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Equidimensional triangularization
of multidimensional linear systems

Alban Quadrat

Abstract—Based on the results obtained in [12] on
the purity filtration of a finitely presented module associated
with a multidimensional linear system, this paper aims at
obtaining an equivalent block-triangular representation of
the multidimensional linear system defined by equidimensional
diagonal blocks. The multidimensional linear system can then
be integrated in cascade by solving equidimensional homoge-
neous linear systems. Many multidimensional linear systems
defined by under/overdetermined linear systems of partial
differential equations can be explicitly solved by means of
the PurityFiltration and AbelianSystems packages, but
cannot be computed by classical computer algebra systems such
as Maple. The results developed in this paper generalize those
obtained in the literature on Monge parametrizations and on
the classification of autonomous elements by their codimensions.

I. INTRODUCTION

This paper is the continuation of [12]. We refer the reader
to [12] for the notations and the results used in what follows.

We recall that $D$ denotes a noetherian domain with a finite
global dimension $\text{gl}(D) = n$ and which satisfies
\[
\forall i \in \mathbb{N} = \{0, 1, 2, \ldots\}, \quad \text{ext}^i_D(\text{ext}^{i+1}(M, D), 0) = 0,
\]
for all left $D$-modules $M$. For more details, see [5], [12]. In
particular, these conditions hold for a Auslander regular ring
$D$ [4], [5] such as, for instance, the commutative polynomial
ring $D = \mathbb{k}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ in $x_1, \ldots, x_n$ with coefficients in
a field $\mathbb{k}$ or the noncommutative polynomial rings $A_n(\mathbb{k})$
(resp., $B_n(\mathbb{k}), D_n(\mathbb{k})$ and $D_n(\mathbb{k})$) of partial differential (PD)
operators in $\partial_i = \partial_{x_i}, \ i = 1, \ldots, n$, with coefficients in
the ring $\mathbb{k}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ (resp., the ring $\mathbb{k}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ of rational
functions, the ring $\mathbb{k}[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ of formal power series, or
the ring $\mathbb{R}\{x_1, \ldots, x_n\}$ of locally convergent power series),
where $k$ is a field of characteristic $0$ (e.g., $k = \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$) [4].

The purpose of this paper is to apply Theorem 3.1 and
Corollary 3.1 of [12] to the short exact sequences defined
in (42) of [12] to determine a new finite presentation of the
left $D$-module $M = D^{1 \times p} / (D^{1 \times q} R)$ defined by
a block-triangular matrix $P$ formed by block-diagonal matrices
defining finite presentations of the pure left $D$-modules
$M/\text{tor}(M)$, $\text{coker} \gamma_{21}$ and $\text{coker} \gamma_{32}$ defined in [12], and of
the left $D$-module $\text{ext}^1_D(N_{33}, D)$ of grade greater or equal
to $3$ (which is also pure when $\ker_D(R_3) = 0$). For more
details and definitions, we refer the reader to [12].

II. MAIN RESULTS

Let us now precisely describe the left $D$-homomorphisms
$\gamma_{32}$ and $\gamma_{21}$ and the left $D$-modules $\text{coker} \gamma_{32}$ and $\text{coker} \gamma_{21}$
defined in [12] (see (41) and (42)). Applying the con-
travariant left exact functor $\text{hom}_D(\cdot, D)$ to the commutative
diagram defined in Fig. 3 of [12], we obtain the following
commutative diagram formed by horizontal complexes:
\[
\begin{array}{c}
D^{1 \times p_{-11}} \xrightarrow{R_{03}} D^{1 \times p_{03}} \xrightarrow{R_{13}} D^{1 \times p_{13}} \\
\downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \\
D^{1 \times p_{-12}} \xrightarrow{R_{02}} D^{1 \times p_{02}} \xrightarrow{R_{12}} D^{1 \times p_{12}} \\
\downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \downarrow \text{.} \\
D^{1 \times p_{-13}} \xrightarrow{R_{01}} D^{1 \times p_{01}} \xrightarrow{R_{11}} D^{1 \times p_{11}}.
\end{array}
\]

Using (34) of [12], the defect of exactness of the top (resp.,
middle, bottom) horizontal complex of (1) is $\text{ext}^1_D(N_{13}, D)$
(resp., $\text{ext}^1_D(N_{12}, D), \text{ext}^1_D(N_{11}, D)$). Let us introduce the
canonical projections defined in (2). The commutative diag-
gram (1) induces the two left $D$-homomorphisms:
\[
\begin{align*}
\ker_D(R_{03}) / (D^{1 \times p_{13}} R_{13}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{32}} \ker_D(R_{02}) / (D^{1 \times p_{12}} R_{12}) \\
\rho_3(\lambda) & \mapsto \rho_2(\lambda R_{03}), \\
\ker_D(R_{02}) / (D^{1 \times p_{12}} R_{12}) & \xrightarrow{\alpha_{21}} \ker_D(R_{01}) / (D^{1 \times p_{11}} R_{11}) \\
\rho_2(\mu) & \mapsto \rho_1(\mu R_{02}).
\end{align*}
\]

Two chases in the commutative diagram (1) show that $\rho_3$ and $\rho_2$
are well-defined (see, e.g., [17]).

Let us now use Proposition 2.2 of [12] to get a fin-
teit presentation of the left $D$-modules $\text{ext}^1_D(N_{33}, D), \text{ext}^1_D(N_{22}, D)$ and $\text{ext}^1_D(N_{11}, D)$. Let $R_{1k} \in D^{1 \times p_{1k}}$ be
such that $\ker_D(R_{0k}) = D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{1k}$ for $k = 1, 2, 3$. Since
$D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{1k} \subseteq D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{1k}$, there exists $R_{1k}'' \in D^{p_{1k} \times p_{1k}}$ such that:
\[
R_{1k} = R_{1k}'' R_{1k}.
\]

Let $R_{2k}'' \in D^{p_{1k} \times p_{1k}}$ be a matrix such that $\ker_D(R_{1k}'') = D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{2k}$, $R_{1k}'$ be.
Then, using Proposition 2.2 of [12], we obtain the left $D$-homomorphism defined by (6), where
\[
L_k \triangleq D^{1 \times p_{1k}} / (D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{1k}'' + D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{2k}''),
\]
and $\rho_k' : D^{1 \times p_{1k}} \rightarrow L_k$ is the canonical projection.

Since $R_{1k}' F_{0k} R_{0(k-1)} = R_{1k}' F_{0k} F_{-1k} = 0$, then
\[
D^{1 \times p_{1k}} (R_{1k}' F_{0k}) \subseteq \ker_D(R_{0(k-1)}) = D^{1 \times p_{1k}} R_{1(k-1)}',
\]
and thus there exists $F_{1k}' \in D^{p_{1k} \times p_{1k}}$ such that:
\[
\forall k = 2, 3, \quad R_{1k}' F_{0k} = F_{1k}' R_{1(k-1)}'.
\]
Similarly, there exists $F_{2k}^\prime \in D^{p_{2k}}(k_{2k})$ such that:
$$\forall k = 2, 3, \quad R_{2k}^\prime F_{1k}^\prime = F_{2k}^\prime R_{a(k-1)}^\prime,$$ (8)
Thus, we obtain the commutative exact diagram (9).

**Remark 2.1:** If $R_{0k} = 0$, i.e., $\ker_D(R_{1k}) = 0$, then applying the functor $\mathrm{Hom}_D(\cdot, D)$ to the short exact sequence $0 \longrightarrow D^{p_{0k}} \longrightarrow D^{p_{1k}} \xrightarrow{\mathrm{N}_k} N_k \longrightarrow 0$, we get the complex $0 \longrightarrow D^{1\times p_{1k}} \xrightarrow{R_{1k}} D^{1\times p_{1k}}$, which yields $\ker_D(R_{0k}) = D^{1\times p_{0k}}$, i.e.:
$$R_{1k}^\prime = \mathrm{I}_{p_{0k}}, \quad \rho_{1k}^\prime = \rho_{0k}, \quad R_{2k}^\prime = 0.$$ Let us now deduce two identities which will be used in what follows. Combining (30) of [12] for $k = 2$ with (5) for $k = 1$ and $k = 2$, and with (7) for $k = 2$, we obtain
$$R_{11}^\prime R_{11}^\prime = R_{11} = R_{12} F_{02} = R_{12}^\prime R_{12}^\prime 02 = R_{12}^\prime F_{12}^\prime R_{11}^\prime,$$
and thus $(R_{11}^\prime - R_{12}^\prime F_{12}^\prime) R_{11}^\prime = 0$, i.e.
$$D^{1\times p_{11}} (R_{11}^\prime - R_{12}^\prime F_{12}^\prime) \subseteq \ker_D(R_{11}^\prime) = D^{1\times p_{21}} R_{21}^\prime,$$
which proves the existence of $X_{12} \in D^{p_{11} \times p_{21}}$ such that:
$$R_{11}^\prime = R_{12}^\prime F_{12}^\prime + X_{12} R_{21}^\prime.$$ (10)
Combining (31) of [12] for $k = 3$ with (5) for $k = 2$ and $k = 3$, and with (7) for $k = 2$, we obtain
$$F_{13} (R_{12}^\prime F_{12}^\prime) = (R_{13}^\prime R_{13}^\prime) F_{03} = (R_{13}^\prime R_{13}^\prime) F_{03} = R_{13}^\prime F_{13}^\prime R_{12}^\prime,$$
ad thus $(F_{13}^\prime R_{12}^\prime - (R_{13}^\prime F_{13}^\prime)) R_{12}^\prime = 0$, i.e.,
$$D^{1\times p_{13}} (F_{13}^\prime R_{12}^\prime - R_{13}^\prime F_{13}^\prime) \subseteq \ker_D(R_{12}^\prime) = D^{1\times p_{22}} R_{22}^\prime,$$
which proves the existence of $X_{22} \in D^{p_{12} \times p_{22}}$ such that:
$$F_{13}^\prime R_{12}^\prime - R_{13}^\prime F_{13}^\prime = X_{22} R_{22}^\prime.$$ (11)
Using $t(M) \cong \mathrm{Ext}_D^1(N_{11}, D)$ (see (2) and [12]) and the isomorphisms $\chi_k$’s defined by (6), we get:
$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
L_1 = D^{1\times p_{11}} / (D^{1\times p_{11}} p_{11}^\prime + D^{1\times p_{21}} R_{21}^\prime) \\
\cong \mathrm{ext}^1_D(N_{11}, D) \cong t(M), \\
L_2 = D^{1\times p_{12}} / (D^{1\times p_{12}} p_{12}^\prime + D^{1\times p_{22}} R_{22}^\prime) \\
\cong \mathrm{ext}^2_D(N_{22}, D), \\
L_3 = D^{1\times p_{13}} / (D^{1\times p_{13}} p_{13}^\prime + D^{1\times p_{23}} R_{23}^\prime) \\
\cong \mathrm{ext}^3_D(N_{33}, D).
\end{array} \right.$$ (12)
Then, we can define the left $D$-homomorphism
$$\rho_k : \ker_D(R_{0k}) \longrightarrow \ker_D(R_{0k}) / (D^{1\times p_{1k}} R_{1k}) \cong \mathrm{ext}_D^1(N_{1k}, D) \cong \mathrm{ext}_D^3(N_{33}, D),$$
and
$$\rho_k : \ker_D(R_{0k}) \longrightarrow \ker_D(R_{0k}) / (D^{1\times p_{1k}} R_{1k}) \cong \mathrm{ext}_D^2(N_{22}, D),$$
and
$$\rho_k : \ker_D(R_{0k}) \longrightarrow \ker_D(R_{0k}) / (D^{1\times p_{1k}} R_{1k}) \cong \mathrm{ext}_D^3(N_{11}, D) \cong t(M).$$
Thus, we obtain the commutative exact diagram (9).

Using (7) for $k = 3$, we have
$$\overline{\alpha}_{32}(\rho_3^\prime(\lambda)) = (\chi_2^{-1} \circ \alpha_{32})(\rho_3(\lambda R_{13}^\prime F_{03})) = \chi_2^{-1}(\rho_2(\lambda R_{13}^\prime F_{13}^\prime)),$$
for all $\lambda \in D^{1\times p_{13}}$. Using (11) and (8) for $k = 3$, we get
$$\begin{pmatrix}
R_{13}^\prime \\
R_{23}^\prime
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
F_{13} \\
F_{23}
\end{pmatrix}
= \begin{pmatrix}
F_{13} R_{12}^\prime - X_{22} R_{22}^\prime \\
F_{13}^\prime - X_{22}^\prime
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
R_{12}^\prime \\
R_{22}^\prime
\end{pmatrix},$$
which yields the commutative exact diagram (14).

Up to isomorphism, the short exact sequence
$$0 \longrightarrow \mathrm{Ext}_D^3(N_{33}, D) \xrightarrow{\overline{\alpha}_{32}} \mathrm{Ext}_D^2(N_{22}, D) \longrightarrow \mathrm{coker} \overline{\alpha}_{32} \longrightarrow 0$$
(see [12]) becomes the following short exact sequence:
$$0 \longrightarrow L_3 \xrightarrow{\overline{\alpha}_{32}} L_2 \xrightarrow{\theta_2} \mathrm{coker} \overline{\alpha}_{32} \longrightarrow 0.$$ (15)
Using 3 of Proposition 3.1 of [8], the left $D$-module $\mathrm{coker} \overline{\alpha}_{32}$ is then defined by:
$$\mathrm{coker} \overline{\alpha}_{32} = D^{1\times p_{12}} / (D^{1\times p_{13}} F_{13}^\prime + D^{1\times p_{12}} p_{12}^\prime + D^{1\times p_{22}} R_{22}^\prime).$$
Then, we can easily check that the commutative exact diagram (16) holds, where $\psi_2 : D^{1\times p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{22}} \longrightarrow L_3$ is the left $D$-homomorphism defined by:
$$\psi_2(\epsilon_i) = \begin{cases}
\rho_3^\prime(\epsilon_i), & i = 1, \ldots, p_{13}, \\
0, & i = p_{13} + 1, \ldots, p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{22}.
\end{cases}$$
Applying Theorem 3.1 of [12] to the short exact sequence (15) with the matrix
$$A = \begin{pmatrix}
I_{p_{13}} & 0 \\
0 & 0
\end{pmatrix} \in D^{(p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{22}) \times p_{13}},$$
(see also Corollary 3.1 of [12]), we obtain the following characterization of the left $D$-module $L_2$ in terms of the presentations of $L_3 \cong \mathrm{Ext}_D^3(N_{33}, D)$ and $\mathrm{coker} \overline{\alpha}_{32}$.
Proposition 2.1: With the previous notations, let

\[
Q_2 = \begin{pmatrix} R'_{12} & \rho_{12}'' \\ R''_{p_2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \in D^{(p_{12}+p'_{22}) \times p'_{12}},
\]

and let us consider the following left \( D \)-modules:

\[
\begin{align*}
L_2 &= D^{1 \times p_{12}} / (D^{1 \times p_{12}} R'_{12} + D^{1 \times p'_{22}} R''_{22}), \\
E_2 &= D^{1 \times (p'_{12}+p'_{13})} / (D^{1 \times (p'_{12}+p_{12}+p'_{22}+p_{13}+p_{23})} P_2).
\end{align*}
\]

If \( \phi_2 : D^{1 \times (p'_{12}+p'_{13})} \rightarrow E_2 \) is the canonical projection, then \( E_2 \cong L_2 \), where the left \( D \)-isomorphism is defined by:

\[
\begin{align*}
\phi_2 : L_2 &\rightarrow E_2 \\
\rho_2''(\mu) &\mapsto \phi_2(\mu), \\
\phi_2^{-1} : E_2 &\rightarrow L_2 \\
\phi_2^{-1}(\nu) &\mapsto \rho_2''(\nu 1^T_{p_{12}} F'_{13}^T) - \rho_2'(\nu). 
\end{align*}
\]

If \( \mathcal{F} \) is a left \( D \)-module, then applying the functor \( \text{hom}_D(\cdot, \mathcal{F}) \) to the isomorphism \( E_2 \cong L_2 \), and using Malgrange’s theorem (see Theorem 1.1 of [12]), we obtain:

\[\ker_{\mathcal{F}}(Q_2) \cong \ker_{\mathcal{F}}(P_2).\]

More precisely, using (17), we get the following corollary.

Corollary 2.1: If \( \mathcal{F} \) is a left \( D \)-module, then

\[\ker_{\mathcal{F}}(Q_2) \cong \ker_{\mathcal{F}}(P_2),\]

and the following equivalence

\[
\begin{align*}
&\begin{cases}
R'_{12} v = 0, \\
R''_{22} v = 0,
\end{cases} \quad \iff \quad \begin{cases}
F'_{13} \tau_2 - \tau_3 = 0, \\
R'_{12} \tau_2 = 0, \\
R''_{22} \tau_3 = 0,
\end{cases}
\end{align*}
\]

holds under the following invertible transformations:

\[
\begin{align*}
\delta : \ker_{\mathcal{F}}(P_2) &\rightarrow \ker_{\mathcal{F}}(Q_2) \\
\begin{pmatrix} \tau_2 \\
\tau_3 \end{pmatrix} &\mapsto \begin{pmatrix} v \\
\tau_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \rho_{12}''' \tau_2 \\
\tau_3 \end{pmatrix} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} I_{p_{12}}^T F'_{13}^T \end{pmatrix} v.
\end{align*}
\]

Let us now introduce the left \( D \)-homomorphism

\[\overline{\alpha}_{21} = \chi_1^{-1} \circ \alpha_{21} \circ \chi_2 : L_2 \rightarrow L_1,\]

where the \( \chi_i \)'s are defined by (6) and \( \alpha_{21} \) is defined by (4). Then, using (7) for \( k = 2 \), for all \( \mu \in D^{1 \times p_{12}} \), we get

\[
\overline{\alpha}_{21}(\rho_{2}'(\mu)) = (\chi_1^{-1} \circ \alpha_{21}) (\rho_2(\mu R'_{12})) = \chi_1^{-1}(\rho_1(\mu R'_{12} F'_{02})) = \chi_1^{-1}(\rho_1(\mu F'_{12} R'_{11})) = \rho_1'(\mu F'_{12}).
\]
Moreover, using (10) and (8) for $k = 2$, we have

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
R''_{12} \\
R''_{22}
\end{pmatrix}
F'_{12} = \begin{pmatrix}
R'_{11} - X_{12} R'_{21} \\
F'_{22} R''_{21}
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
I_{p'_{11}} - X_{12} \\
0
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
R''_{11} \\
R''_{21}
\end{pmatrix},
\]

which yields the commutative exact diagram (20). Up to isomorphism, the short exact sequence

\[0 \longrightarrow \text{ext}^2_{\mathcal{A}}(N_{22}, D) \longrightarrow t(M) \longrightarrow \text{coker } \gamma_{21} \longrightarrow 0,
\]

(see [12]) becomes the following short exact sequence

\[0 \longrightarrow L_2 \xrightarrow{\pi_{21}} L_1 \xrightarrow{\theta_1} \text{coker } \pi_{21} \longrightarrow 0, \quad (21)
\]

where, using 3 of Proposition 3.1 of [8], the left $D$-module $\text{coker } \pi_{21}$ is defined by:

\[
\text{coker } \pi_{21} = D^{1 \times p'_{11}} / ((D^{1 \times p'_{12}} F'_{12} + D^{1 \times p'_{11}} R''_{11} + D^{1 \times p'_{21}} R''_{21}) )
\]

Using the left $D$-isomorphism $\phi_2^{-1} : E_2 \longrightarrow L_2$ defined by (17), the short exact sequence (21) yields the following short exact sequence

\[0 \longrightarrow E_2 \xrightarrow{\pi_{21} \circ \phi_2^{-1}} L_1 \xrightarrow{\theta_1} \text{coker } \pi_{21} \longrightarrow 0, \quad (22)
\]

where $\pi_{21} \circ \phi_2^{-1} : E_2 \longrightarrow L_1$ is defined by:

\[
(\pi_{21} \circ \phi_2^{-1})(\phi_2(\nu)) = \pi_{21} \left( \rho'_2 \left( \nu \left( \begin{array}{c}
p'_{12} \\
p'_{13}
\end{array} \right) \right) \right) = \rho'_1 \left( \nu \left( \begin{array}{c}
F'_{12} \\
F'_{13}
\end{array} \right) \right).
\]

Now, we can check that the commutative exact diagram (23) holds, where $\psi_1 : D^{1 \times (p'_{12} + p'_{11} + p'_{21})} \longrightarrow E_2$ is the left $D$-homomorphism defined by

\[
\psi_1(f_j) = \begin{cases}
\phi_2(f_j F), & j = 1, \ldots, p'_{12}, \\
0, & j = p'_{12} + 1, \ldots, p'_{12} + p'_{11} + p'_{21},
\end{cases}
\]

where $\{f_j\}_{j=1,\ldots,p'_{12}+p'_{11}+p'_{21}}$ is the standard basis of $D^{1 \times (p'_{12} + p'_{11} + p'_{21})}$ and:

\[
F = \begin{pmatrix}
I_{p'_{12}} \\
0 \\
0 \\
0
\end{pmatrix} \in D^{(p'_{12} + p'_{11} + p'_{21}) \times (p'_{12} + p'_{13})}.
\]

Applying Theorem 3.1 of [12] to the short exact sequence (22) with the matrix $A = F$ (see Corollary 3.1 of [12]), we obtain the following proposition.

**Proposition 2.2:** With the hypotheses of Proposition 2.1 and the previous notations, let

\[r = p'_{12} + p'_{11} + p'_{21} + p'_{13} + p'_{12} + p'_{22} + p'_{13} + p'_{23},\]

and let us consider the following two matrices

\[P_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
F'_{12} & -I_{p'_1} & 0 \\
R''_{11} & 0 & 0 \\
R''_{21} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & F'_{13} & -I_{p'_3} \\
0 & R''_{13} & 0 \\
0 & R''_{23} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & R''_{23}
\end{pmatrix} \in D^{r \times (p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p'_{13})},
\]

\[Q_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
R''_{11} \\
R''_{21}
\end{pmatrix} \in D^{(p'_{11} + p'_{12}) \times p'_{11}},
\]

and the following two finitely presented left $D$-modules:

\[
\begin{cases}
L_1 = D^{1 \times p'_{11}} / ((D^{1 \times p'_{12}} F'_{12} + D^{1 \times p'_{11}} R''_{11} + D^{1 \times p'_{21}} R''_{21}) ),

E_1 = D^{1 \times (p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p'_{13})} / (D^{1 \times r} P_1).
\end{cases}
\]

If $\theta_1 : D^{1 \times (p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p'_{13})} \longrightarrow E_1$ is the canonical projection, then $E_1 \cong L_1$, where the left $D$-isomorphism is defined by:

\[
\phi_1 : L_1 \longrightarrow E_1, \\
\theta'_1(\nu) \longrightarrow \theta_1(\nu (I_{p'_{11}} 0 0)),
\]

\[
\phi^{-1} : E_1 \longrightarrow L_1, \\
\phi^{-1}(\lambda) \longrightarrow \theta'_1 \left( \lambda \left( \begin{array}{c}
F'_{12} \\
F'_{13}
\end{array} \right) \right).
\]

Finally, we have $L_1 \cong t(M)$ and:

\[
\vartheta : L_1 \longrightarrow t(M), \\
\vartheta^{-1} : t(M) \longrightarrow L_1, \\
\rho'_1(\nu) \longrightarrow \pi (\nu R''_{11}), \\
\pi (\nu R''_{11}) \longrightarrow \rho'_1(\nu).
\]

If $\mathcal{F}$ is a left $D$-module, then applying the functor $\text{hom}_{D}(\cdot, \mathcal{F})$ to the isomorphism $E_1 \cong L_1$, and using Malgrange’s theorem (see Theorem 1.1 of [12]), we obtain:

\[
\text{ker } \mathcal{F}(Q_1) \cong \text{ker } \mathcal{F}(P_1).
\]

More precisely, using (24), we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 2.2:** If $\mathcal{F}$ is a left $D$-module, then we have

\[
\text{ker } \mathcal{F}(Q_1) \cong \text{ker } \mathcal{F}(P_1),
\]

and the following equivalence

\[
\begin{cases}
R''_{11} \theta = 0, \\
R''_{21} \theta = 0
\end{cases} \iff \begin{cases}
F'_{12} \tau_1 - \tau_2 = 0, \\
R''_{11} \tau_1 = 0, \\
R''_{21} \tau_1 = 0, \\
F'_{13} \tau_2 - \tau_3 = 0, \\
R''_{13} \tau_2 = 0, \\
R''_{13} \tau_3 = 0, \\
R''_{23} \tau_3 = 0,
\end{cases}
\]
The short exact sequence by (see [12]) yields the following one:

\[ D^1 \times (p_{12} + p_{21}) \xrightarrow{\phi} D^1 \times p'_{12} \xrightarrow{\rho'} L_2 \xrightarrow{\pi} 0 \]

Now, we can easily check that the commutative exact diagram (20) holds under the following invertible transformations:

\[ \varpi : \ker \phi \rightarrow \ker \phi(Q_1) \]

\( \psi : \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \tau_3 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \theta = \tau_1, \]

\( \varpi^{-1} : \ker \phi(Q_1) \rightarrow \ker \phi \)

\[ \theta \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \tau_1 \\ \tau_2 \\ \tau_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} R'_{11} \\ F'_{12} \\ F'_{13} \end{pmatrix} \theta. \]

Using Proposition 2.2, let \( \theta \circ \phi^{-1} : E_1 \rightarrow t(M) \) be the left \( D \)-isomorphism defined by:

\[ (\theta \circ \phi^{-1})(\theta_1(\lambda)) = \pi \left( \lambda \begin{pmatrix} R'_{11} \\ F'_{12} \\ F'_{13} \end{pmatrix} \right). \]

Then, the short exact sequence

\[ 0 \rightarrow t(M) \xrightarrow{i} M \xrightarrow{\rho} M/t(M) \rightarrow 0 \]

(see [12]) yields the following one:

\[ 0 \rightarrow E_1 \xrightarrow{i \circ \theta \circ \phi^{-1}} M \xrightarrow{\rho} M/t(M) \rightarrow 0. \]

Now, we can easily check that the commutative exact diagram (26) holds, where \( \psi : D^1 \times p_{11} \rightarrow E_1 \) is defined by \( \psi(g_k) = \theta_1(g_k(I_{p_1'} \ 0 \ 0)), \) and \( \{g_k\}_{k=1,...,p_{11}} \) is the standard basis of \( D^1 \times p_{11}. \) Then, we can apply Theorem 3.1 of [12] to the short exact sequence (26) with the matrix \( A = (I_{p_1'} \ 0 \ 0) \in D^1 \times (p_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13}) \) (see Corollary 3.1 of [12]) and we get the following theorem.

**Theorem 2.1:** With the hypotheses of Proposition 2.1 and the previous notations, let

\[ s = r + p'_{11} = p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{23}, \]

\[ t = s - p_{11} = p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p'_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{23}. \]

The hypotheses of Proposition 2.1 and the previous notations, let

\[ D^1 \times (p_{12} + p_{21}) \xrightarrow{\phi} D^1 \times p'_{12} \xrightarrow{\rho'} L_2 \xrightarrow{\pi} 0 \]

\[ D^1 \times (p_{12} + p_{11} + p_{21}) \xrightarrow{\phi} D^1 \times p'_{11} \xrightarrow{\rho'} L_1 \xrightarrow{\pi} 0. \]

\[ 0 \rightarrow D^1 \times p_{11} \xrightarrow{\phi} D^1 \times p'_{11} \xrightarrow{\rho'} L_1 \xrightarrow{\pi} 0. \]

\[ P \in D^1 \times (p_{01} + p_{12} + p_{13}) \]

be defined by

\[ P = \begin{pmatrix} R'_{11} & -I_{p'_{12}} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & F'_{12} & -I_{p'_{12}} & 0 \\ 0 & R'_{12} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R'_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & R'_{22} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & R'_{23} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & R'_{23} \end{pmatrix}. \]

and let us consider the following left \( D \)-modules:

\[ \{ M = D^1 \times p_{01} / (D^1 \times p_{12} R'_{11}), \]

\[ E = D^1 \times (p_{01} + p_{12} + p_{13}) / (D^1 \times s P). \]

If \( \varphi : D^1 \times (p_{01} + p_{12} + p_{13}) \rightarrow E \) is the canonical projection, then we have

\[ E \cong M, \]

where the left \( D \)-isomorphism is defined by:

\[ \phi : M \rightarrow M \]

\[ \pi(\lambda) \rightarrow \varphi(\lambda(I_{p_{01}} \ 0 \ 0)), \]

\[ \phi : E \rightarrow M \]

\[ \varphi(\epsilon) \rightarrow \pi \left( \epsilon \begin{pmatrix} I_{p_{01}} \\ R'_{11} \\ F'_{12} R'_{11} \\ F'_{13} R'_{11} \end{pmatrix} \right). \]

Using (10), we note that the row of \( P \) containing the matrix \( R'_{11} \) can be removed. We get the following corollary of Theorem 2.1.

**Corollary 2.3:** With the hypotheses of Proposition 2.1 and the previous notations, if

\[ s = r + p'_{11} = p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{23}, \]

\[ t = s - p_{11} = p'_{11} + p'_{12} + p'_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{12} + p_{12} + p_{13} + p_{23}. \]
and \( Q \in D^{1 \times (p_{10} + p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{13})} \) is the matrix defined by
\[
Q = \left( \begin{array}{cccc}
R'_{11} & -I'_{p_{11}} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & F'_{12} & -I'_{p_{12}} & 0 \\
0 & R''_{21} & 0 & 0 \\
0 & 0 & F'_{13} & -I'_{p_{13}} \\
0 & 0 & R''_{12} & 0 \\
0 & 0 & 0 & R''_{13} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & R''_{22} \\
0 & 0 & 0 & R''_{23}
\end{array} \right),
\]
then \( M = D^{1 \times p_{10}}/(D^{1 \times p_{11}} R_{11}) \) is isomorphic to
\[
\begin{align*}
M & \cong E = D^{1 \times (p_{10} + p_{11} + p_{12} + p_{13})}(D^{1 \times t} Q),
\end{align*}
\]
where the isomorphism is defined by (28).

Corollary 2.3 were implemented by the author in the
\textsc{OreModules} package [7] (Maple) called \textsc{PurityFiltration} [13]. See also the recent \textsc{homalg} package [1] (GAP4)
called \textsc{AbelianSystems} [3] developed by Barakat and the
author. The \textsc{AbelianSystems} package is more efficient
than the first algorithm implemented in \textsc{homalg} based on
the computation of spectral sequences [2, 4, 5].

If \( F \) is a left \( D \)-module, then applying the functor \( \text{hom}_D(-, F) \) to \( M \cong E \), and using Malgrange’s theorem, we
obtain \( \ker_F(R_{11}) \cong \ker_F(P) = \ker_F(Q) \). More precisely, using (28), we get the following corollary.

\textbf{Corollary 2.4:} If \( F \) is a left \( D \)-module, then we have
\[
\ker_F(R_{11}) \cong \ker_F(P) = \ker_F(Q),
\]
and the following system equivalence holds
\[
R_{11} \eta = 0 \iff \begin{cases}
R'_{11} \zeta - \tau_1 = 0, \\
F'_{12} \tau_1 - \tau_2 = 0, \\
R''_{21} \tau_1 = 0, \\
F'_{13} \tau_2 - \tau_3 = 0, \\
R''_{12} \tau_2 = 0, \\
R''_{22} \tau_2 = 0, \\
R''_{13} \tau_3 = 0, \\
R''_{23} \tau_3 = 0,
\end{cases}
\]
under the following invertible transformations:
\[
\begin{align*}
\gamma : \ker_F(Q) & \longrightarrow \ker_F(R_{11}), \\
\begin{pmatrix}
\zeta \\
\tau_1 \\
\tau_2 \\
\tau_3
\end{pmatrix} & \longmapsto \eta = \begin{pmatrix}
\zeta \\
\tau_1 \\
\tau_2 \\
\tau_3
\end{pmatrix}, \\
\gamma^{-1} : \ker_F(R_{11}) & \longrightarrow \ker_F(Q), \\
\eta & \longmapsto \begin{pmatrix}
I_{p_{10}} \\
R'_{11} \\
F'_{12} R''_{11} \\
F'_{13} R''_{11} \\
R''_{13} R''_{12} R''_{11}
\end{pmatrix} \eta.
\end{align*}
\]

\textbf{Definition 2.1 ([5], [10]):} A ring \( D \) is a \textit{Cohen-Macaulay ring}
if \( D \) is a noetherian ring equipped with a \textit{dimension function} \( \text{dim}_D(\cdot) \) [10] such that:
\[
\text{codim}_D(M) \triangleq \text{dim}_D(D) - \text{dim}_D(M) = j_D(M) \triangleq \min\{i \geq 0 \mid \text{ext}_D^i(M, D) \neq 0\}.
\]

\textbf{Example 2.1:} If \( k \) is a field (resp., a field of characteristic
0), then the ring \( D = k[x_1, \ldots, x_n] \) (resp., \( D = A_n(k), B_n(k), D_n(k), D_n(k) \)) is a Cohen-Macaulay ring
with \( \text{dim}_D(D) = n \) (resp., \( \text{dim}_D(D) = 2n \), \( \text{dim}_D(D) = 2n \), \( \text{dim}_D(D) = 2n \)) [4, 5].

\textbf{Proposition 2.3 ([5]):} If \( D \) is an Auslander regular ring,
then \( j_D(\text{ext}_D^i(M, D)) \geq i \) for all \( i \in \mathbb{N} \) and for all left \( D \)-module \( M \).

If \( D \) is a Cohen-Macaulay ring, using Theorem 3.1 of [12]
and Proposition 2.3, then the left \( D \)-modules \( \text{ext}_D^i(N_{33}, D) \), \( \text{coker} \gamma_{32} \)
and \( \text{coker} \gamma_{21} \) and \( M/t(M) \) are either 0 or satisfy:
\[
\begin{cases}
\text{dim}_D(\text{ext}_D^i(N_{33}, D)) \leq \text{dim}_D(D) - 3, \\
\text{dim}_D(\text{coker} \gamma_{32}) = \text{dim}_D(D) - 2, \\
\text{dim}_D(\text{coker} \gamma_{21}) = \text{dim}_D(D) - 1, \\
\text{dim}_D(M/t(M)) = \text{dim}_D(D).
\end{cases}
\]

\textbf{Remark 2.2:} If \( S_0 = R'_{11} \) and
\[
S_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
F'_{12} \\
R''_{11} \\
R''_{21}
\end{pmatrix}, \quad S'_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
F'_{12} \\
R''_{21}
\end{pmatrix},
\]
\[
S_2 = \begin{pmatrix}
F'_{13} \\
R''_{12} \\
R''_{22}
\end{pmatrix}, \quad S_3 = \begin{pmatrix}
F'_{13} \\
R''_{22}
\end{pmatrix},
\]
then using (31), we get:
1) The linear system \( \ker_\tau(S_3) \cong \hom_D(L_3, \mathcal{F}) \cong \hom_D(\ext^3_D(N_{33}, D), \mathcal{F}) \) is either 0 or has dimension \( \leq \dim_D(D) - 3 \).

2) The linear system \( \ker_\tau(S_2) \cong \hom_D(\coker \sigma_{32}, \mathcal{F}) \cong \hom_D(\coker \gamma_{32}, \mathcal{F}) \) has dimension \( \dim_D(D) - 2 \) when it is non-trivial.

3) The linear system \( \ker_\tau(S_1) = \ker_\tau(S'_1) \cong \hom_D(\coker \sigma_{21}, \mathcal{F}) \cong \hom_D(\coker \gamma_{21}, \mathcal{F}) \) is either 0 or has dimension \( \dim_D(D) - 1 \).

4) The linear system \( \ker_\tau(S_0) \cong \hom_D(M/t(M), \mathcal{F}) \) has dimension \( \dim_D(D) \) when it is non-trivial.

If \( R_3 \) has full row rank, i.e., \( \ker_D(R_3) = 0 \), then \( N_{33} \cong \ext^3_D(M, D) \), and thus \( \ext^3_D(N_{33}, D) \cong \ext^3_D(\ext^3_D(M, D), D) \), and Theorem 4.1 of [12] yields
\[
\dim_D(\ext^3_D(M, D)) = \dim_D(D) - 3,
\]
which shows that \( \ker_\tau(S_3) \) is either 0 or has \( \dim_D(D) - 3 \).

If \( F \) is an injective left \( D \)-module, then the linear system \( \ker_\tau(R) \cong \ker_\tau(R_{11}) \) can be obtained by integrating the linear system \( \ker_\tau(Q) \), i.e., by integrating in cascade the linear system \( \ker_\tau(S_3) \) of dimension less or equal to \( \dim_D(D) - 3 \), and then the inhomogeneous linear systems of dimension respectively \( \dim_D(D) - 2, \dim_D(D) - 1 \) and \( \dim_D(D) \). Finally, \( \ker_\tau(R_{11}^-) = R_{01}F^{r-1} \) (see [12]).

Even if the size of the matrix \( Q \) is larger than the one of \( R = R_{11} \), the matrix \( Q \) is generally more suitable for a fine study of the module properties of \( M \cong E \) than \( R \), i.e., for the study of the structural properties of the linear system \( \ker_\tau(R) \cong \ker_\tau(Q) \). This new form is particularly interesting for the computation of Monge parametrizations [15], [16], [12] of the linear system \( \ker_\tau(R) \). Many under/overdetermined linear PD systems \( \ker_\tau(R) \), which cannot directly be integrated by computer algebra systems such as Maple, can be integrated by means of their equivalent forms \( \ker_\tau(Q) \) using the PURITYFILTRATION package [13], AbelianSystems [3] and homalg [2] packages.

Example 2.2: Let us consider the \( D = \mathbb{Q}[\partial_1, \partial_2, \partial_3] \)-module \( M = D^{1 \times 4} / (D^{1 \times 6} R) \) finitely presented by:
\[
R = \begin{pmatrix}
0 & -2 \partial_1 & \partial_3 - 2 \partial_2 - \partial_1 & -1 \\
0 & -2 \partial_1 & 2 \partial_2 - 3 \partial_1 & 1 \\
0 & -6 \partial_1 & -2 \partial_2 - 5 \partial_1 & -1 \\
0 & \partial_2 - \partial_1 & \partial_2 - \partial_1 & 0 \\
\partial_2 - \partial_3 & \partial_3 - \partial_1 & -2 \partial_2 - \partial_1 & 0 \\
\partial_3 - \partial_1 & 0 & -2 \partial_2 - \partial_1 & 0 \\
\partial_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\partial_3 & 0 & 0 & 0
\end{pmatrix}.
\]

Using the PURITYFILTRATION package [13], we obtain that \( M \cong E = D^{1 \times 11} / (D^{1 \times 15} Q) \), where \( Q \) is defined by (32).

Let \( \mathcal{F} = C^\infty(R^3) \) be the injective \( D \)-module (see [11] or Example 2.3 of [12]) and let us explicitly compute \( \ker_\tau(Q) \).

We first integrate the last diagonal block of \( Q \), i.e., the 0-dimensional linear PD system \( \ker_\tau(R_{13}^-) : \)
\[
\begin{align*}
-\partial_2 \tau_3 &= 0, \\
-\partial_3 \tau_3 &= 0, \\
\partial_1 \tau_3 &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]
Then, we integrate the inhomogeneous linear PD system \( \tau_2 = (\tau_{21} \tau_{22} \tau_{23})^T \) and \( \tau_3 \), formed by the third triangular block of \( Q \), namely:
\[
\begin{align*}
\tau_{23} - \tau_3 &= 0, \\
\tau_{21} &= 0, \\
\partial_1 - 2 \partial_2 + \partial_3 \gamma_4 &= 0, \\
\partial_1 - \partial_2 + \partial_3 \gamma_4 &= 0.
\end{align*}
\]
We obtain \( \tau_{21} = 0, \tau_{22} = f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{2} (x_1 + x_2)), \) where \( f_1 \) is an arbitrary smooth function, and \( \tau_{23} = c_1 \), where \( c_1 \) is an arbitrary constant. Then, we have to integrate the inhomogeneous linear PD system in \( \tau_1 = (\tau_{11} \tau_{12} \tau_{13})^T \) and \( \tau_2 \) formed by the second triangular block of \( Q \):
which implies that $M/t(M)$ is a projective $D$-module [6], and thus $M/t(M)$ is a free $D$-module of rank 1 by the Quillen-Suslin theorem [6], [9], [17]. Hence, Remark 14 of [16] (see also Remark 8 of [15]) proves that the general $\mathcal{F}$-solution of (33) is defined by $\zeta = R_0 \zeta + X \tau_1$, i.e.,

$$
\begin{align*}
\zeta_1 &= \xi - f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2)) + c_1, \\
\zeta_2 &= -\xi - f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2)), \\
\zeta_3 &= \xi, \\
\zeta_4 &= (\partial_1 - 2 \partial_2 + \partial_3) \xi + \frac{1}{2} f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2)),
\end{align*}
$$

for all $\xi \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$, all $f_1 \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$ and all $c_1 \in \mathbb{R}$. Using the $D$-isomorphism $\gamma$ defined by (30), we finally get

$$
\begin{align*}
-2 \partial_1 \eta_2 + \partial_3 \eta_3 - 2 \partial_2 \eta_3 - \partial_1 \eta_3 - \eta_4 &= 0, \\
\partial_3 \eta_2 - 2 \partial_1 \eta_2 + 2 \partial_2 \eta_3 - 3 \partial_1 \eta_3 + \eta_4 &= 0, \\
\partial_3 \eta_1 - 6 \partial_1 \eta_2 - 2 \partial_2 \eta_3 - 5 \partial_1 \eta_3 + \eta_4 &= 0, \\
\partial_2 \eta_2 - \partial_1 \eta_2 + \partial_2 \eta_3 - \partial_1 \eta_3 &= 0, \\
\partial_2 \eta_1 - \partial_1 \eta_2 - \partial_2 \eta_3 - \partial_1 \eta_3 &= 0, \\
\partial_1 \eta_1 - \partial_1 \eta_2 - 2 \partial_1 \eta_3 &= 0, \\
\eta_1 &= \xi - f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2)) + c_1, \\
\eta_2 &= -\xi - f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2)), \\
\eta_3 &= \xi, \\
\eta_4 &= (\partial_1 - 2 \partial_2 + \partial_3) \xi + \frac{1}{2} f_1(x_3 + \frac{1}{3} (x_1 + x_2)),
\end{align*}
$$

where $\xi$ (resp., $f_1$, $c_1$) is an arbitrary function of $C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^3)$ (resp., $C^\infty(\mathbb{R})$, constant).

Finally, using the regular patterns of the matrix $P$ and of (28), we can easily generalize Theorem 2.1, Corollary 2.4 and Remark 2.2 when $\ker D(R_3) \neq 0$, i.e., for a finitely presented left $D$-module $M = D^{1 \times p_0}/(D^{1 \times p_1} R_1)$ defined by a longer finite free resolution of the form:

$$
0 \leftarrow M \xrightarrow{\pi} D^{1 \times p_0} \xrightarrow{R_1} D^{1 \times p_1} \xrightarrow{R_2} \ldots \xrightarrow{R_m} D^{1 \times p_m}.
$$

If $\ker D(R_m) = 0$, then the corresponding generalization defines the purity filtration of the left $D$-module $M$ [12].

REFERENCES


