

The b -function of a prehomogeneous vector space $(SL(5) \times GL(4), \Lambda_2 \otimes \Lambda_1)$.

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概均質ベクトル空間 $(SL(5) \times GL(4), \Lambda_2 \otimes \Lambda_1)$ の
 b -関数は、尾岡晋三によるデータをもとにして、
矢野環・関口二郎によつて、軌道の局所的構造
が決定され、さらに b -関数の局所的双対性を
示して最終的に global な b -関数が決定された。
以下には、以前に準備したこの最終段階の部分の
原稿をおさめた。今では b -関数の双対性はさらに
一般化されておき、より見通しにより、再稿も可能で
あるが、これはいつか整理して発表する。又、以下の
原稿は b -関数の双対性を前提としている。この部分を
別に発表する予定である。

末尾に holonomy diagram をつけた。これは 1979 年
の尾岡晋三の論文 (Proc. of Japan Acad. 37-40, +1
1979) をもとに用いた。交わりは書きとめるいくつかの補充
されている。(この図は私の手書きである)

Microlocal Structure of the Regular
Prehomogeneous Vector Space Associated with
 $SL(5) \times GL(4)$. II.

By Tamaki Yano and Ikuzo Ozeki

The microlocal structure of the triplet $(SL(5) \times GL(4), \Lambda_2 \otimes \Lambda_1, V(10) \otimes V(4))$ is investigated in [0 1] and [0 2]. The triplet is a reduced irreducible prehomogeneous vector space (abbreviated as PV in the sequel), having 63 orbits. The b-function $b(s)$ of this PV is of degree 40. The second author made a conjecture that

$$\begin{aligned} b(s) &= (s+1)^8 \left\{ (s+\frac{5}{6})(s+\frac{7}{6})(s+\frac{3}{4})(s+\frac{5}{4}) \right\}^4 \left\{ (s+\frac{7}{10})(s+\frac{9}{10})(s+\frac{11}{10})(s+\frac{13}{10}) \right\}^2 \\ &\quad \left\{ (s+\frac{2}{3})(s+\frac{5}{3}) \right\}^4 \\ &= \prod_{k=1}^3 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{4})^4 \prod_{k=1}^4 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{5})^2 \prod_{k=1}^5 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{6})^4 \end{aligned}$$

In this article, we will show that the b-functions of the orbits $S_{6,8}$, $S_{7,7}$ and $S_{12,10}$ are given by

$$\begin{aligned} b_{6,8}(s) &= (s+1) \prod_{k=1}^3 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{4})^2 \prod_{k=1}^4 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{5}) \prod_{k=1}^5 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{6}) , \\ b_{7,7}(s) &= \prod_{k=1}^3 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{4})^2 \prod_{k=1}^4 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{5}) \prod_{k=1}^5 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{6})^2 , \\ b_{12,10}(s) &= (s+1)^2 \prod_{k=1}^3 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{4})^2 \prod_{k=1}^2 (s+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{k}{3})^2 , \end{aligned}$$

and prove the Ozeki's conjecture.

Both $b_{6,8}(s)$, $b_{7,7}(s)$ and $b_{12,10}(s)$ coincide with micro-local b functions on corresponding holonomic varieties of those orbits.

In § 1, we prepare machinery from the microlocal calculus (see [SKKO]) and the locally prehomogeneous spaces (see [Y 3]).

Applying the latter, we get a duality

$$b_{\Lambda}(-s-2) = (-1)^{\deg b_{\Lambda}} b_{\Lambda}(s),$$

for each good holonomic variety Λ of our PV.

In § 2, we calculate $b_{6,8}(s)$ using the machinery in § 1.

In § 3, we calculate $b_{7,7}(s)$ and explain the background of the conjecture.

In § 4, we collect the data of transverse localization, which will be needed in §§ 2-3.

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§ 1. Preliminaries

Let (G, ρ, V) be an irreducible regular PV, and let f be its fundamental relative invariants. Let S be an orbit of (G, ρ, V) . We denote by Λ_S (or T_S^*V) the closure of the conormal bundle of S , and call it the holonomic variety.

We refer the reader [SKK0] for detailed discussion of micro-local calculus. We quote the following Theorem.

Theorem 1.1 ([Theorem 7.5 in SKK0]). Let Λ_0 and Λ_1 be good holonomic varieties whose intersection is of codimension one with the intersection exponent $(m:n)$. Assume that $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{E}f^\alpha$ is a simple holonomic system with support $\Lambda_0 \cup \Lambda_1$. Assume that $m_0 > m_1$ where $\text{ord}_{\Lambda_i} f^\alpha = -m_i \alpha - \mu_i/2$. Then we have

$$b_{\Lambda_0}(s)/b_{\Lambda_1}(s) = \prod_{k=0}^n \left[\frac{1}{n+1} (\text{ord}_{\Lambda_1} f^\alpha - \text{ord}_{\Lambda_0} f^\alpha) \Big|_{\alpha=s} + \frac{m+2k}{2(m+n)} \right]^{\frac{m_0-m_1}{n+1}}$$

where $[a]^b = a(a+1)\dots(a+b-1)$.

Let (\mathcal{G}, U) be a locally prehomogeneous space that is weighted homogeneous and logarithmically free (abbrev. WH LGF LPH). We refer the reader [Y 3] for the micro-local calculus of LPH.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Set } \mathcal{N}(s) &= \mathcal{D}[s] / \mathcal{I}(s), \quad \mathcal{I}(s) = \{P(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s] ; Pf^s = 0\}, \\ \mathcal{N}_\alpha &= \mathcal{D} / \mathcal{I}(\alpha), \quad \mathcal{I}(\alpha) = \{Q \in \mathcal{D} ; Q = P(\alpha), P(s) \in \mathcal{I}(s)\}, \\ \mathcal{H}(s) &= \mathcal{N}(s) / \mathcal{N}(s+1). \end{aligned}$$

We define

$b_{(s)}$ = the minimal polynomial of s in $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{H}(s), \mathcal{E}_{S|U})_p$ $p \in S$,
where $\mathcal{E}_{S|U}$ is the sheaf of delta functions supported on S .

Let S be an orbit at $0 \in U$. Set

$$\mathcal{G}(S) = \{ S' ; S' \text{ is a local orbit with } S \subset \overline{S'} \},$$

$$b_{\langle \Lambda_S \rangle} = \text{l.c.m.} (b_{\Lambda_{S'}}) , \\ S' \in \mathcal{G}(S) \\ S': \text{good} , S' \neq S$$

$$b_{\langle S \rangle} = \text{l.c.m.} (b_{S'}) , \\ S' \in \mathcal{G}(S) \\ S' \neq S$$

$$b_{(S)}^g = \prod_{k=1}^{\text{codim } S} \text{l.c.m.} (b_{(S')}) , \\ S' \in \mathcal{G}(S), \text{codim } S' = k \\ S': \text{good} , S' \neq S$$

$$b_{(S)}^{ng} = \prod_{k=1}^{\text{codim } S} \text{l.c.m.} (b_{(S')}) , \\ S' \in \mathcal{G}(S), \text{codim } S' = k \\ S': \text{not good} , S' \neq S$$

The following theorem is proved in [Y 3].

Theorem 1.2. Let (\mathcal{G}, U) be a WH LGF LPH with finite orbits. Then, the following properties hold.

(1) Let S be a good orbit. Then $b_{\Lambda_S} \mid b_S$.

(2) For all good holonomic variety Λ , we have

$$(1.1) \quad b_{\Lambda}(-s-2) = (-1)^{\deg b_{\Lambda}} b_{\Lambda}(s).$$

(3) Let S be an orbit. Then,

$$(1.2) \quad b_S \mid \text{l.c.m.} (b_{\langle \Lambda_S \rangle} , b_{(S)} b_{(S)}^{\text{ng}}) .$$

If S is good, we have also

$$(1.3) \quad b_S \mid \text{l.c.m.} (b_{\Lambda_S} , b_{\langle \Lambda_S \rangle} , b_{(S)}^{\text{ng}}) .$$

If $\mathcal{O}(S)$ consists of good orbits, we have

$$(1.4) \quad b_S = \text{l.c.m.} (b_{\Lambda_S} , b_{\langle \Lambda_S \rangle}) .$$

$$(4) \quad b_{\langle S \rangle} \mid b_S , \quad b_{(S)} \mid b_S .$$

Theorem 1.3. [Prop. Y3] Let S be a good orbit of LGF LPH.

Then, if $(s+1) \mid b_{(S)}$, we have

$$m_S - \text{codim } S \in 2\mathbb{Z} .$$

Theorem 1.4. Let S be an orbit of $PV (SL(5) \times GL(4), \Lambda_2 \otimes \Lambda_1, V)$.

(1) [Thm 3.4 in 0 2] If Λ_S is G -prehomogeneous, then S is good.

$$(2) [0 1, Prop. in Y 3] \quad \text{ord } \Lambda_S f^\alpha = -m_S \left(\alpha + \frac{1}{2} \right) , \quad m_S \geq 0 .$$

Our main concern is the orbits appearing in the following Figure 1. Each orbit $S_{i,j}^k$ (if $k=0$, k is omitted) corresponds to a vertex encircling $i \begin{smallmatrix} k \\ j \end{smallmatrix}$. See [0 1] for details. Orbits $S_{5,21}$ and $S_{6,14,2}$ are not good. All the others are good orbits.

§ 2. B-functions .

In this section, we will determine micro-local b-functions and b-functions of orbits appearing in the following holonomy diagram (Figure 1, extracted from [0 1]) except $S_{5,21}^1$ and $S_{6,14}^2$ which are not good.

Theorem 2.1. Let S be an good orbit appearing in Figure 1.

The micro-local b-function is given by the following Table 1.

Here, if $b_\Lambda = \prod_{i=1}^m (s + \alpha_i)$, we exhibit $\{ \alpha_i \}_i$. The underlined factor $\underline{\alpha}$ denotes the fact that $b_{(S)} = \prod_{\alpha:\text{underlined}} (s + \alpha)$.

m	orbit	α_i
0	0 40	\emptyset
1	1 30	<u>1</u>
2	2 24	<u>1</u> 1
3	2 21	1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u>
6	3 15	1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u>
4	3 18	1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u>
4	4 20	<u>1</u> 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u>
5	5 16	<u>1</u> 1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u>
8	4 14	<u>1</u> 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u>
9	5 12	<u>1</u> 1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u>
10	4 11	1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>7/10</u> <u>9/10</u> <u>11/10</u> <u>13/10</u>
10	6 14	1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u>
15	5 9	<u>1</u> 1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>7/10</u> <u>9/10</u> <u>11/10</u> <u>13/10</u> <u>2/3</u> <u>4/3</u>
16	6 8	<u>1</u> 1 1 1 <u>5/6</u> <u>7/6</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>3/4</u> <u>5/4</u> <u>7/10</u> <u>9/10</u> <u>11/10</u> <u>13/10</u>

m_S , we have $b_S = b_\Lambda$.

Step 3. $S = S_{4,14}, S_{5,12}$.

First, set $S = S_{4,14}$. Using the transverse localization in § 4, we know that

$$b_{(4,14)} = (s+1)(s+\frac{3}{4})(s+\frac{5}{4}).$$

$$\text{Now set } b' = (s+1)^2(s+\frac{5}{6})(s+\frac{7}{6})(s+\frac{3}{4})^2(s+\frac{5}{4})^2.$$

Owing to Thm 1.2 (1) and (1.2), we get

$$b_\Lambda \mid b_{4,14} \mid (s+1)b'.$$

Therefore, by Thm 1.2 (2) and the fact that $\deg b_\Lambda = 8$, we get $b_\Lambda =$

b' . By Thm 1.2 (1.4), we have $b_{4,14} = b_\Lambda$.

Next, set $S = S_{5,12}$. Since $b_{\Lambda_{5,12}} / b_{\Lambda_{4,14}} = (s+1)$, we get $b_{\Lambda_{5,12}}$. By Thm 1.2 (1.4), $b_{5,12} = b_{\Lambda_{5,12}}$.

Step 4. $S = S_{5,9}$.

We can show directly that the possible α such that

$(s+\alpha) \mid b_{(S)}$ and $\alpha \leq 1$ is, counting multiplicity, $\alpha = \frac{2}{3}, 1$.

$$\text{Set } b' = (s+1)^2(s+5/6)(s+7/6)(s+3/4)^2(s+5/4)^2(s+7/10)(s+9/10) \\ (s+11/10)(s+13/10)(s+2/3)(s+4/3).$$

Then, using Thm 1.2 (1.2) and (4), we see that $b' \mid b_S \mid (s+1)b'$. Since $\deg b' = 14$, $\deg b_\Lambda = 15$ and $b_\Lambda \mid b_S$, we have $b_\Lambda = b_S = (s+1)b'$.

Thus we get b_Λ and by Thm 1.2 (1.4) $b_S = b_\Lambda$.

Step 5. $S = S_{6,8}$.

By Thm 1.1, $b_{\Lambda_{6,8}} = (s+1)b_{\Lambda_{5,9}}$. By Thm 1.2 (1.4), we get $b_S = b_\Lambda$.

Step 6. $S = S_{6,14}, S_{8,11}, S_{12,10}$.

$$\text{Since } b_{\Lambda_{8,11}} / b_{\Lambda_{5,12}} = (s+\frac{5}{6})(s+\frac{7}{6}), \quad b_{\Lambda_{8,11}} / b_{\Lambda_{6,14}} = (s+1),$$

$$\text{and } b_{\Lambda_{12,10}} / b_{\Lambda_{8,11}} = (s+1),$$

we get $b_{\Lambda_{8,11}}$, $b_{\Lambda_{6,14}}$ and $b_{\Lambda_{12,10}}$.

Since the transverse localization along $S_{12,10}$ is isomorphic to a regular irreducible PV $(SL(3) \times GL(2), 2\Lambda_1 \otimes \Lambda_1, V)$ (cf. [0 2]), we have $b_{12,10} = b_{\Lambda_{12,10}}$.

We do not know whether $\Lambda_{5,21} \subset W$ or not. But, we can calculate that $b_{(5,21)} | (s+5/6)(s+7/6)$.

Applying Thm 1.2 (1.3) and (4) on $S_{6,14}$, we get

$b_{S_{6,14}} = (s+1)b_{\Lambda_{6,14}}$. Especially, we also proved that $\Lambda_{5,21} \subset W$ and

$b_{(5,21)} = (s+5/6)(s+7/6)$.

Then, by Thm 1.2 (1) and (1.3) proves $b_{8,11} = b_{\Lambda_{8,11}}$.

Hence the result.

Q.E.D.

Remark 2.3. From the orbits $S_{1,30}$, $S_{2,21}$, $S_{3,15}$, $S_{4,11}$, $S_{5,9}$, we get factors $s + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{k}$, $k = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6$ respectively. The first four orbits give discriminants $d_k(1, 0, x_2, \dots, x_k)$ whereas the last is not.

Remark 2.4. The b-function of $(SL(3) \times GL(2), 2\Lambda_1 \otimes \Lambda_1, V)$ is announced in [KM]. However, they used the 3-Lagrangeans formula, whose proof has not yet published. The above proof does not appeal to the 3-Lagrangeans formula, and hence gives another proof of the b-function of that PV.

§ 3. B-functions of $S_{7,7}$

The orbit $S_{7,7}$ intersects with $S_{6,8}$, $S_{5,9}$, $S_{4,11}$ and $S_{5,12}$ at one place on $\Lambda_{7,7}$ and with $S_{6,14,2}$ at another place.

The former intersection is so complicated and we cannot apply standard method of micro-local calculus. As for the latter, $S_{6,14,2}$ is not a simple holonomic variety.

Assume that $\Lambda_{6,14,2} \subset W$. Using the structure of the isotropy subalgebra at a point of $S_{6,14,2}$, we can see that

$$(3.1) \quad b_{(6,14,2)} \mid b'(s)$$

$$\text{where } b'(s) = (s+1)(s+2/3)(s+4/3)(s+5/6)(s+7/6).$$

We can also see, using the data in 4.5 and applying Thm 1.3,

$$(3.2) \quad b_{(7,7)} = 1.$$

Consider $\mathcal{M}' = b_{5,9}(s)\mathcal{M}(s)$. Then, using the result in §2, we see that $\text{codim Supp}(\mathcal{M}') \geq 6$ near a generic point of $S_{7,7}$. Since $b_{(6,8)} = (s+1)$, $\text{codim Supp}(b'(s)\mathcal{M}') \geq 7$. Then, by (3.2), $b_{7,7} \mid b'b_{5,9}$. Since $b_{\Lambda_{7,7}} \mid b_{7,7}$ and $\deg b_{\Lambda_{7,7}} = 20$, we get $b_{\Lambda_{7,7}} = b_{7,7} = b'b_{5,9}$. Note that we also proved $\Lambda_{6,14,2} \subset W$.

Hence, we proved Thm 2.1 and Thm 2.2 for $S_{7,7}$.

Corollary 3.1. (1) $\Lambda_{5,21}, \Lambda_{6,14,2} \subset W$.

(2) Suppose $b_{5,21}(-s-2) = \pm b_{5,21}(s)$ and $b_{6,14,2}(-s-2) = \pm b_{6,14,2}(s)$.

Then,

$$b_{5,21} = (s+1)^2 (s+3/4)(s+5/4) \{(s+5/6)(s+7/6)\}^2,$$

$$b_{6,14,2} = (s+1)^{3+a} (s+2/3)(s+4/3) \{(s+3/4)(s+5/4)(s+5/6)(s+7/6)\}^2,$$

where $a=0$ or 1 .

Proof. (1) has already proved. Using Thm 1.2 (1.3),

$$b_{5,21} = (s+1)^2 (s+3/4)(s+5/4) \{(s+5/6)(s+7/6)\}^{1+b},$$

where $b = 0$ or 1 . Suppose $b=0$. Then, if we set

$$b' = (s+1)^3 \{(s+3/4)(s+5/4)\}^2 (s+5/6)(s+7/6),$$

we see that $\text{codim Supp}(b'K(s)) \geq 6$ at a generic point of $S_{6,14}$. Since $b_{(6,14)}=1$, we have $b_{6,14} | b'$, which is a contradiction because $\deg b'=9 < 11=\deg b_{6,14}$. The proof for $b_{6,14,2}$ is similar. Q.E.D.

Quite generally, when (G, ρ, V) is a reduced irreducible regular PV other than ours, for any good Lagrangean Λ and its dual Λ^V , we have

$$(3.3) \quad b_{\Lambda^V}(-s - \frac{\dim V}{\deg f} - 1) = \pm b(s)/b_{\Lambda}(s).$$

This global duality is proved in [Y 3] using Kashiwara's lemma.

Then, combining with Thm 1.2 (2), we have

$$(3.4) \quad b(s) = \{b_{\Lambda_{7,7}}(s)\}^2.$$

Therefore, the following Ozeki's conjecture is proved.

$$(3.5) \quad b(s) = (s+1)^8 \{(s+3/4)(s+5/4)\}^4 \{(s+5/6)(s+7/6)\}^4 \\ \left\{ \prod_{k=0}^3 \left(s + \frac{7+2k}{10} \right) \right\}^2 \{(s+2/3)(s+4/3)\}^4.$$

There is another approach to prove (3.5). We quote the recent results of Professors K.Kawanaka and A.Gyoja.

Proposition 3.2. (S.Kawanaka)

- (1) $(s+1)^8$ divides $b(s)$ but $(s+1)^9$ does not.
- (2) $(s+\frac{1}{2})$ or $(s+\frac{3}{2})$ dose not divide $b(s)$.

Proposition 3.3. (A.Gyoja)

Set $b^{\text{exp}}(t) = \prod_{i=1}^{40} (t - \exp(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\alpha_i))$, for $b(s) = \prod_{i=1}^{40} (s+\alpha_i)$.

- (1) $b^{\text{exp}}(t)$ is a product of cyclotomic polynomials.

(2) If we denote by f_n the n -th cyclotomic polynomial,

$$b^{\exp}(t) \mid f_1^8 f_2^8 f_3^4 f_4^4 f_5^2 f_6^4 f_7^2 f_8^2 f_9^2 f_{10}^2 f_{12}^2 f_{14} f_{15} f_{18} f_{20} f_{24} f_{30}.$$

Suppose that we get an estimate of the following form.

$$(3.6) \quad b(s) \mid (s+1)^{a_1} \{(s+3/4)(s+5/4)\}^{a_4} \{(s+5/6)(s+7/6)\}^{a_6} \\ \left\{ \prod_{k=0}^3 \left(s + \frac{7+2k}{10} \right) \right\}^{a_{10}} \{(s+2/3)(s+4/3)\}^{a_3},$$

where a_1, \dots, a_{10} are non-negative integers.

Then, Prop.3.3 (1)(2) and (3.6) prove (3.5), because (3.6) leads

$$(3.7) \quad b^{\exp}(t) \mid f_1^{a_1} f_3^{a_3} f_4^{a_4} f_6^{a_6} f_{10}^{a_{10}},$$

and counting degree's, we must have $a_1=8$, $a_3=4$, $a_4=4$, $a_6=4$, $a_{10}=2$.

Using a result in [Y 3] and Prop.3.3 (1) we can show that the factor of $b^{\exp}(t)$ derived from good orbits is at most

$$f_1^{13} f_3^2 f_4^2 f_6^2 f_{10}.$$

Therefore, we must study non good orbits.

The related topics will be discussed in the forthcoming article.

Note: We get an estimate (3.6) with $a_1=20$, $a_3=4$, $a_4=5$, $a_6=6$, $a_{10}=2$.

§ 4. Transverse localizations

In this section, we list up transverse localizations needed in § 2. For that of $S_{4,11}$ the reader should refer [Y 1] or [O 2].

In the following paragraphs, v_0 denotes a point of the orbit, $p(x)$ a transverse direction and $L(x)$ denotes the coefficients of a basis of \mathcal{H} of the transverse localization (\mathcal{H}, H) along S at v_0 .
 $\sigma(f^\alpha)$: the principal symbol of f^α on $T_{\{v_0\}}^* H$.

$v_{12,10}$: a point of $S_{12,10}$, $v_{12,10} = 236 - 137 + 128 + 459$.

4.1. $S_{6,8}$

$v_0 = 256 - 346 + 157 - 148 + 238 - 129$.

basis of $T_{v_0}^* V$: 247, 359, 459, 259 + 349 - 458,

457 - 249, 239 + 149 - $\frac{1}{2}(348 + 258 - 456 + 3 \langle 357 \rangle)$.

$p(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x_2 \langle 239 \rangle + x_3 \langle 249 \rangle - \frac{4}{3}x_4 \langle 259 \rangle + \frac{4}{3}x_5 \langle 359 \rangle + 8x_6 \langle 459 \rangle - x_0 \langle 247 \rangle$

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 & 0 & 3x_3 & 4x_4 & 5x_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 3x_3 & x_3 & x_0(4x_4 - \frac{4}{3}x_2^2) & \frac{40}{3}x_0x_5 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3 & 16x_6 & -\frac{16}{9}x_2x_4 & 0 \\ 4x_4 & 0 & 5x_0x_5 - x_2x_3 & 36x_6 - \frac{4}{3}x_2x_4 & -2x_2x_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 5x_5 & -x_5 & 6x_6 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_4 & -2x_2x_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 6x_6 & 0 & -\frac{1}{3}x_2x_5 & \frac{4}{9}x_4^2 - \frac{4}{3}x_3x_5 + \frac{8}{3}x_2x_6 & -\frac{1}{9}x_4x_5 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2x_0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} & 6x_6 \\ & -\frac{8}{9}x_0x_2x_5 + \frac{1}{9}x_3x_4 \\ & \frac{4}{9}x_4^2 - \frac{4}{3}x_3x_5 + \frac{8}{3}x_2x_6 \\ & -\frac{1}{9}x_4x_5 \\ & \frac{2}{27}(-5x_0x_5^2 + 12x_4x_6 + 4x_2^2x_6 \\ & + \frac{1}{3}x_2x_4^2 - x_2x_3x_5) \\ & 0 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$${}^t(x_0, x_1, x_{11}, x_{20}, x_{3-1}, x_{40}) = {}^tL(x) {}^t(\partial_2, \partial_3, \partial_4, \partial_5, \partial_6, \partial_0).$$

	X_0	$X_{\cdot 0}$	X_{11}	X_{20}	X_{3-1}	X_{40}
$X(\log f)$	30	2	0	$-\frac{4}{3}x_2$	0	$2x_4 + \frac{8}{27}x_2^2$
$\text{div}^{(x)}X$	20	2	0	$-\frac{4}{3}x_2$	0	$\frac{16}{9}x_4 + \frac{8}{27}x_2^2$
$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{G}}^B \text{ ad } X$	10	0	0	0	0	$\frac{2}{9}x_4$

$$\begin{aligned}
[X_{0\cdot}, X_{ij}] &= iX_{ij}, \quad [X_{\cdot 0}, X_{ij}] = jX_{ij}, \\
[X_{11}, X_{20}] &= -4x_0X_{3-1} - \frac{2}{3}x_2X_{11} - x_3X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X_{11}, X_{3-1}] &= -3X_{40} + \frac{1}{3}x_2X_{20} - \frac{1}{2}x_3X_{11} + \frac{1}{3}x_4X_{\cdot 0} + (x_4 - \frac{1}{3}x_2^2)X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X_{11}, X_{40}] &= \frac{1}{6}x_3X_{20} - \frac{1}{3}x_4X_{11} + \frac{1}{3}x_5x_0X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X_{20}, X_{3-1}] &= -\frac{2}{3}x_2X_{3-1} + \frac{2}{3}x_5X_{\cdot 0} + \frac{40}{3}x_5X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X_{20}, X_{40}] &= \frac{2}{9}x_4X_{20} - \frac{8}{9}x_5X_{11} + \frac{8}{3}x_6X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X_{3-1}, X_{40}] &= -\frac{1}{9}x_4X_{3-1} + \frac{1}{9}x_5X_{20} - \frac{8}{9}x_2x_5X_{\cdot 0}.
\end{aligned}$$

Set $X'_3 = x_0X_{3-1} + \frac{1}{2}x_3X_{\cdot 0}$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned}
[X_{0\cdot}, X'_3] &= 3X'_3, \\
[X_{11}, X_{20}] &= -4x_0X'_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_2X_{11}, \\
[X_{11}, X'_3] &= x_0\{-3X_{40} + \frac{1}{3}x_2X_{20}\} - \frac{1}{2}x_3X_{11} + \frac{1}{3}x_0x_4X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X_{20}, X'_3] &= -\frac{2}{3}x_2X'_3 + \frac{2}{3}x_0x_5X_{\cdot 0}, \\
[X'_3, X_{40}] &= -\frac{1}{9}x_4X'_3 + \frac{1}{9}x_0x_5X_{20}.
\end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = \xi_0^{-\alpha-1} \xi_2^{-15\alpha-10} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx}.$$

$D_2^5 \delta$ is an eigenfunction belonging to an eigenvalue -1 .

$$b(6, 8) = s + 1.$$

4.2. $S_{5,9}$

$$v_0 = 256 - 346 + 157 - 247 - 148 + 238 - 129 .$$

$$\text{basis of } T_{v_0}^* V : 359, 459, 259 + 349 - 458,$$

$$159 + 249 - 457 - 2\langle 358 \rangle, 239 + 149 - \frac{1}{2}(348+258-456+3\langle 357 \rangle).$$

$$p(x) = -\frac{2}{3}x_2\langle 239 \rangle + x_3\langle 249 \rangle - \frac{4}{3}x_4\langle 259 \rangle + \frac{4}{3}x_5\langle 359 \rangle + 8x_6\langle 459 \rangle$$

The localization is given by setting $x_0=1$ in 4.1.

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 & 3x_3 & 4x_4 & 5x_5 & 6x_6 \\ 3x_3 & 4x_4 - \frac{4}{3}x_2^2 & \frac{40}{3}x_5 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3 & 16x_6 + \frac{1}{2}x_3^2 - \frac{16}{9}x_2x_4 & -\frac{8}{9}x_2x_5 + \frac{1}{9}x_3x_4 \\ 4x_4 & 5x_5 - x_2x_3 & 36x_6 - \frac{4}{3}x_2x_4 & -2x_2x_5 & \frac{4}{9}x_4^2 - \frac{4}{3}x_3x_5 + \frac{8}{3}x_2x_6 \\ 5x_5 & 6x_6 - \frac{2}{3}x_2x_3 & -2x_2x_5 & -\frac{1}{2}x_3x_5 & -\frac{1}{9}x_4x_5 \\ 6x_6 & -\frac{1}{3}x_2x_5 & \frac{4}{9}x_4^2 - \frac{4}{3}x_3x_5 + \frac{8}{3}x_2x_6 & -\frac{1}{9}x_4x_5 & \frac{2}{27}(-5x_5^2 + 12x_4x_6 + 4x_2^2x_6 \\ & & & & + \frac{1}{3}x_2x_4^2 - x_2x_3x_5) \end{pmatrix}$$

$${}^t(X_0, X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4) = {}^tL(x) {}^t(\partial_2, \partial_3, \partial_4, \partial_5, \partial_6),$$

	X_0	X_1	X_2	X_3	X_4
$X(\log f)$	30	0	$-\frac{4}{3}x_2$	x_3	$2x_4 + \frac{8}{27}x_2^2$
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	20	0	$-\frac{4}{3}x_2$	$\frac{1}{2}x_3$	$\frac{16}{9}x_4 + \frac{8}{27}x_2^2$
$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{G}}^B \text{ ad } X$	10	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}x_3$	$\frac{2}{9}x_4$

where $f = \det L(x)$.

$$[X_0, X_k] = kX_k, \quad k=0,1,\dots,4,$$

$$[X_1, X_2] = -4X_3 - \frac{2}{3}x_2X_1,$$

$$[X_1, X_3] = -3X_4 + \frac{1}{3}x_2X_2 - \frac{1}{2}x_3X_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_4X_0,$$

$$[X_1, X_4] = \frac{1}{6}x_3X_2 - \frac{1}{3}x_4X_1 + \frac{1}{3}x_5X_0,$$

$$[X_2, X_3] = -\frac{2}{3}x_2X_3 + \frac{2}{3}x_5X_0,$$

$$[X_2, X_4] = \frac{2}{9}x_4X_2 - \frac{8}{9}x_5X_1 + \frac{8}{3}x_6X_0,$$

$$[X_3, X_4] = -\frac{1}{9}x_4X_3 + \frac{1}{9}x_5X_2.$$

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = \xi_2^{-15\alpha-10} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx} .$$

$$b_{(3,15)} = (s+1)(s+\frac{2}{3})(s+\frac{4}{3}).$$

4.3. $S_{4,14}$

$$v_0 = v_{12,10} + 146 + 257 .$$

$$\text{basis of } T_{v_0}^* V : 347 + 248, 348, 358, 356 + 158$$

$$p(x) = x_0 \langle 347 \rangle + \langle 248 \rangle + x_2 \langle 348 \rangle + x_4 \langle 358 \rangle + x_3 \langle 356 \rangle + \langle 158 \rangle .$$

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 3x_0 & 0 & x_2 \\ 2x_2 & 4x_2 & 6x_0^2 x_3 & 4x_0 x_4 \\ 4x_4 & 2x_4 & 4x_2 x_3 & 6x_0 x_3^2 \\ 3x_3 & 0 & x_4 & 0 \end{pmatrix} ,$$

$${}^t(X_{0.}, X_{.0}, X_{12}, X_{21}) = {}^t L(x) {}^t(D_0, D_2, D_4, D_3) .$$

	$X_{0.}$	$X_{.0}$	X_{12}	X_{21}
$X(\log f)$	12	12	0	0
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	9	9	0	0
$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{Q}}^B \text{ad } X$	3	3	0	0

where $f = \det L(x)$.

$$[X_{0.}, X_{12}] = X_{12}, [X_{0.}, X_{21}] = 2X_{21},$$

$$[X_{.0}, X_{21}] = X_{21}, [X_{.0}, X_{12}] = 2X_{12},$$

$$[X_{12}, X_{21}] = 2x_0 x_3 (X_{0.} - X_{.0}).$$

The $f(x)$ is the discriminant $d_3(x_0^2, x_2, x_4, x_3^2)$ of the binary cubic form $x_0^2 u^3 + x_2 u^2 v + x_4 uv^2 + x_3^2 v^3$.

$$f(x) = 12(x_2^2 x_4^2 - 4x_0^2 x_4^3 - 4x_2^3 x_3^2 + 18x_0^2 x_2 x_3^2 x_4 - 27x_0^4 x_3^4) .$$

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = (\xi_0 \xi_3)^{-4\alpha - 3} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx} .$$

We can see directly that

$$b_{(4,14)} = (s+1)(s+\frac{3}{4})(s+\frac{5}{4}).$$

Here, eigenvectors δ , $D_0 D_3 \delta$, $(D_0^2 D_3^2 - 24D_2 D_4) \delta$ belong to eigenvalues $-3/4$, -1 , $-5/4$, respectively.

4.4. $S_{3,15}$

Under the situation in $S_{4,14}$, set $x_0 = 1$. Then, we get a localization along $S_{3,15}$.

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_2 & 3x_3 & 4x_4 \\ 3x_3 & \frac{1}{2}x_4 & 2x_2 x_3 \\ 4x_4 & 2x_2 x_3 & 6x_3^2 + 2x_2 x_4 \end{pmatrix} .$$

$${}^t(X_0, X_1, X_2) = {}^t L(x) {}^t(D_2, D_3, D_4).$$

	X_0	X_1	X_2
$X(\log f)$	12	0	$4x_2$
$\operatorname{div}^{(x)} X$	9	0	$4x_2$
$\operatorname{Tr}_{\mathcal{G}}^B \operatorname{ad} X$	3	0	0

$$\text{where } f = \det L(x) = 2(-4x_4^3 + x_2^2 x_4^2 + 8x_2 x_3^2 x_4 - 27x_3^4 - 4x_2^3 x_3^2) .$$

$$[X_0, X_k] = kX_k, \quad [X_1, X_2] = x_3 X_0 .$$

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = \xi_2^{-6\alpha - 9/2} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx} .$$

$f(x) = d_3(1, x_2, x_4, x_3^2)$ is the discriminant of type D_3 , hence

isomorphic to that of type A_3 . This polynomial was treated in [YS I, §6], and we proved the following.

$$b_{(3,15)} = (s + \frac{3}{4})(s + \frac{5}{4}),$$

$$b_{3,15} = (s+1)(s + \frac{5}{6})(s + \frac{7}{6})b_{(3,15)}.$$

4.5. $S_{7,7}$

The transverse localization is determined by J. Sekiguchi and the second author.

$$v_0 = 356 + 137 + 128 + 458 + 149 + 239$$

Basis of $T_{v_0}^* V$: 246, 247, 257, 157-259, 256-127+457,

236-248+347-146, 2<456>-2<126>-147+237-249.

$$p(x) = x_{20} \langle 157 \rangle + x_{11} \langle 237 \rangle + x_{22} \langle 247 \rangle + x_{31} \langle 257 \rangle + x_{01} \langle 347 \rangle + x_{21} \langle 457 \rangle + x_{12} \langle 246 \rangle.$$

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2x_{20} & 0 & x_{21} + x_{20}x_{01} & x_{31} - x_{20}x_{11} \\ x_{01} & 0 & x_{11}/2 & 0 & -3x_{12} \\ x_{11} & x_{11} & 3x_{21} + \frac{5}{2}x_{20}x_{01} & 5x_{12} & -2x_{22} \\ x_{21} & 2x_{21} & \frac{5}{2}x_{31} - 3x_{20}x_{11} & 2x_{22} & 5x_{12}x_{20} \\ x_{31} & 3x_{31} & \frac{1}{2}x_{20}x_{21} & 3x_{12}x_{20} & 0 \\ 2x_{12} & x_{12} & x_{22} & -2x_{12}x_{01} & 2x_{12}x_{11} \\ 2x_{22} & 2x_{22} & -2x_{31}x_{01} - x_{12}x_{20} & -3x_{12}x_{11} & 3x_{12}x_{21} + x_{11}x_{22} \\ & & -2x_{11}x_{21} & -3x_{01}x_{22} & \\ & -x_{31} + x_{20}x_{11} & & 2x_{20}x_{21} & \\ & -2x_{12} - \frac{1}{2}x_{11}x_{01} & & -2x_{22} - \frac{1}{2}x_{11}^2 - 2x_{01}x_{21} & \\ & -2x_{22} - \frac{1}{2}x_{01}x_{21} & & \frac{3}{2}x_{31}x_{01} + 7x_{12}x_{20} & \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 2x_{12}x_{20} + x_{11}x_{21} + \frac{1}{2}x_{31}x_{01} & 4x_{20}x_{22} + \frac{1}{2}x_{11}x_{31} \\
 \frac{1}{2}x_{21}^2 - 2x_{22}x_{20} & \frac{1}{2}x_{31}x_{21} + 5x_{12}x_{20}^2 \\
 x_{12}x_{11} & 0 \\
 x_{11}x_{22} + \frac{5}{2}x_{12}x_{21} + \frac{1}{2}x_{12}x_{20}x_{01} & \frac{5}{2}x_{12}x_{31} - \frac{11}{2}x_{12}x_{20}x_{11}
 \end{array}$$

$${}^t(X_{.0}, X_{0.}, X_{10}, X_{01}, X_{11}^{(1)}, X_{11}^{(2)}, X_{21}) = {}^tL(x) {}^t(D_{20}, \dots, D_{22}).$$

	$X_{.0}$	$X_{0.}$	X_{10}	X_{01}	$X_{11}^{(1)}$	$X_{11}^{(2)}$	X_{21}
$X(\log f)$	12	16	0	$-2x_{01}$	$2x_{11}$	$4x_{11}$	$-2x_{21}$
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	8	11	0	$-4x_{01}$	$2x_{11}$	$\frac{7}{2}x_{11}$	$\frac{1}{2}x_{21}$
$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{G}}^B \text{ad } X$	4	5	0	$0 \ 2x_{01}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}x_{11}$	$-\frac{5}{2}x_{21}$

where $f = \det L(x)$. We omit the commutation relations.

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = \xi_{20}^{-8\alpha - \frac{11}{2}} \xi_{01}^{-12\alpha - 8} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx}.$$

Using $X_{.0}, X_{0.}, X_{10}$ and $\sigma(f^\alpha)$, we get $b_{(7,7)} = 1$.

Using $L(x)$, we see that $\text{rank } L(x) = 1$ if and only if $x = (c, 0, \dots, 0)$ or $(0, c, 0, \dots, 0)$, $c \neq 0$, which correspond to $S_{6,14,2}$ and $S_{6,8}$.

4.6. $S_{5,21}$

$$v_0 = v_{12,10} + 346 + 148 + 247$$

basis of $T_{v_0}^* V$: 156, 256+157, 356+158-257, 357+258, 358

$$p(x) = x_0 \langle 156 \rangle - \frac{1}{2}x_1 \langle 256 \rangle - x_2 (\langle 356 \rangle + \langle 158 \rangle) + x_3 (\langle 357 \rangle + \langle 258 \rangle) + 4x_4 \langle 358 \rangle$$

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 4x_0 & x_1 & 0 & 0 \\ x_1 & 3x_1 & 2x_2 & 4x_0 & \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2 - 3x_0x_3 \\ 2x_2 & 2x_2 & 3x_3 & 3x_1 & x_2 - 4x_0x_4 - 2x_1x_3 \\ 3x_3 & x_3 & 4x_4 & 2x_2 & \frac{1}{2}x_2x_3 - 3x_1x_4 \\ 4x_4 & 0 & 0 & x_3 & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$t_{(X_0^{(1)}, X_0^{(2)}, X_{1-1}, X_{-1\ 1}, X_{22})} = t_{L(x)} t_{(D_0, \dots, D_4)}.$$

	$X_0^{(1)}$	$X_0^{(2)}$	X_{1-1}	$X_{-1\ 1}$	X_{22}
$X(\log f)$	12	12	0	0	$4x_2$
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	10	10	0	0	$3x_2$
$\text{Tr}_{\mathcal{G}}^B \text{ad } X$	2	2	0	0	x_2

$$[X_0^{(1)}, X_{ij}] = iX_{ij}, \quad [X_0^{(2)}, X_{ij}] = jX_{ij},$$

$$[X_{1-1}, X_{-11}] = X_0^{(1)} - X_0^{(2)},$$

$$[X_{1-1}, X_{22}] = \frac{1}{4}x_3X_0^{(1)} + \frac{3}{4}x_3X_0^{(2)} - \frac{1}{2}x_2X_{1-1} - x_4X_{-11},$$

$$[X_{-11}, X_{22}] = \frac{3}{4}x_3X_0^{(1)} + \frac{1}{4}x_3X_0^{(2)} - x_0X_{1-1} - \frac{1}{2}x_2X_{-11}.$$

$$b_{(5,21)} \mid (s+5/6)(s+7/6).$$

4.7. $S_{5,12}$

$$v_0 = v_{12,10} + 146 + 256 + 157$$

basis of $T_{v_0}^* V$: 346+148-357-258, 247, 347+248, 348, 358

$$p(x) = x_{20} \langle 247 \rangle + x_{01} (\langle 346 \rangle + \langle 148 \rangle) + x_{11} (\langle 347 \rangle + \langle 248 \rangle) + x_{02} \langle 348 \rangle - x_{-12} \langle 358 \rangle.$$

$$L(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{20} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2x_{11} \\ 0 & x_{01} & 3x_{11} & x_{02} - x_{01}^2 & x_{-12} \\ x_{11} & x_{11} & 3x_{20}x_{01} & x_{20}x_{-12} & x_{02} \\ 0 & 2x_{02} & 8x_{01}x_{11} + 2x_{20}x_{-12} & 3x_{11}x_{-12} & 3x_{01}x_{-12} \\ -x_{-12} & 2x_{-12} & 2x_{02} & x_{01}x_{-12} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$t_{(X_0^{(1)}, X_0^{(2)}, X_{10}, X_{01}, X_{-11})} = t_{L(x)} t_{(D_{20}, \dots, D_{-12})}.$$

	$X_0^{(1)}$	$X_0^{(2)}$	X_{10}	X_{01}	X_{-11}
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$X(\log f)$	2	8	0	$-2x_{01}$	0
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	2	6	0	$-x_{01}$	0
$\text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{g}}^B \text{ ad } X$	0	2	0	$-x_{01}$	0

$$\begin{aligned}
 [X_0^{(1)}, X_{ij}] &= iX_{ij}, \quad [X_0^{(2)}, X_{ij}] = jX_{ij}, \\
 [X_{10}, X_{01}] &= x_{11}(X_0^{(1)} - X_0^{(2)}) + x_{01}X_{10} - x_{20}X_{-11}, \\
 [X_{10}, X_{-11}] &= 3x_{01}X_0^{(1)} - x_{01}X_0^{(2)} - X_{01}, \\
 [X_{01}, X_{-11}] &= x_{-12}X_0^{(1)}.
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = \xi_{20}^{-\alpha-1} \xi_{01}^{-8\alpha-6} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx}.$$

$$b_{(5,12)} = 1.$$

4.7. $S_{6,14,0}$, $S_{6,14,2}$

$S_{6,14,0}$

linear part of the transverse localization

$$L'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{222} & 2x_{222} & 2x_{222} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ x_{131} & 3x_{131} & x_{131} & -2x_{222} & 0 & 0 \\ x_{113} & x_{113} & 3x_{113} & 0 & -2x_{222} & 0 \\ 2x_{200} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x_{222} \\ 0 & 4x_{040} & 0 & x_{131} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 4x_{004} & 0 & x_{113} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$${}^t(X_0^{(1)}, X_0^{(2)}, X_0^{(3)}, X_{1-11}, X_{11-1}, X_{022}) = {}^t L'(x) {}^t(D_{222}, \dots, D_{004}).$$

$X(\log f)$	8	12	12
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	6	10	10
$\text{Tr}_{\mathfrak{g}}^B \text{ ad } X$	2	2	2

$$\sigma(f^\alpha) = \xi_{200}^{-4\alpha-3} (\xi_{040} \xi_{004})^{-3\alpha} - \frac{5}{2} \sqrt{d\xi} / \sqrt{dx}.$$

$S_{6,14,2}$

Linear part of the transverse localization

$$L'(x) = \begin{pmatrix} 2x_{20} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2x_{02} & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 3x_{3-2} & -2x_{3-2} & x_{20} & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -2x_{-23} & 3x_{-23} & 0 & x_{02} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & x_{01} & 0 & -3x_{20} & 0 & x_{02} \\ x_{10} & 0 & 3x_{02} & 0 & x_{20} & 0 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$t_{(X_0^{(1)}, X_0^{(2)}, X_{-12}, X_{2-1}, X_{10}, X_{01})} = t_{L'(x)} t_{(D_{20}, \dots, D_{10})}.$$

$X(\log f)$	6	6
$\text{div}^{(x)} X$	4	4
$\text{Tr}_g^B \text{ ad } X$	2	2

