Delicate Determinant of the matrix of
Differential operators

京都大學 數研 矢野 環

Yearning for Mr. Kawai's voise

§. 0 Introduction

I cannot, for my soul, remember precisely when, I first considered "determinant" cas non-commutatif. It was perhaps, towards October 1970, immediately after consolidating the foundation of "non-commutative Euclidean rings", that I vaguely defined the "determinant". That definition, however, was abandoned, since it seemed strange and was unnecessary for me at that time. Long time had since elapsed, and Prof. Sato presented the definition of "determinant of matrices of pseudo-differntial operators of finite order". It coincides with my former definition, but more elegantly formulated. In the following, I explain about it, and check the diversity against the "uncouth" definitions. Unfortunately, we must say that the first who defined the "det" for matrices over a skew-field is, J. Dieudonne (cf.Artin [] pour details).

In §1 we define "the determinant w.r.t. λ " axiomatically, and derive some properties. Our axioms are quite different from those of J.Dieudonne, but actually "det" coincides with

ours. In §2, we define the det. for $\mathcal{D}_{,}^{f} \mathcal{D}_{[t]}^{f}(\mathcal{D}_{,}^{f} \mathcal{D}_{[t]}^{f})$. And the superiority of "our det." over "uncouth det." is made clear. In §3, we give some applications, especially for Cauchy-Kowalevskaja system, and refer to the canonical form of matrices over $\mathcal{D}_{,}^{f} \mathcal{D}_{,}^{f}$. Conjectures are listed.

I want to thank M. Sato for definition of det., and M. Yamaguchi who informed me the work of S. Mizohata.

$$R: aring with 1. R* = R-101$$

1) Axioms.

$$\lambda: R \to C$$
 unitary multiplicative map.
given $\lambda(r, r_2) = \lambda(r, 1)\lambda(r_2)$, $\lambda(1) = 1$, $\lambda(0) = 0$, $\xi = \lambda(-1)$

A1.
$$\lambda_1 = \lambda$$
, $\lambda_n : M_n(R) \rightarrow \overline{C}$

A 2.
$$\lambda_n(AB) = \lambda_n(A) \lambda_n(B)$$

A3.
$$\lambda_n \begin{pmatrix} A & 0 \\ 0 & B \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_{n_1}(A) \lambda_{n_2}(B)$$
 $n = n_1 + n_2$

Def. 1. If $\lambda_2, \lambda_3, \cdots$ exist, $\det_{\lambda} = \{\lambda_{\nu}\}_{\nu=1,2,\cdots}$ is called "determinant w.r.t. λ ".

Remark $\lambda_n(I_n) = 1$ by A_1, A_2

If R has no zero divisor, λ is induced by $\lambda|_{R^*}: R^* \to C$, as is easily seen.

Theorem 1. The axioms are categorical if R can be embedded in a (sken) field. And for such R, all exists.

Cor. 1. Theorem also holds for R[t], where R is as in it.

In fact, if k is a sfield, k(t) is so called (?)

"generalized Exclidear ring" and so," common

multiple condition" holds. Hence the cort.

The groof of theorem is tections and somniferous, so me omit it. I'm cortain that Prof. Sato said that theorem I holded for general R. The axions being categorical,

Cor. 2. When R=K is a sfield, J. Diendonné's det coincides with ours.

2) Construction of deta for R=K (sfield). The universal selection for I should be the abelianizer $K^{\times} \longrightarrow K^{\times}_{[K^{\times}, K^{\times}]}$, $\lambda(0) = 0$. M=2. $M_n(K) \ni A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ A_n \end{pmatrix}$ If A is singular, A at $A \ni 0$. It not, $A:=(a_{i1}, B_i)$ $\exists X_{\nu} \in K$, $\sum X_{\nu} A_{\nu} = (1, 0, --, 0)$ Choose any $\chi_i^* \neq 0$, $C_i = \begin{pmatrix} B_i \\ B_{i-1} \\ B_{i+1} \end{pmatrix} \in M_{n-1}(K)$ then by definition, dut $A = \varepsilon^{i+1} \lambda(\chi_i^{-1}) dut C_i$ This is indep of the choice of Xi #0 $\lambda_{2}\begin{pmatrix} \alpha & \beta \\ \lambda & \delta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{cases} \lambda & (\lambda \alpha \delta^{-1} \delta - \delta \beta) \\ \lambda & (\alpha \delta) \end{cases}$ 8 + 0 r=0. If $\beta \neq 0$ also, $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha \beta \\ \gamma \delta \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \beta & \lambda \\ \beta & \lambda \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \delta & \lambda \\ \beta & \lambda \end{pmatrix}$ yields det $\begin{pmatrix} \delta \\ \beta \\ \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \lambda (\beta \delta \beta^{-1} \alpha - \beta \delta)$ by the definition, and two expressions can change one another. $\lambda (8d8^{-1}8 - 4\beta) = \lambda(8)\lambda(d)\lambda(8^{-1}8\beta^{-1} - 4^{-1})\lambda(\beta)$ $= \lambda(\rho)\lambda(\delta\rho^{-1}-\gamma\alpha^{-1})\lambda(\omega)$ $= \lambda (\beta \delta \beta^{-1} \alpha - \beta \delta)$ A: ron vector Aj: culum vector $A = \begin{pmatrix} A_1 \\ \dot{A}_2 \end{pmatrix} = (\alpha_1, -, \alpha_4)$ Prop 1. $\det \begin{pmatrix} A_{i+\mu}A_{j} \\ A_{i} \end{pmatrix} = \det (A_{i}, a_{i} + a_{j}\mu, a_{i}) = \det A$

Prop 2. det
$$\begin{pmatrix} Aox_{(1)} \\ Aox_{(1)} \end{pmatrix} = det (a_{ox_{(1)}}, a_{ox_{(1)}}) = 2^{|\sigma|} det A$$

$$|\sigma| = \frac{1}{2} (1 - aign \sigma)$$

Prop 3. det
$$\begin{pmatrix} A & C \\ O & B \end{pmatrix}$$
 = act $\begin{pmatrix} A & O \\ C' & B \end{pmatrix}$ = act A det B.

In general, A and the are completely different in its nature. It may happen set
$$A \neq 0$$
 and set $A = 0$.

When $R = K$. Ax. 3 can be weakened as

$$Ax.3'$$
 $\lambda_{mri}\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & -0 \\ 0 & A \end{pmatrix} = \lambda_n(A)$.

$$K = (R^*)^{-1}R = R(R^*)^{-1}$$
 is a field of quotient of R .

Prop 5.
$$\tilde{\lambda}_n(M_n(R)) \subset \overline{C}$$
. (No+ yet! 3/1)

$$C' = \lambda(R^*)$$
 Q(C') is an group including C'.

§.2. " Let" for Df, Pt, Df(t), Pt(t).

1) R= Df.

Leray流のdはとっちがいるAx1~3を24は、 そのcategoliechussより、Leray旅では 4x2が 2たよれない時亡の末3ことがわかる。その一致について のパンため、Leray流の走事を行ぎするめ、

一方針かりは思でいた。detxpgndenをess-orderP (essential order)と書く、ess-order N なり L=0とかてしまうでは2000。

Theorem out-order P = ess-order P $\Leftrightarrow L(x, \xi) = det_{\lambda} P$.

out-oden Paless-orden P のときは、det (pij (2135))の 生主時、た最后間の注動に、ess-orden P より高いことも 低いこともより、キロヤ act (pij (21,3)) は何の意味もない。

z) R= &f[t]

 $g^{f}(t)$ の元に、Newton polygon (上に日) もかいた ときに、各旦上り下にまて(ま) ような 係動をもったもらっ 頂は0にする、という 効理をはでにしたも、金峰を存むし、 どめらは、積を $g^{f}(t)$ でとった上で 再び上っ処理す ほどこしたもって 糖でをえて、monoridになり、それを ことする。 $t^2 + x + 3^2 \rightarrow t^2 + 3^2$ (七一1)(七一3)= $t^2 - (3+1)t + 3 \rightarrow t^2 + 3t + 3$ et. . 入12、 タケ(t) マスを、まず (がわっ principal part をとった上で、上っかなでするもっと解すり、これに multiplication map 1=733. Th. 1° Cor.1 L'1 det が定到生的3. 特に

det (tI-P) 1=より P(x,D) a characteristic

polynomial が 臣事 される.

でのうち、Newton jolygon が 対例られてに()もつ (i.e. aot + ait + --- + amit + am で ordina: ≤i) 全体13 submonoid をなする外を CK とかき、kovaleuskim pulyhomials マヤスする、 ソッキンドニロ、12(*** の)から 生くて低き 1 12下からよい。

detx(tI-P(1,0))がCkに属することと、det(tI-Pa,ま))がCkに属することとは、互いに任産したい(-粉には)
det(tI-Pa,ま))

P ← Mn (名) , $K = Q(3^{\frac{1}{2}})$, $K^{\frac{n}{2}} \neq M_{n}(K) - K$ himodule $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, E_{1} , $E_$

多3. 行311、村年代、Canchy-Kowalevskaja system. 紙数引りからし、つめこむ、

门 標準化.

K=Q(Bf) とする. chan. poly 17 Mn(K) 1=2"で 作れた. 年因子 満れ存在12 前からかかてたが (cf. T. Yano[]) 一意性が(ブル)、多少の条件のもとで、(P)に)と(P...p) の年因子とよぶべきものが一記(てしま)、(e.g. P= 点) それなり、chan. poly が 1D("にろか12" inner antoで うっとかでいる12"、 どう12"するい。 (D) でもで12"、うつりようがでい、このなり17 0 Pまの は+(-18) べものがきはにきまくもとも innerでうつらはことに起因 (ているのかもしめない。しかしともかく、

Theorem PEMn(K), JV & GLn(K)

$$PV = VQ \qquad Q = \begin{pmatrix} Q_1 & 0 \\ 0 & Q_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$Q: 17 \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \frac{2^{k_2}}{2^{k_2}} \\ 1 & \frac{2^{k_2}}{2^{k_2}} \end{pmatrix} \sim 7\%.$$

上でき、たように、Q17 uniquにはきまず、(1-20)と(Dp)17 互りにうつったりする。ました特性化が作におるとはままでいか。

Theorem.

 $\begin{array}{ll} D_{n}-P(x,p') := \frac{1}{2}f(7 \quad C-K \quad t \mid \dot{t} \mid \dot{t} \\ & \Leftrightarrow \quad \det \left(t-P(x,p') \right) \in C_{K} \quad \left(\text{at least when} \right. \\ & P(x',p') \right) \\ & ? \quad \text{or} \quad \det \left(D_{n}-P(x,p') \right) \neq \quad \xi_{n}:= 2.17 \quad \xi_{n} + \xi_{n} \in C_{K}. \\ & t + 7 \quad \in \quad (j:17). \end{array}$

M. Kashinara. 俗的的方才能可了o代制的研究、宋大作师. T. Yama Analytic Lyperfutu mai 柴山11-1. 定明かご補足し、ITごちからたりする時内がろくなったので、溝畑を生の仕事に自運したことを書きからるにとておる、溝畑失生の、Systemに関する C-Kの中立についての父母条件、十分条件については、いずり髪恵される予定である。私の方は、進行中、

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1-x}{7} D_3 & -D_3 \\ D_3 & -(1-x) D_3 \end{pmatrix} \qquad D = \frac{2x}{3}$$

Dt - P(x,D) について 17, x=0で (-Kがずせしないこと が実化1で 末世 3。 しか (chan. poly を 著題にとると, $P(\lambda,\xi) = \lambda^2$ で Koncleuskin によえる ところが det $(\lambda I - P(x,D)) = \lambda^2 + \frac{3}{1-\chi} \xi^2 \lambda$ で、対きの意味で で13 Koncleuskin です。

2.
$$p = \begin{pmatrix} D^2 + a_{11}D & (1-x)D^3 \\ -\frac{1}{1-x}D + (o - D^2 + a_{22}D) \end{pmatrix}$$
 $a_{11} = \frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{1-x} - \frac{1}{2}(1-x)\frac{1}{3}$
 $a_{22} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{1-x} + \frac{1}{2}(1-x)\frac{1}{3}$

 $D_{t} - P(x, D) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2i \left(-K + \frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}$