

Preface to the special issue “The Golden Jubilee of Algebraic Analysis”

Fifty years have elapsed since Professor Mikio Sato gave an epoch-making talk “On linear partial differential equations” at a colloquium of the University of Tokyo. The talk started with the discussion of E. Cartan’s existence theorem for total differential systems, and it proposed to analyze systems of linear differential equations from the viewpoint of \mathcal{D} -modules with emphasis on the importance of (what we now call) holonomic systems. Besides this talk, the publication of papers “Theory of hyperfunctions, I and II” (*J. Fac. Sci. Univ. Tokyo*, **8** (1959/1960)), construction of the theory of prehomogeneous vector spaces, study of the relation between the Ramanujan conjecture and the Weil conjecture, and the presentation of what we call the Sato–Tate conjecture were all made around 1960 (1959–1963) by Professor Sato, who thus brought about the renaissance of algebraic analysis, the spirit of Euler’s mathematics. Hence it seemed appropriate to commemorate in 2011 the golden jubilee of algebraic analysis of our age, and accordingly the editorial board of Publications of the Research Institute for Mathematical Sciences decided to publish this issue. In January of 2009, we sent letters to mathematicians who seemed to have been substantially influenced by Professor Sato, inviting them to contribute papers to this special issue, and the outcome is this. We sincerely thank all the authors for having contributed such excellent papers observing the tight schedule. We also express our heartiest thanks to the Graduate School of Mathematical Sciences of the University of Tokyo for having allowed us to reproduce on pages 2–9 of this issue the notes of Professor Sato’s talk in 1960. Our sincerest thanks also go to Professor H. Komatsu, who took the notes.

Together with all the contributors, we wish Professor Sato, who is now 82 years old, an enjoyable reading; all the contributions were made in response to our request of providing papers which Professor Sato would be interested in.

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1960. VII. 24.

~~1960. VII. 24.~~

佐藤 幹夫氏

線型偏微分方程式について

§.0 予えおす

1 Cauchy - Kowalewski の存在定理

 z_1, \dots, z_m 独立変数 w_1, \dots, w_m 従属変数

$$\frac{\partial w_v}{\partial z_1} = F_v(z_1, \dots, z_m, w_1, \dots, w_m, \underbrace{\frac{\partial w_1}{\partial z_2}}_{P_{12}}, \dots, \underbrace{\frac{\partial w_m}{\partial z_m}}_{P_{mm}})$$

$$v = 1, \dots, m.$$

$$z_1 = z_1, \quad z_2 = w_1, \dots, w_m, \quad z_1, \dots, z_m$$

と与えたと近傍で解が存在する。
可解性条件を満たすとす。

2. E. Cartan の存在定理.

第一定理. — Cauchy - Kowalewski と同等.

$$\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial z_j} = p_{ij} \quad \text{と与えられた変数と与え. と}$$

ある manifold L_n の

$$\Omega_v = dw_v - \sum_{\mu=1}^m p_{\mu v} dz_\mu = 0$$

という Pfaff 方程式に与え.

一般に. manifold $X \subset \mathbb{C}^m$.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F_\alpha(z_1, \dots, z_m) = 0 \\ \Omega_\beta \equiv \sum A_{\beta v} dz_v = 0 \\ \Theta_\gamma = \sum_{\mu < \nu} B_{\gamma \mu \nu} dz_\mu \wedge dz_\nu = 0 \\ \dots \end{array} \right.$$

外積分で閉曲系とす,

$V \rightarrow X$ 写像 $\omega = F \Omega \otimes dx^0$ による
 とき integral manifold という
 ことを示すことが = 同値問題である.

$n-1$ 次元の integral manifold が存在するとき
 とき n 次元の integral manifold を示すこと.

Cartan の存在定理は generic な場合に n 次元
 解存在と $n-1$ 次元存在を n 次元に示すこと
 である.

解多様体は tangent space の subspace を
 定める. ある n 次元の tang space の subspace での
 方程式と n 次元の integral element という.

regular integral element E^{h-1} による.

E^{h-1} を通る解多様体 V^{h-1} が存在する.

これは n 次元 subspace $H(E^{h-1})$ である. V^{h-1} は E^{h-1} の
 E^{h-1} による integral element である.

すなわち $H(E^{h-1}) = E^h$ のとき V^{h-1} は E^h
 E^h を通る解が唯一存在する (Cartan の定理)

一般化して Cartan の定理

reg. int element E^p V^p
 $H(E^p)$ が integral element の場合 $p < n$
 最大となるとき (例として "包含系")

n のときも 解 V は一意に存在する。
 $n-1$ 次の初値条件と n 次の解の存在とに注意。

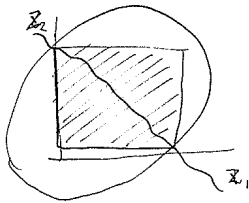
Weil の「数学の探求」

Hartogs の正則性
 elementary singularity is $n-1$ subvariety

Picard

2 変数双曲型 2 階偏微分方程式

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z_1 \partial z_2} = F(z_1, z_2, w, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z_1}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z_2})$$



楕円 < 0 の曲線上の初値条件に對し

characteristic variety には $n-1$ 階の解が存在する。

elementary singularity は characteristic

$\tan z, e^{e^z-1}$. \sin の中間値の収斂域は
 複素平面上に存在し一意に定まる。

1 階偏微分方程式

$$\begin{cases} F(z_1, \dots, z_n, w, p_1, \dots, p_n) = 0 \\ dw - \sum p_i dz_i = 0 \\ \text{or } dF = 0 \quad \& \sum dp_i dz_i = 0. \end{cases}$$

§1. 線型方程式

定義

X paracompact complex manifold
 \mathcal{O} sheaf of holomorphic functions
 \mathcal{D} " " germs of holomorphic differential operators.

\mathcal{O} : \mathcal{D} left module

Def. 1 $X \neq \emptyset$ lin. eq. \mathcal{D} ~~locally finitely~~ ^{coherent}
~~generated~~ \mathcal{D} -left module \mathcal{M}
 $\rightarrow \mathcal{D}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{D}^m \rightarrow \mathcal{M} \rightarrow 0$.

$$\sum_{\beta=1}^m L_{\alpha\beta} \varphi_{\beta} = 0 \quad (\alpha=1, \dots, n)$$

\uparrow
 $\Gamma(X, \mathcal{D})$

$L_{\alpha\beta}$ a \mathcal{D} module $\mathcal{O}^n \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^m$ by $\pi_{\alpha\beta}$.

~~Def. 2~~ $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{O}^n$ \mathcal{D} \mathcal{O}^m

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial z} = 0$$

$\varphi = \text{const}$ \mathcal{O}^n \mathcal{D} \mathcal{O}^m 解.

Def 2. $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O})$ a \bar{z} - \bar{z} solution \mathcal{O}^m .

$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{M}, \mathcal{O})$ local solution a sheaf

||
~~by~~

$$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{D}}(\mathcal{I}^n, \mathcal{O}) = \mathcal{O}^n.$$

category of \mathbb{C} -modules (differential sheaf of \mathbb{C} & \mathbb{C})
 $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_1} \rightarrow \dots$
 is exact & \mathbb{C} -linear. (or hom \mathbb{C} -linear)

\mathcal{F}_y : differential sheaf
 $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_y \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_1}$
 $(f_1, \dots, f_{n_0}) \rightarrow (\sum L_{\alpha\beta} f_\beta)_{\alpha=1, \dots, n_1}$
 differential operator
 is \mathbb{C} -linear & \mathbb{C} -linear.

$\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_p}(\mathcal{M}_p, \mathcal{O}_p) = V_p$
 (analytic vector fibre space)
 is the space of \mathbb{C} -linear maps from \mathcal{M}_p to \mathcal{O}_p .
 is the space of \mathbb{C} -linear maps from \mathcal{F}_y to \mathcal{O}_p .
 $\mathcal{F}_y \rightarrow \mathcal{F}_y'$ hom \mathbb{C} -linear

$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_1}$
 $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{L}' \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}^{n_1}$
 differential map.

$\text{Hom}^*(\mathcal{F}_y, \mathcal{O}^n)$ \mathcal{F}_y is disjoint

$\text{Ext}^{*n}(\mathcal{F}_y, \mathcal{O}^n) = 0$ ($n \geq 1$) \mathcal{F}_y is disjoint

purely s codimensionality
 $\text{Ext}^{*n}(\mathcal{F}_y, \mathcal{O}^n) = 0$ ($n \neq s$)

$n > 0$ のときは理論的に簡単化されたことになった。

$Ext^n(\mathbb{C}, \Omega^n) = 0$ $n=0$ 常微分系
 $n \geq 0$ 常微分系
 $n \neq 1$ Cauchy type.

常微分系の場合も普通長らわれない方程式 z'' は $n \neq 1$ のときは $z'' = 0$ である。 p -mod S -differential と $z'' = 0$ 。
 (S 次元下、 n 和微分系 z'' の解が z である)

§ 2.

Riemann 五輪 - elementary solution

m 方程式

h_y solution.

このままでは $z=0$ である? 自然境界は $z=0$ である?

$$0 \rightarrow h_y \rightarrow \Omega^m \xrightarrow{D} \Omega^m$$

m 未知変数に属する m 連立方程式

$$z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$$

$$f(z) = (f_1(z), \dots, f_m(z))$$

$$f(z) = \int R(z, \zeta) f(\zeta) d\zeta$$

↑ ↓
 Riemann function known condition
hyperfunction
超函数

R は z の方程式 $D_z(R(z, \zeta)) = 0$ と ζ の方程式 $L_\zeta(R(z, \zeta)) = 0$ と z, ζ の方程式 $R(z, \zeta) = 0$ である。 z, ζ は非特異点である。
 常微分系 $z'' = 0$ と $z'' = 0$ である。

このように超函数を analytic とする.

特異点の singularity 以外 ϵ is characteristic

以外では普通の関数とみなす. z^2 等.

超函数と -1 階の場合にはたしかに対応する.

定数係数の線形方程式

$$\sum_{\alpha} F_{\alpha\beta} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial z_n} \right) \varphi_{\beta} = 0$$

あるいは matrix を用いて

$$F \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial z_n} \right) \varphi = 0$$

Riemann 超函数は

$$F \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z_1}, \dots, \frac{\partial}{\partial z_n} \right) R(z, \zeta) = 0$$

の他に

$$\left[(z_{\mu} - \zeta_{\mu}) F_{\nu} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) - (z_{\nu} - \zeta_{\nu}) F_{\mu} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \right] R(z, \zeta) = 0$$

Complex z -領域で成り立つ.