbb{Q}$, where $v(a_i)$ is the valuation of a_i . Substitute $t^\lambda X$ in P and multiply by $t^{-d\lambda}$

$$Q(X) = t^{-d\lambda} P(t^\lambda X) = X^d + b_1 X^{d-1} + \dots + b_d.$$

Enough to show that Q has root in $\overline{\mathcal{K}}$.

Properties of Q :

- (1) $v(b_i) = v(t^{i\lambda} a_i) = i\lambda + v(a_i) \geq 0$, $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_m \supseteq \mathfrak{m}_m$
- (2) $v(b_i) = 0$ for some i , $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_m, b_i \notin \mathfrak{m}_m$

Also note: if $v(b_1) = 0$, then $0 = v(b_1) = \lambda + v(a_1) \implies \lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $Q(X) \in \mathcal{K}[X]$.

Consider now $\overline{Q} := Q \bmod \mathfrak{m}_m \in \mathcal{C}[X]$. If \overline{Q} has two distinct roots, then write $\overline{Q} = \overline{Q}_1 \overline{Q}_2$ with coprime $\overline{Q}_1, \overline{Q}_2 \in \mathcal{C}[X]$. Hensel's Lemma $\implies Q = Q_1 Q_2$ with $\overline{Q}_i = Q_i \bmod \mathfrak{m}_m$, done.

Suppose then,

$$\overline{Q} = (X - c_0)^d, c_0 \in \mathcal{C}$$

$c_0 \neq 0$ because one coefficients \overline{b}_i of \overline{Q} is nonzero \implies All \overline{b}_i are nonzero, in particular $\overline{b}_1 \neq 0 \implies v(b_1) = 0$.

So in fact $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}, Q(X) \in \mathcal{O}[X], m = 1$. Consider

$$P_1(X) = Q(c_0 + X) = X^d + a_1 X^{d-1} + \dots + a_d$$

with some new a_i . $\lambda_1 = \lambda_{P_1} = \min\{\frac{v(a_i)}{i} | 1 \leq i \leq d\} > 0$. Set $Q_1 = t^{-d\lambda_1} P_1(t^{\lambda_1} X) = t^{-d\lambda_1} Q(c_0 + t^{\lambda_1} X)$. Again, we have two options. If Q_1 has two different roots mod \mathfrak{m} . We are done (Hensel). If not

$$\begin{aligned}\overline{Q}_1 &= (X - c_1)^d, c_1 \neq 0, \lambda_2 \in \mathbb{Z} \\ \text{Set } Q_2(X) &= t^{-d\lambda_2} Q_1(c_1 + t^{\lambda_2} X) \\ &= t^{-d(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)} Q(c_0 + c_1 t^{\lambda_1} + t^{\lambda_1 \lambda_2} X) \\ Q_2(X) &\equiv (c_0 + c_1 t^{\lambda_1} + c_2 t^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} X)^d \pmod{\mathfrak{m}^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2}}\end{aligned}$$

If at one stage, Q_s has distinct roots mod \mathfrak{m} , we are done. If not, get

$$\begin{aligned}f(t) &= c_0 + c_1 t^{\lambda_1} + c_2 t^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2} \\ Q(X) &\equiv (f(t) - X)^d \pmod{\mathfrak{m}^{\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 + \dots + \lambda_s}} \\ \implies Q &= (f(t) - X)^d\end{aligned}$$

□

7 Regular Singular Equations

Recall $L \subseteq M$ (a \mathcal{K} -vector space) is a lattice if $L = \mathcal{O}$ -submodule of M , generated by a \mathcal{K} -basis of M . $\mathcal{O}^n \subseteq \mathcal{K}^n$.

Given a lattice $L \subseteq M$, can consider $\overline{L} = L/\mathfrak{m}L$ a finite dimensional \mathcal{C} -vector space of dimension $\dim_{\mathcal{K}} M$.

Fact: given elements $l_1, \dots, l_n \in L$, then $\bar{l}_1, \dots, \bar{l}_n \in L/\mathfrak{m}L$ are a \mathcal{C} -basis of \overline{L} iff l_1, \dots, l_n are a \mathcal{O} -basis of L (NakaYama's Lemma)

Definition 7.1. A differential module (M, ∂) over \mathcal{K} is called **regular singular** if there exists a lattice $L \in M$ with $\delta L \subseteq L$, where $\delta = t \cdot \partial$. Otherwise, (M, ∂) is **irregular singular**. An equation is **regular/irregular singular** if the associated module is.

Example 7.2. Consider an equation $(\delta^n + a_1 \delta^{n-1} + \dots + a_n)u = 0$

Then this equation is regular singular if $v(a_i) \geq 0$ for all i . Indeed, write the equations in matrix form

$$\delta u = Au,$$

where

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & & & -a_1 \\ 1 & 0 & & -a_2 \\ & 1 & \ddots & \vdots \\ & & 1 & -a_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$M = \mathcal{K}^n \supseteq \mathcal{O}^n$ is stable under \mathcal{A} .

Different point of view $D = (\delta^n + \dots + a_n) \in \mathfrak{D} = \mathcal{K}[\partial] = \mathcal{K}[\delta]$. Then the associated module is $M = \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}D \supseteq \mathcal{O}[\partial]/\mathcal{O}[\partial] \cdot D$.

In fact it is if and only if. D regular singular iff $v(a_i) \geq 0$

Exercise 7.3. Take $a_0 u'' + a_1 u' + a_2 u = 0$, $a_i \in \mathbb{C}((t))$. Determine when this equation is regular

Lemma 7.4. Given a regular singular differential modules (M_1, ∂_1) and (M_2, ∂_2) , then $M_1 \oplus M_2$, $M_1 \otimes M_2$, $\text{Hom}(M_1, M_2)$, submodules and quotients of M_1 are regular singular.

Let (M, ∂) be regular singular, $L \subseteq M$, $\delta L \subseteq L$. Then δ induces

$$\bar{\delta} : L/\mathfrak{m}L = \bar{L} \longrightarrow \bar{L}$$

because $\delta(\mathfrak{m}L) \subseteq \mathfrak{m}L$, $l \in L$, $\delta(t \cdot l) = t\partial(t \cdot l) = t(l + tl') = tl + t^2 l' \in \mathfrak{m}L$.

Let c_1, \dots, c_s be the eigenvalues of $\bar{\delta}$, decompose $\bar{L} = \bar{L}(c_1) \oplus \dots \oplus \bar{L}(c_s)$. Decompose into gen. eigenspaces.

Choose $e_{ij} \in L$, such that $\bar{e}_{i1}, \dots, \bar{e}_{i, m_i} \in \bar{L}$, form a basis of $\bar{L}(c_i)$. Then e_{ij} form a basis of L by Nakayama's lemma.

Then lattice

$$L' = \langle te_{11}, te_{1,2} \dots te_{1, m_1}, e_{21}, \dots, e_{s, m_s} \rangle \subseteq M$$

is stable under δ . The eigenvalues of $\bar{\delta}$ on $L'/\mathfrak{m}L'$ are

$$c_1 + 1, c_2, c_3, \dots, c_s$$

Conclusion There exists a lattice $L \subseteq M$, stable under δ , such that the eigenvalue of $\bar{\delta}'$ on $L/\mathfrak{m}L$ do not differ by integers.

Proposition 7.5. A regular singular matrix equation

$$\delta u = Au$$

is equivalent to equation

$$\delta u = A_0 u, A_0 \in M_n(\mathcal{C})$$

where distinct eigenvalues of A_0 do not differ by integers.

Proof. Start with linear algebra observation. Pick $u, v \in M_n(\mathcal{C})$ with distinct eigenvalues. Then the map

$$\varphi : M_n(\mathcal{C}) \longrightarrow M_n(\mathcal{C})$$

$$\varphi : X \longmapsto UX - XV$$

is bijective. It suffices to show injective. Suppose $\varphi(X) = 0, UX - XV = 0$.

$$\implies P(U)X - XP(V) = 0, \forall P \in \mathcal{C}[X]$$

Take $P = P_U$, the minimal polynomial of U

$$\begin{aligned} P_U(U)X - XP_U(V) &= 0 \\ -XP_U(V) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

In the setting, we know U, V have distinct eigenvalues: $P_U(V)$ is invertible: $\implies X = 0$.

In the situation of proposition, can suppose that

- $A \in M_n(\mathcal{O})$.
- Eigenvalue of $A \bmod \mathfrak{m}$ do not differ by integers.

$$A = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} A_i t^i, A_i \in M_n(\mathcal{C}).$$

Construct $P \in M_n(\mathcal{O})$

$$P = I + P_1 t + P_2 t^2 + \dots \in GL_n(\mathcal{C})$$

such that

$$PA_0 = AP - \delta P$$

$\implies \delta u = Au$ is equivalent to $\delta u A_0 u$ Coefficients of t^i in the above equation

$$A_0 P_i - P_i (A_0 + iI) = -(A_i + A_{i-1} P_1 + \dots A_1 P_{i-1})$$

Recursively, $P_0 = I$

□

~~~~~

Last week  $\delta u = Au$ ,  $\delta = t\partial$ ,  $A \in M_n(\mathcal{K})$ .

Suppose equation is regular singular. Then the equation is equivalent to one of the form

$$\delta = A_0 u, \quad A_0 \in M_n(\mathcal{C})$$

Distinct eigenvalue of  $A_0$  do not differ by integers

$$A_0$$

Nov. 24th



*Proof.* Proof of classification theorem, general case  $(M, \partial)$ , arbitrary differential module,  $\delta = t \cdot \partial$  over  $\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{C}((t))$ . Consider the operator.

$$P = \delta^n + a_1 \delta^{n-1} + \dots + a_n, \quad a_i \in \mathcal{K}$$

Stating  $P$  is regular singular  $\implies v(a_i) \geq 0 \forall i$  (each coefficient is in fact a Taylor series)

$$\lambda = \min \left( \frac{v(a_i)}{i} \mid 1 \leq i \leq n \right)$$

Assume  $\lambda$ , i.e.,  $P$  is irregular singular.

Set  $\eta = t^\lambda \delta, \delta = t^{-\lambda} \eta$ . Substitute into  $P$ , get

$$Q = \eta^n + b_i \eta^{n-1} + \dots b_n$$

with  $\min(v(b_i)) = 0$ ,  $b_i \in \mathcal{O}_m \subseteq \mathcal{K}_m$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_m = \mathcal{C}[[t^{1/m}]]$ , where  $m$  = the denominator of  $\lambda$ .

We have  $Q \in \mathcal{O}_m[\eta] \subseteq \mathcal{K}_m[\eta]$ . So there is a  $\eta$ -invariant lattice in  $M_m$

$$M_m = \mathcal{K}_m \otimes M = \mathcal{K}_m[\delta] / \mathcal{K}_m[\delta] P = \mathcal{K}_m[\eta] / \mathcal{K}_m[\eta] Q$$

namely  $\mathcal{O}_m[\eta] / \mathcal{O}_m[\eta] Q =: L$

So  $\eta$  induces  $\bar{\eta} : \bar{L} \longrightarrow \bar{L}, \bar{L} = L / \mathfrak{m}_m L$

Renaming  $t^{1/m}$  by  $t$ , can assume  $m = 1, \mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_m, \dots$

**Proposition 7.6.** (*Hensel's lemma for irregular singular differential modules*)

$(M, \delta)$  a  $\mathcal{K}[\delta]$ -module,  $\delta = t^\alpha \delta, \alpha > 0$  integer,  $L \subseteq M$  an  $\eta$ -stable lattice. Suppose  $\bar{L} = F_1 \oplus F_2$ ,  $F_i \subseteq \bar{L}$  is  $\bar{\eta}$ -stable such that no eigenvalue of  $\bar{\eta}$  on  $F_1$  is an eigenvalue of  $\bar{\eta}$  on  $F_2$ . Then the decomposition  $\bar{L} = F_1 \oplus F_2$  lifts to a decomposition

$$L = L_1 \oplus L_2$$

with  $L_i$  stable under  $\eta$

*Proof.* More of the same Hensel type proof, can be found in Singer's book if interested.  $\square$

$\square$

## 8 Personal Reads

### 8.1 D-module

$\mathfrak{D}$  is defined to be the ring of differential operators with coefficients in the differential field  $\mathcal{K}$ .

**Lemma 8.1.** *For differential operators  $L_1, L_2$  in  $\mathfrak{D}$ , with  $L_1 \neq 0$ , there are unique differential operator  $Q, R$  such that*

$$L_2 = QL_1 + R$$

*and  $\deg R < \deg L_1$ . This could be proved algorithmically because every  $\mathcal{K}$  is a field.*

*In other word,  $\mathfrak{D}$  is an Euclidean domain.*

**Corollary 8.2.** *For every left ideal  $I \subseteq \mathcal{K}[\partial]$ , there is a unique differential operator  $L$  such that  $I = \mathcal{K}[\partial] \cdot L$*

*Proof.* Euclidean domain are principal ideal domain: see [the proofwiki page](#) □

**Lemma 8.3.** *Every finitely generated left  $\mathfrak{D}$ -module is of the form  $\oplus_i M_i$ , where each  $M_i$  is of isomorphic to either  $\mathfrak{D}$  or  $\mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L$  for some differential operator  $L$ .*

### 8.2 Monodromy, Riemann-Hilbert Problem

$U$  is an open connected subset of the complex sphere  $\mathcal{P}^1$  and let  $Y' = AY$  be a differential equation on  $U$ , with  $A$  a  $n \times n$  matrix with coefficients are meromorphic functions on  $U$ . We assume that the equation is regular at every point  $p \in U$  (might be regular singular point (which means the growth of solutions is bounded)). Let  $F_p$  be a matrix whose columns are the  $n$  independent solutions, then  $F_p$  is a fundamental matrix with entries in  $\mathbb{C}(\{z - p\})$

**Does there exist on all of  $U$ , a solution space for the equation having dimension  $n$**

**Definition 8.4.** *Two differential operator  $\frac{d}{dz} - A$  and  $\frac{d}{dz} - B$  are called equivalent if there exists a  $F \in GL_n(\mathcal{K})$  s.t.,  $F^{-1}(\frac{d}{dz} - A)F = \frac{d}{dz} - B$  A matrix differential operator  $\frac{d}{dz} - A$  is called **regular singular** if the equation is equivalent to  $\frac{d}{dz} - B$  such that the entries of  $B$  have poles at  $z = 0$  of order at most 1.*

Variant 2 of classification theorem can be proved using Hensel, as follows:

- Given  $(M, \partial)$ , fabricate  $\lambda, Q, \eta, \dots$
- By Hensel:  $\oplus M_i = M$ , where  $M_i$  contains a lattice  $L_i \subseteq M_i$ , stable under  $\eta$  and  $\bar{\eta}$  acting on  $\bar{L}_i$  has only one eigenvalue  $c_i$

- Replace  $M$  by  $M_i$ ,  $c = c_i$ ,  $L_i = L \subseteq M$ . The characteristic polynomial of  $\bar{\eta}$  acting on  $\bar{L}$

$$(X - c)^n$$

for some  $c \in \mathcal{C}$ , it follows that  $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- Substitute  $\delta = ct^{\lambda_1} + t^{\lambda_2}\eta_2 = t^{\lambda_1}(c + t^{\lambda_2-\lambda_1}\eta_2)$ ,  $\lambda_1 = \lambda, \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$ . We define  $(c + t^{\lambda_2-\lambda_1}\eta_2) =: \eta$ . Look at  $\eta_2$  acting on  $L$ . Two possibilities:

1.  $\bar{\eta}_2$  acting on  $\bar{L}$  has more than one eigenvalue.  $\implies$  use Hensel's lemma to decompose, done by induction on dimensions.
2.  $\bar{\eta}_2$  has only one eigenvalue.

$$\delta = c_1 t^{\lambda_1} + c_2 t^{\lambda_2} + t^{\lambda_3} \eta_2, \quad \lambda_3 > \lambda_2 > \lambda_1$$

Eventually, either  $M$  decomposes, or  $\lambda_{N+1} \geq 0$ , In that case  $\eta_N$  (acting on  $M$ ) is regular singular. The process yields a polynomial

$$q \in t^{1/m} \mathcal{C}[t^{1/m}]$$

$$q = c_1 t^{\lambda_1} + \dots + c_N t^{\lambda_N}$$

s.t.  $\delta - q$  acts regular singularly on  $M$ . This gives variant 2 of the classification theorem

## 9 Newton Polygons

$S \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$  finite set of points. The **Newton polygon** of  $S$  is the region of all  $(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$  s.t.  $\exists (s_1, s_2) \in \text{convex hull of } S$   $x_1 \leq s_1$  and  $x_2 \geq s_2$ . It is geometrically the “upper-left” shadow of the convex hull of the set.

The boundary of such a set is the union of a finite number of (possibly infinite) closed line segments called **edges**. Each edge has a **slope** and a (horizontal) **length**.

Given two sets  $S_1, S_2$ , we say  $Np(S_1) > Np(S_2)$  if  $Np(S_1) \subseteq \text{interior of } Np(S_2) \cup \text{relative interior of the vertical edge of } Np(S_2)$

Consider a differential operator  $P = \sum_{i=0}^n a_i \delta^i = \sum_{i=0}^n \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{ij} t^j \delta^i$ ,  $a_{ij} \in \mathcal{C}$ .

Take in  $\mathbb{R}^2$  all points  $(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$  with  $a_{ij} \neq 0$ . Call **Newton polygon of  $P$**  the  $Np$  of this set.

Although, the set of nonzero  $a_{ij}$  can be infinite, but whenever  $i$  is fixed,  $j$  is bounded from below because every coefficient  $a_i$  is Laurant series.

**Definition 9.1.** Let  $P \in \mathcal{K}[\delta]$  be a differential operator

$$P = \sum_{ij} a_{ij} t^j \delta^i$$

The **boundary part** of  $P$  is

$$B(P) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \text{boundary of } Np(P)} a_{ij} t^j \delta^i$$

$$R(P) = P - B(P)$$

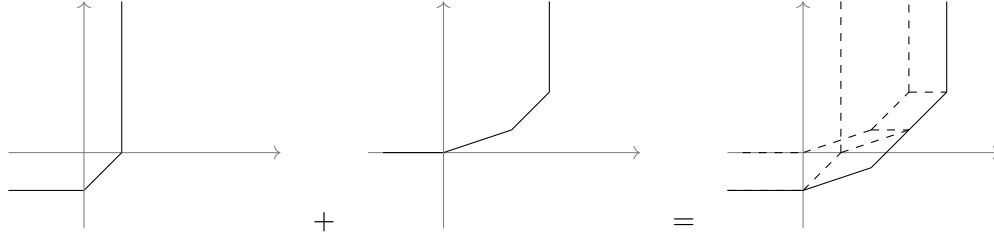
Given two operators  $P_1, P_2$  say  $P_1 > P_2$  if (def)  $Np(P_1) > Np(P_2)$

Clearly  $R(P) > P$ ,  $R(P) > B(P)$ ,  $Np(B(P)) = Np(P)$ .

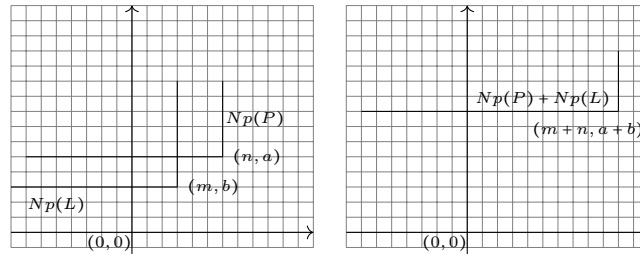
**Lemma 9.2.** Let  $L, P \in \mathcal{K}[\delta]$ . Then

- (i)  $Np(LP) = Np(L) + Np(P) = \{v + w | v \in Np(L), w \in Np(P)\} = Np(PL)$
- (ii) The set of slopes of  $Np(PL)$  is the union of sets of slopes of  $P$  and  $L$
- (iii) The length of a fixed slope is the summation of the corresponding slope in  $Np(P)$  and  $Np(L)$

*Proof.* Notice that (i) implies (ii) and (iii). Let's see an example:



Consider the special case  $P = t^a \delta^n$ ,  $L = t^b \delta^m$ , then we want to show that the corresponding Newton polygons satisfies the relation in the graph:



Check that

$$\begin{aligned}\delta t^b &= t^b(b + \delta) \\ \delta^n t^b &= t^b(b + \delta)^n\end{aligned}$$

Compute:

$$\begin{aligned}PL &= t^a \delta^n t^b \delta^m = t^{a+b}(b + \delta)^n \cdot \delta^m \\ &= t^{a+b} \sum_{k=0}^n \binom{n}{k} b^{n-k} \delta^{m+k}\end{aligned}$$

NB. The boundary part of  $PL$  is  $t^{a+b}\delta^{n+m}$ . They indeed satisfies the relation in the picture 1

In general:

$$\begin{aligned}P &= a_0 \delta^n + a_1 \delta^{n-1} + \dots \\ L &= b_0 \delta^m + b_1 \delta^{m-1} + \dots\end{aligned}$$

$PL = Q + R$ , where  $Q$  is the principal term, while  $R$  is the remainder  $R > Q$

$$Q = \sum_{\substack{(i_1, j_1) \in \\ \text{boundary of } P}} \sum_{\substack{(i_2, j_2) \in \\ \text{boundary of } L}} a_{i_1, j_1} b_{i_2, j_2} t^{j_1+j_2} \delta^{i_1+i_2}$$

$$Np(Q) = Np(PL)$$

Boundary part of  $Q$

$$\sum_{\substack{(s_1, s_2) \in \\ \text{boundary of } PL}} \sum_{\substack{(i_1, j_1) + (i_2, j_2) \\ = (s_1, s_2)}} a_{i_1, j_1} b_{i_2, j_2} t^{j_1+j_2} \delta^{i_1+i_2}$$

If  $v = (s_1, s_2)$  is a vertex in the boundary of  $Np(P) + Np(L)$ , then  $v = u + w$  for unique vertices  $u$  and  $w$  of  $Np(P)$  and  $Np(L)$  respectively.

$\implies$  coefficients of  $t^{s_2} \delta^{s_1}$  in the boundary part of  $Q$  is nonzero

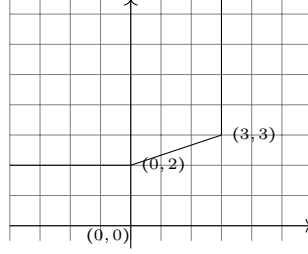
$\implies v = (s_1, s_2) \in Np(PL)$

$\implies Np(P) + Np(L) \subseteq Np(PL)$

The reverse inclusion is easier. □

**Corollary 9.3.** *Let  $P$  be a differential operator, suppose its  $Np(P)$  is not a sum of two polygons in a nontrivial way, then  $P$ , then  $P$  is not a product.*

Here, by “can be a sum in nontrivial way”, we mean it can’t be decomposed into sum of two nontrivial newton polygons



The above polygon can not be decomposed into sum of two nontrivial newton polygons. Its nontrivial slope is  $1/3$ , while polygons of degree 1 or 2 can only have slope in  $\mathbb{Z}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ .

**A mathematician should ask now whether the converse statement is also true**

Slope convention: Let  $P \in \mathcal{K}[\delta]$  be a differential operator with newton polygon  $N = Np(P)$

Break points  $(n_i, m_i)$

$$0 \leq n_1 < n_2 < n_3 \dots < n_s = \deg(P)$$

The slopes of  $P$  are

$$\frac{m_{i+1} - m_i}{n_{i+1} - n_i} = \lambda_i$$

and, if  $n_1 > 0$ , set  $n_0 := 0$

**Exercise 9.4.**  $P$  is regular singular  $\iff 0$  is the only slope of  $P$ .

**Theorem 9.5.** Let  $L = \delta^n + a_1\delta^{n-1} + \dots + a_n$  be a differential operator and suppose

$$Np(L) = N_1 + N_2$$

where  $N_1, N_2$  are polygons with integer breakpoints and no common slopes. Then, there exist unique operators  $L_1, L_2$ , both monic, and

$$L = L_1 L_2$$

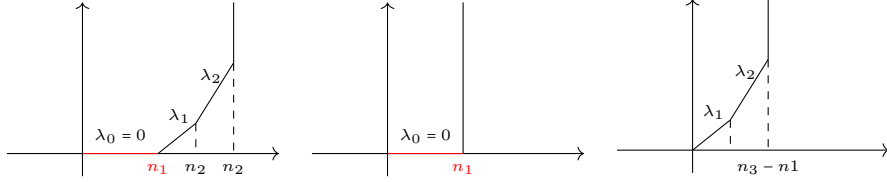
$$Np(L_1) = N_1, \quad Np(L_2) = N_2.$$

Moreover, these operators satisfy

$$\mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L \cong \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L_1 \oplus \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L_2$$

*Proof.*  $(n_1, m_1), (n_2, m_2), \dots$  are the breakpoints of  $Np(L)$

1st special case: Assume  $n_1 > 0$ , the polygon  $N_1$  has only slope 0. So  $N_2$  has only slopes  $> 0$ .



In general, we may write  $M \in \mathcal{C}((t))[\delta]$  as a series

$$M = \sum_{i > -\infty} t^i \cdot M(i)$$

where  $M(i) \in \mathcal{C}[\delta]$  polynomial with bounded degree,  $M(i) = 0$  for  $i < 0$ . Do this for  $L$  and the potential  $L_1, L_2$

$$L = \sum_{i \geq m} t^i L(i)$$

$$L_1 = \sum_{i \geq 0} t^i L_1(i)$$

$$L_2 = \sum_{j \geq m} t^j L_2(j),$$

where  $L(k) \in \mathcal{C}[\delta]$  We want  $Np(L_1) = N_1$ , so we ask for:

- $L_1(0)$  = monic of degree  $n_1$
- $\deg L_1(i) < n_1$  for  $i \neq 0$

$L_2(m)$  = constant, since 0 not to be slope of  $L_2$ . From  $L \stackrel{!}{=} L_1 L_2$  and  $t^{-j} L_1(i)(\delta) t^j = L_1(i)(\delta + j)$ , get

$$\sum_{k \geq m} t^k \sum_{i+j=k, i \geq 0, j \geq m} L_1(i)(\delta + j) L_2(j)(\delta) = \sum_{k \geq m} t^k L(k)(\delta)$$

Solve for  $L_1(i), L_2(j)$  recursively.

In the case  $k = m$ ,

$$L_1(0)(\delta + m) L_2(m)(\delta) = L(m)(\delta)$$

is the only possibility

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Second special case: $n_1 = 0$, N_1 has only one slope, λ and λ is the minimal slope of N

Set $\lambda = \frac{b}{a}$, $b > 0$, $a > 0$ coprime integers. $\mathcal{K}_a = \mathcal{C}((t^{1/a})) \supseteq \mathcal{K} = \mathcal{C}((t))$, $s = t^{1/a}$, \mathcal{K}_a is a finite field extension of \mathcal{K} with degree a .

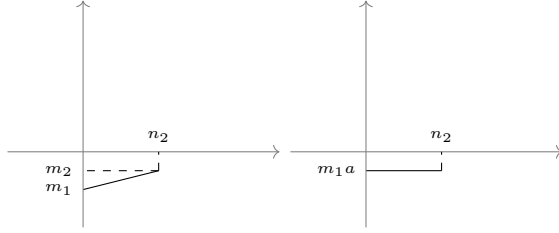
Set $\Delta = s^b \delta = t^{b/a} \delta$, Δ is not an operator on \mathcal{K} but on \mathcal{K}_a . Consider L as an element of the larger ring $\mathcal{K}_a[\Delta] \supseteq \mathcal{K}[\delta]$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \delta^n + a_1 \delta^{n-1} + \dots + a_n \\ &= (s^{-b} \Delta)^n + a(s^a)(s^{-b} \Delta)^{n-1} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Set $P = s^{bn}L$. The factor s^{-bn} makes P unitary in Δ . $P \in \mathcal{C}((s))[\Delta]$. Look at the Newton polygon of P . It has the smallest slope 0, thus it reduce to the first special case. Check this:

$$\begin{aligned} L &= a_{0,m_1} t^{m_1} \delta^0 + a_{n_1,m_2} t^{m_2} \delta^{n_2} + \dots + \text{irrelevant terms} \\ &= a_{0,m_1} s^{m_1 a} \Delta^0 + a_{n_2,m_2} s^{m_2 a} (s^{-b} \Delta)^{n_2} + \text{junk} \\ &= a_{0,m_1} s^{m_1 a} \Delta^0 + a_{n_2,m_2} s^{m_2 a - n_2 b} \Delta^{n_2} + \text{junk} \\ &= a_{0,m_1} s^{m_1 a} \Delta^0 + a_{n_2,m_2} s^{m_1 a} \Delta^{n_2} + \text{junk} \end{aligned}$$

The last equality comes from $a(m_1 - m_2) = bn_2$



Form 1st special case: $P = P_1 P_2$ with $Np(P_1)$ only slope 0.

$$L = s^{-nb} P = s^{-nb} P_1 P_2 \stackrel{?}{=} L_1 L_2$$

The problem now is how to make sure that L_i are infact in $\mathcal{C}((t))[\delta]$ (P_i are naturally in $\mathcal{C}((s))[\delta]$).

Use Galois theory (descent) to show $L_i \in \mathcal{C}((t))[\delta]$. (a priori in $\mathcal{C}((t^{1/a}))[\delta]$)

The Galois group $G = \text{Gal}(\mathcal{K}_a/\mathcal{K})$ acts on $\mathcal{C}((s))[\delta]$ by acting on coefficients. Fixed points are $\mathcal{C}((t))[\delta]$, so we need $\sigma(L_i) = L_i, \forall \sigma \in G$

$$L = L_1 L_2, \quad \sigma L = \sigma L_1 \sigma L_2$$

$$\sigma L = L \implies L = L_1 L_2 = \sigma L_1 \sigma L_2$$

But decomposition is unique! $Np(L_1) = Np(\sigma L_1) \implies \sigma L_1 = L_1$ and $\sigma L_2 = L_2$.

symmetry These special case also work if the smallest slope of N occurs in N_2 . Use the map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : \mathcal{C}((t))[\delta] &\longrightarrow \mathcal{C}((t))[\delta] \\ \sum a_i \delta^i &\longmapsto \sum (-\delta^i) a_i \end{aligned}$$

Just check $\varphi(L_1 L_2) = \varphi(L_2) \varphi(L_1)$ and $Np(\varphi(L)) = Np(L)$.

Existence of Decomposition in general The smallest slope λ of N belongs to N_1 (or to N_2) According to special cases $L = AB$. A has only slope λ . Induction on the number of distinct slopes $B = B_1 B_2$ $Np(B_2) = N_2$

$$L = (AB_1) B_2$$

and set $L_1 := AB_1$, $L_2 := B_2$.

Unicity: $L = L_1 L_2 = \tilde{L}_1 \tilde{L}_2$ Suppose again the smallest slope λ of N occurs in N_1

$$L_1 = AB, \quad A, \tilde{A}(\text{monic})$$

$$\tilde{L}_1 = \tilde{A}\tilde{B} \text{ only slope } \lambda$$

$$L = A(BL_2) = \tilde{A}(\tilde{B}\tilde{L}_2)$$

unicity in the special case $\implies A = \tilde{A}$

Induction on degrees $\implies B = \tilde{B}$ and hence $L_1 = \tilde{L}_1$ and $L_2 = \tilde{L}_2$

additional statement Have short exact sequence: Want aiiiii

or show Ψ is an isomorphism

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L_1 & \xrightarrow{L_2} & \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L_2 \xrightarrow{\pi} 0 \\ & & & & \Psi \parallel & \nearrow & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}\tilde{L}_2 & \xrightarrow{\tilde{L}_1} & \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L & \xrightarrow{\pi} & \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}\tilde{L}_1 \longrightarrow 0 \end{array}$$

We have $N = N_1 + N_2 = N_2 + N_1$ get

$$L + \tilde{L}_2 \tilde{L}_1$$

unique with $Np(\tilde{L}_i) = N_i$ Claim is an isomorphism: $\dim \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}\tilde{L}_2 = \dim \mathfrak{D}/\mathfrak{D}L_2 = \deg L_2 = \deg \tilde{L}_2 = d$. It suffices to show Ψ is injective. Pick $A \in \mathfrak{D}, \deg(A) < d, A \neq 0$. Suppose $\Psi(\text{Class of } A) = 0$ $A\tilde{L}_1 B L_2$ for some $B \in \mathfrak{D}$ \tilde{L}_1 and L_2 have no common slopes $\implies Np(L_2) \subseteq Np(A) \implies \deg(L_2) = d \geq \deg(A) < d$, Then Ψ is injective. \square

Example 9.6. $L = \delta^2 + (\frac{1}{t^2} + \frac{1}{t})\delta + (\frac{1}{t^3} - \frac{2}{t^2})$.

Factorize L , $s = t, \Delta = t\delta$.

We use the identity $\delta^2 = t^{-2}\Delta^2 - t^{-1}\Delta$

$$\begin{aligned} L &= \delta^2 + (t^{-2} + t^{-1})\delta + (t^{-3} + 2t^{-2}) \\ &= t^{-2}\Delta^2 + (t^{-3} + t^{-2} - t^{-1})\Delta + (t^{-3} - 2t^{-2}) \\ &= \Delta^2 + (t^{-1} + 1 - t)\Delta + (t^{-1} - 2) \end{aligned}$$

$$P = \Delta^2 + (t^{-1} + 1 - t)\Delta + (t^{-1} - 2)$$

10 Monodromy and Riemann-Hilbert correspondence

Fix $U \subseteq \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1 = \mathbb{C} \cup \infty, U \subseteq \mathbb{C}$, open connected. Let K be the field of meromorphic function on U , usual derivative. Consider equation on U , i.e.,

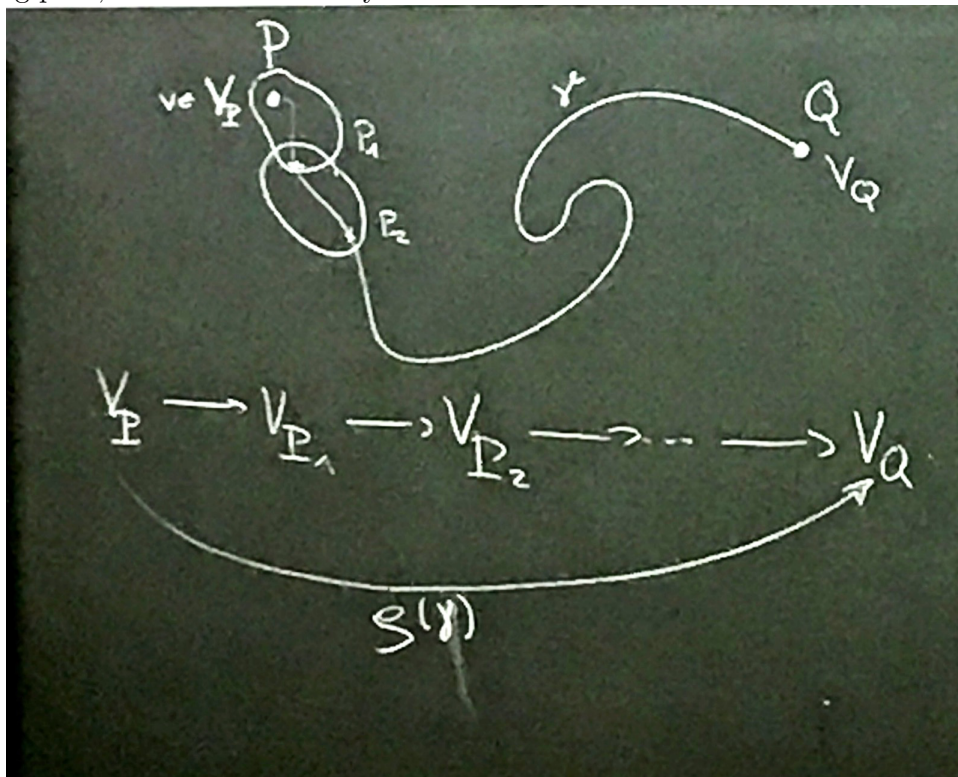
$$u' = Au \quad A \in M_n(K)$$

Say that this equation is regular (nonsingular) at point P , if it admits a full system of solution around P consisting of holomorphic functions.

Take, for further discussion $P = 0 \in U$. Equation is regular at 0 if there exists a fundamental matrix of solutions, entries converging Taylor series. Write V_P for the space of solutions around P .

Question: \exists ? solutions defined on all of U ?

This is not possible in general., c.f. logarithm. But we can extend/continue solutions along path, which is called analytic continuation.



Linear map $\rho(\gamma) : V_P \longrightarrow V_Q$ is called

- Monodromy map
- Parallel transport
- Horizontal comparison

Can check: $\rho(\gamma) : V_P \longrightarrow V_Q$ only depends on homotopy class of γ , and $\rho(\gamma' \cdot \gamma) = \rho(\gamma')\rho(\gamma)$

Can choose $P = Q$, get group homomorphism, aka representation

$$\rho : \pi_1(U, P) \longrightarrow GL_1(V_P) \cong GL_n(\mathbb{C})$$

This is called monodromy representation.

Alternative description: Set $\mathbb{C}(\{0\})$ = field of converging Laurent series (positive radius of convergence). Let $F \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}(\{0\}))$ be a fundamental matrix of solutions. Continue analytically each entry f_{ij} of F along γ and get a new fundamental matrix \tilde{F}

Special case: Suppose U is a small disk connected at $0 \in \mathbb{C}$ with $\{0\}$ removed. $1 \in U$. $\pi_1(U, 1) = \mathbb{Z}$, generated by γ

Given a DE on U (regular at each pt of U) the monodromy rep is determined by $\rho(\gamma) \in GL(V_1)$. This $\rho(\gamma)$ is called the local monodromy operator (acting on the nearby fibre of solutions.)

Example 10.1. $n = 1$, $u' = \frac{1}{2}t^{-1}u$, the general solution is $u = c\sqrt{t}$. Take the fundamental matrix solutions: $F := (\sqrt{t}) = (f)$, $f(1) = 1$. and we continue this fundamental matrix analytically along the path

$$\rho(\gamma)(f) = -f$$

Theorem 10.2. Let $\delta u = Au$ be a differential equation on the punctured disk. ($A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}(0))$, where $\delta = t\partial$). Suppose this equation is regular singular at 0.

Then

- (1) $\delta u = Au$ is equivalent to an equation $\delta u = Cu$ with $C \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$. Can arrange the eigenvalue λ of C to satisfy $0 \leq \text{Re}(\lambda) \leq 1$.
- (2) Local monodromy operations of $\delta u = Au$ and $\delta u = Cu$ are conjugate matrix in appropriate basis is

$$\exp(2\pi i C)$$

- (3) Two regular singular equation $\delta u = Au$ and $\delta u = \tilde{A}u$ are equivalent if and only if their local monodromy operators are conjugate.

Proof. (1): Know form classification of DE over $\mathbb{C}((t))$ that $\delta u = Au$ is equivalent to $\delta u = Cu$ for some $C \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$. $A = B'B^{-1} + BCB^{-1}$, $B \in GL_n(\mathbb{C}((t)))$. We can choose this matrix in the smaller $GL_n(\mathbb{C}(\{t\}))$

(2): Operators are conjugate is clear, because equivalent equations have some solution spaces. A fundamental matrix of solutions of $\delta u = Cu$ is

$$\exp(C \cdot \log(t)) = F(t)$$

$\log(t)$ = principal determination of logarithm around 1. $\log(1) = 0$. Analytic continuation of $F(t)$ around 0 transforms $\exp(C \log(t))$ into $\exp(C(\log(t) + 2\pi i)) = \exp(2\pi i C)F(t)$

(3), For an appropriate choice of basis/fundamental matrices, the monodromy operators of both equations are

$$\exp(2\pi C) = \exp(2\pi \tilde{C})$$

The function

$$t \mapsto B(t) = e^{-2\pi i \tilde{C} \log(t)} \cdot e^{2\pi i C \log(t)}$$

is well defined on the whole punctured disk. And we have $(\delta u = Cu) \sim (\delta u = \tilde{C}u)$ via the base change B . \square

Corollary 10.3. *Let $\delta u = Au$ be regular singular around 0, $A \in M_n(\mathbb{C}(\{t\}))$, fix a fundamental matrix of solutions in a sector containing 1. The differential Galois groups G of the equation is the smallest algebraic subgroup $G \subseteq GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ which contains the image of the monodromy map $\pi_1 : \mathbb{Z} \longrightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$, i.e., it is a Zariski closure of $\text{im}(\rho)$*

Proof. May assume the equation is $\delta u = Cu$ with $C \in M_n(\mathbb{C})$, in Jordan-Hoelder normal form. A Picard-Vessiot extension for $\delta u = Cu$ is the differential ring $\mathbb{C}(\{t\})[t^{\alpha_1}, \dots, t^{\alpha_r}, \log(t)] =: \mathcal{R}$, with δ_i being the eigenvalue of C $t^{\alpha_i \log(t)}$. $\log(t)$ would be absent if C is diagonal.

Elements of \mathcal{R} can be seen as holomorphic functions on a sector containing 1. The monodromy representation can be seen as an automorphism of \mathcal{R} . Given $f \in \mathcal{R}$, analytically continue f along γ , and get a new element $\tilde{f} \in \mathcal{R}$. $\tilde{f} = \rho(\gamma)(f)$

$$\rho(\gamma) : \mathcal{R} \longrightarrow \mathcal{R}$$

is a ring homomorphism, compatible with $\partial/\partial t$. If $\mathbb{C}(\{t\})$, it is a function globally defined on punctured disk U . Hence $\rho(\gamma)(f) = f$. Find $\rho(\gamma) \in G$, and hence the smallest algebraic group containing $\rho(\gamma)$ is a subgroup of G .

Conversely, if $f \in \mathcal{R}$ satisfying $\rho(\gamma)(f) = f$, then by analytic continuation, f extends to a holomorphic function on the punctured disk, and $|f(t)| \leq c \cdot |t|^{-N} \implies f$ meromorphic at 0, $\implies f \in \mathbb{C}(\{t\})$. $\mathcal{R}^G = \mathbb{C}(\{t\}) = \mathcal{R}^{\pi_1} = \mathcal{R}^{\text{smallest alg. gp...}}$ via Galois correspondence \square