极大過剩決定系と根均質ベクトル空間のb-函数

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序

極大過剰決定系の構造は、それをmicro-local に思う cotangent fundle TX(こおいて、考察する時、 始めて、よく把握する事かできる。

例2は、成成過剰次度(は、20 support)の
generic point (=1)(12 は、order Con monodromy
, or principal symbol) のみ(2よって 次定す
れてしまう。しかも、人の codim 2 の集合をアネルで設
分の構造12よって、globalでは構造が決定すれ
てしまう (codim 2 の set et homotopy であれまり
からは negligeable では との表別(以)。

徒元、そのsupportか可知で、その既知成 分にちか codin エで多る時の構造を決定する 事は程常に重要である。

実際,以下に示すれるn, No, Mising 279 Lagrangian on todim In subset で多り 時の構造を研究する事から、根均質で外九空间の Rotunction E具(5.65) に計算するこれを尋出す事を得る。

以下の人人は、をシンポジウムの話を、精レく別の移及に設した時に、不打摩破表かれまとめてくれたもので、同君への謝意とともに、下講究録に載せる。

uに対して、uの L に かける principal symbol  $\int_{\Lambda}(u) \in \int_{\Lambda}^{\infty}$  を 定義 しよう。 それは 定数倍を除いて unique で ある。

の(U)は 次の微分方程式 o solution といて 定数倍を除いて unique に定まる.

(1) 
$$\widehat{L}_{P} A = 0 \quad (\forall P \in \})$$

Ju=0 である.

以下この方程式について説明する。

 $P(\alpha,D) = \sum_{j \leq m} P_j(\alpha,D) \in \mathcal{P}$  とする. 但し $P_j(\alpha,\xi)$ は  $3 = 2 \times 7$  を存みとする.

この P(x,D) 1= ますし

とかくと Lp は 人上の一階の differential operator と考えることができる。

$$\begin{array}{c} V \\ S \\ \end{array} \longrightarrow \frac{1}{2A} Lv(S^2) + 9S \end{array}$$

但し  $L_u$  は 以前の  $L_u$  微分 、  $L_u(J^2)$  は  $\otimes A$  で  $\frac{1}{2}L_u(J^2)$   $\in \Omega_A^n$  になる  $\sqrt{\Omega_A^n}$  の元 という意味.

Ωn n section W E 1 > fix \$3 &

 $\sqrt{\Omega_{\Lambda}^{n}} \ni \Lambda \longmapsto \Lambda^{2} = \omega \in \Omega_{\Lambda}^{n}$  となる  $\sqrt{\Omega_{\Lambda}^{n}}$  の section が =  $\sqrt{3}$  が、 とちちかー うを fix  $\sqrt{3}$  で 記す.

そのとき Jan. on section は frw (fは関数)の形にかける。

カ= 年5ω に対し 10+9 の作用か どうなるかを 調べてみよう。

 $A = f \sqrt{\omega} = 3 t L_v (\int_{-2A}^{2} L_$ 

(2) 
$$f_{\overline{W}} \xrightarrow{(\overline{v+9})} (v(f) + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{Lu(w)}{w} + 9f) \overline{w}$$

一般 = P次 covariant tensor field  $t = \sum_{\bar{i}_{1}: \bar{i}_{p} = 1}^{n} t_{\bar{i}_{1}: \bar{i}_{p}} d\bar{i}_{\bar{i}_{p}} \otimes d\bar{i}_{\bar{i}_{p}}$ の  $X = \sum_{l=1}^{n} a_{l} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{l}}$  方向 of Lie 微分(Lixt) は

$$L_{X}t = \sum_{i_{1}, i_{p}=1}^{n} \left( \sum_{\ell=1}^{n} \left\{ a_{\ell} \frac{\partial t_{i_{1}} - t_{i_{p}}}{\partial \chi_{\ell}} + \sum_{k=1}^{p} \frac{\partial a_{\ell}}{\partial \chi_{i_{k}}} t_{i_{1} - \ell - i_{p}} \right\} \right) d\chi_{i_{1}} \otimes \cdot \cdot \otimes d\chi_{\tilde{i}_{p}}$$

特に

 $\begin{array}{lll}
+ & - L_{(x : \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}})} dx_{1} \otimes - \otimes dx_{n} &= dx_{1} \otimes - \otimes dx_{n} \\
L_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}} dx_{1} \otimes - \otimes dx_{n} &= 0 \\
L_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}} dx_{1} \otimes - \otimes dx_{n} &= \frac{\partial a(x)}{\partial x_{i}} \cdot dx_{1} \otimes - \otimes dx_{n} \\
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L_{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}} dx_{n} \otimes - \otimes dx_{n$ 

Theorem 1.  $\widehat{L}_P A = 0$  ( $P \in J$ ) or solution is local is is  $fat \ 17$  定数倍を除いて unique. (analytic solution) Proof)

他为  $T*(T*X) × T(T*X) は dw (w the canonical 1-form) に より、 df <math>\longleftrightarrow$  Hf (Hamilton field) に よって同一視される。 よって、 df  $\in$   $T_{\Lambda}^*(T*X)$  は この 対応により Hf  $\in$   $(T\Lambda)^{\perp}$  × 考えられるか  $\Lambda$  は Lagrangean ゆ  $\in$   $(T\Lambda)^{\perp}$  =  $T\Lambda$  . よって Hf  $\in$   $T\Lambda$  × 考えられる。 図で示せは

$$0 \longrightarrow T\Lambda \longrightarrow T(T*X) \longrightarrow T_{\Lambda}(T*X)$$

$$0 \longleftarrow T*\Lambda \longleftarrow T*(T*X) \longleftarrow T_{\Lambda}^*(T*X)$$

$$T_{\Lambda}^*(T*X) \longleftarrow (T\Lambda)^{\perp}$$

$$df \longleftarrow H_f$$

さて 仮定より  $J = J_{\Lambda}$  ゆえ  $P_{1}, \dots, P_{n} \in J$  S.t.  $\sigma(P_{1}), \dots, \sigma(P_{n})$  か  $J_{\Lambda}$  の base (すなめち  $P_{1}, \dots, P_{n}$  は J の involutory base) なるものが とれる。

そのとき  $\sigma(P_{\epsilon})|_{\Lambda}=0$  ゆる  $H_{\sigma(P_{\epsilon})}$  は  $T\Lambda$  の元  $\Sigma$  とみなせるが、  $d\sigma(P_{\epsilon})$ 、--, $d\sigma(P_{n})$  か  $T_{\kappa}^{*}(T^{*}X)$  の Base ゆる  $H_{\sigma(P_{\epsilon})}$ 、--,  $H_{\sigma(P_{n})}$  は  $(T\Lambda)^{+}=T\Lambda$  の Base で ある.

lemma 1. P = v + y, P' = v' + y' (v, v' vector field,  $\varphi, \varphi'$  scalar field)  $\Rightarrow [P, P'] = [P, P']$ 

lemma 2. [Lp, LQ] = L[P,Q]

lemma 3. LAP =  $\sigma(A)$ Lp  $\sigma(A)$  it \$\pm\$DO. A 9 principal symbol

これろの lemmaを認めれは

 $: [G_i, G_R] = \Sigma g_{jRl} G_l$  かいえた、 以上のことより 次の Pfaff の lemma か 使えて solution か 1次元で あることか いえる. てり

- 1) log(xo) & Txo X to tangent space or base
- 2) [Go,Go]=是ajkeGe,但Lajkeは xoonld.でdeftれた関数

## 諸公式

$$H_{f} = \sum_{i} \left( \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{i}} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \chi_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} \right) ; \text{ Hamilton field}$$

$$P = \sum_{j \leq m} P_{j}(\chi, D)$$

$$L_{p}^{(m)} = H_{\sigma_{m}(P)} + \sigma_{m-1}(P) ; -P_{0}^{*} \text{ oddl . op.}$$

$$T_{m}(P) = P_{m}(\chi, \bar{s}), T_{m-1}(P) = P_{m-1}(\chi, \bar{s}) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial^{2} P_{m}(\chi, \bar{s})}{\partial \chi_{i} \partial \bar{s}_{i}}$$

$$L_{pQ}^{(m+\ell)} = T_{m}(P) L_{Q}^{(\ell)} + \sigma_{\ell}(Q) L_{p}^{(m)} + \frac{1}{2} \{ \sigma_{m}(P), \sigma_{\ell}(Q) \}$$

$$D = P_{p}(P) L_{Q}^{(m)} + \sigma_{\ell}(Q) L_{p}^{(m)} + \frac{1}{2} \{ \sigma_{m}(P), \sigma_{\ell}(Q) \}$$

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この証明には 
$$R = PQ = \sum_{j \leq m+l} (x, D)$$
 とかくとき  $\beta \leq m+l$   $R_j = \sum_{j \neq M-ld} \frac{1}{d!} (D_j^d P_L) (D_j^d Q_M)$  を使う、

特に 
$$R_{m+\ell} = P_m Q_\ell$$
,  $R_{m+\ell-1} = P_m Q_{\ell-1} + P_{m-1} Q_\ell + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{\partial Q_i}{\partial z_i}$   
(Pi は Pi(は)ま) のイミ、)

$$\stackrel{\sim}{\Rightarrow} \stackrel{\sim}{L_{AP}} = \sigma(A) \stackrel{\sim}{L_{P}}, \stackrel{\sim}{L_{PA}} = \stackrel{\sim}{L_{P}} \sigma(A)$$

Theorem 2.  $T(Qu) = \sigma(Q) \sigma_{\Lambda}(u) \text{ if } \sigma(Q)|_{\Lambda} + 0$   $Proof) \qquad (PQ^{-1})(Qu) = 0 \quad \text{for } P \in \mathcal{J}$   $R = PQ^{-1} \quad (P \in \mathcal{J}) \times \text{for } \times \times$   $L_{R} \left( \sigma(Q) \sigma_{\Lambda}(u) \right) = L_{P} \sigma(Q)^{-1} \sigma(Q) \sigma_{\Lambda}(u)$   $= L_{P} \sigma_{\Lambda}(u) = 0 \quad (\forall R \text{ s.t. } R(Qu) = 0)$   $T_{\Lambda}(Qu) = \sigma(Q) \sigma_{\Lambda}(u)$  mod const.

Theorem 3. Ja(U) it 5 1= 関して homogeneous
である。

Proof) 
$$w = \sum \bar{s}_i \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_i} = \bar{a} + L$$
  
 $\sum_{P} S = 0 \ (\forall P \in \{\}) \Rightarrow \sum_{P} (\bar{w} S) = 0 \ (\forall P \in \{\})$ 

を示せば解は定数倍を除いて unique ゆき Euler's identity より 3について homogeneous であることか わかる、 これを示そう。

lemma. 
$$[u, [m]] = (m-1) [p]$$

$$[w, [m]] = \sum_{i} \frac{\partial P_{m}(x, \bar{s})}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}(x, \bar{s})}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}) + \sigma_{m-1}(P)$$

$$[u, \sigma_{m-1}(P)] = (u(\sigma_{m-1}(P)) + \sigma_{m-1}(P)u) - \sigma_{m-1}(P)u$$

$$= u(\sigma_{m-1}(P)) = (m-1)\sigma_{m-1}(P)$$

$$[u, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}}] = u(\frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} + \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} u \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} u$$

$$= u(\frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} = (m-1) \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{i}} u \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} u$$

$$[u, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}] = u(\frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} + \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} u \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} u$$

$$[u, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}] = u(\frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} + \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} u \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} u$$

$$[u, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}] = u(\frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} + \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} u \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} u$$

$$[u, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}}] = u(\frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}}) \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} + \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} u \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial x_{i}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_{i}} u$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} v, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} \end{bmatrix} = v \left( \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} + \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} v \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} - \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} v$$

$$= m \left( \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} - \left( \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} = (m-1) \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} v$$
结局
$$\begin{bmatrix} v, \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} - \left( \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} = (m-1) \frac{\partial P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{c}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{c}} v$$

Def. ord\_(u) =  $\sigma_{\lambda}(u)$  の  $\xi$  = 関する homog. degree

Theorem 4. 
$$P \in \mathcal{J}$$
,  $d \operatorname{Tm}(P) \equiv \mathcal{G} \, \omega \, \operatorname{mod} \, \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda}$ 

$$\Rightarrow \left(\operatorname{ord}_{\Lambda}(u) + \frac{m-1}{2}\right) \mathcal{G} \equiv \left(P_{m-1} - \frac{1}{2} \succeq \frac{\partial^{2} P_{m}}{\partial \chi_{i} \partial \mathcal{J}_{i}}\right) \operatorname{mod} \, \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda}$$

$$= \underbrace{1 \cup \omega \, t \, \operatorname{canonical} 1 - \operatorname{form} \, .}$$

Proof) 
$$d\sigma_{m}(P) = 9\omega \mod J_{L}$$

$$\int_{d\omega} H_{\sigma_{m}(P)} = -9\omega \mod L \quad \text{$\tau$ as 3.}$$

$$T^{*}(T^{*}X) \longleftrightarrow T(T^{*}X)$$

$$df \longleftrightarrow H_{f}$$

$$\omega \longleftrightarrow -\omega = -\Sigma_{s}^{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial s}.$$

$$(\operatorname{ord}_{\lambda}(u) + \frac{m-1}{2}) \mathcal{G}_{\lambda}(u) = \mathcal{G}_{m-1}(P) \mathcal{G}_{\lambda}(u)$$

$$: (\operatorname{ord}_{\lambda}(u) + \frac{m-1}{2}) \mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_{m-1}(P) \quad \text{on } \Lambda$$

Cor. 
$$P \in \mathcal{J}$$
,  $P : t -$  下  $d\sigma(P) = \omega \mod \mathcal{J}_{\Lambda}$   $\Rightarrow ord_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{U}) = P_{o}(x,\xi) - \frac{1}{2} \geq \frac{\partial^{2} \sigma(P)}{\partial x \partial \xi_{i}} |_{\Lambda}$ 

本 このような P の存在 は 次のようにして いえる、 接触変換で  $\Lambda = \{\chi_1 = \dots = \chi_n = 0\}$  と できるか、その とき  $\sigma_1(P) = \sum \chi_c \mathfrak{F}_c$  を とればより、

$$\chi_1 \mathcal{U} = \cdots = \chi_n \mathcal{U} = 0$$
,  $D_{r+1} \mathcal{U} = \cdots = D_n \mathcal{U} = 0$ 

なる方程式系を考える.

$$\mathcal{U} = \{(x_1, \dots, x_r), \Lambda = \{(x, \xi) | x_1 = \dots = x_{r=0}, \xi_{r+1} = \dots = \xi_n = 0\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} L_{\chi_{j}} = H_{\chi_{j}} = -\frac{3}{9\chi_{j}} \\ L_{D_{j}} = H_{\overline{5}_{j}} = \frac{3}{9\chi_{j}} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\sigma_{\lambda}(u) = 9 \sqrt{d\xi_1 \cdot d\xi_r dx_{rd} \cdot dx_n} \times \delta \cdot \langle v \rangle$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_j} \sigma_{\lambda}(u) = 0 \ (1 \le j \le r), \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_j} \sigma_{\lambda}(u) = 0 \ (r+1 \le j \le n)$$

$$\lfloor \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi_{i}} (d\xi_{1} - d\chi_{n}) = \lfloor \frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{i}} (d\xi_{1} - d\chi_{n}) = 0 \quad \forall \ Z$$

$$= 0 \ (1 \le j \le r), \ \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j} = 0 \ (\gamma + 1 \le j \le n)$$

$$: \sigma_{\Lambda}(S(\chi_1, -, \chi_r)) = \sqrt{d\xi_1 - d\xi_r} d\chi_{r+1} - d\chi_n$$

かの(U) は modulo comtant でしか 定義されていないことに注意、

$$\therefore Old_{\lambda}(\delta(x_1,...,x_r)) = \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

例2) 
$$\frac{(\chi_1 D_1 - \lambda) \mathcal{U} = (\chi_2 D_2 - \beta) \mathcal{U} = D_3 \mathcal{U} = - = D_n \mathcal{U} = 0}{\Lambda_1 = \{\chi_1 = \chi_2 = \xi_3 = - = \xi_n = 0\}}$$

$$\frac{\Lambda_2 = \{\chi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = - = \xi_n = 0\}}{\Lambda_2 = \{\chi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = - = \xi_n = 0\}}$$

とするとき  $\mathcal{O}_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{U})$ ,  $\mathcal{O}_{\Lambda_2}(\mathcal{U})$  を 求めよう、

$$P_{1}(x,D) = \chi_{1}D_{1} - \alpha \in \mathcal{J}$$

$$L_{P_{1}(x,D)} = H_{\chi_{1}\overline{s}_{1}} - \alpha - \frac{1}{2} = \chi_{1}\frac{\partial}{\partial \chi_{1}} - \overline{s}_{1}\frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{s}_{1}} - \alpha - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\therefore L_{P_{1}} = -(\overline{s}_{1}\frac{\partial}{\partial \overline{s}_{1}} + \alpha + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{on } \Lambda_{1}, \Lambda_{2} \stackrel{\chi_{1}=0}{\underset{i=1}{\text{pt}}}$$

$$P_{2}(\chi, D) = \chi_{2}D_{2} - \beta \in \mathcal{J}$$

$$L_{P_{2}}(\chi, D) = \chi_{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\chi_{1}} - \xi_{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi_{2}} - \beta - \frac{1}{2}$$

$$L_{P_{2}} = -(\xi_{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi_{2}} + \beta + \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{on } \Lambda_{1}$$

$$= (\chi_{2}\frac{\partial}{\partial\chi_{1}} - \beta - \frac{1}{2}) \quad \text{on } \Lambda_{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{ll}
O & P_{\tilde{s}}(x, D) = D_{\tilde{s}} & (3 \leq \tilde{s} \leq n) \\
L_{P_{\tilde{s}}} = H_{\tilde{s}_{\tilde{s}}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{\tilde{j}}}
\end{array}$$

さて  $\omega_1 = d\xi_1 d\xi_2 d\chi_3 - d\chi_n$ ,  $\omega_2 = d\xi_1 d\chi_2 d\chi_3 - d\chi_n$ とかき  $\sigma_{\Lambda_1}(\mathcal{U}) = f_1 \sqrt{\omega_1}$ ,  $\sigma_{\Lambda_2}(\mathcal{U}) = f_2 \sqrt{\omega_2}$  とかいて  $f_1$ ,  $f_2$  を がめよう.

まず 
$$L_{P_1} = -\left(\frac{3}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_1} + \alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$L_{\bar{s}_1} = -\left(\frac{3}{3}\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{s}_1} + \alpha + \frac{1}{2}\right)$$

$$L_{P_1} = -\left(\frac{3}{3}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_1} + \frac{f_1}{2} \cdot \frac{L_{\bar{s}_1}^2 \delta_1}{\omega_1} + (\omega + \frac{1}{2})f_1\right)\sqrt{\omega_1}$$

$$= -\left(\frac{3}{3}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_1} + (\alpha + 1)f_1\right)\sqrt{\omega_2} = 0$$
同様に  $L_{P_1} = -\left(\frac{3}{2}\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \beta + \frac{1}{2}\right)$  on  $\Lambda_1$  中記
$$\oint_{P_1} \pm \left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \beta + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 on  $\Lambda_1$  中記
$$\oint_{P_2} \pm \left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \beta + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}$$
 on  $\Lambda_2$  中記
$$\left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \beta + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}$$
 on  $\Lambda_2$  中記
$$\left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \beta + \frac{1}{2}\right) - \frac{1}{2}$$
 on  $\Lambda_2$  中記
$$\left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \frac{f_2}{2}\frac{L_{\bar{s}_2}^2 \delta_1}{\omega_2} - (\beta + \frac{1}{2})f_2\right)\sqrt{\omega_2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \frac{f_2}{2}\frac{L_{\bar{s}_2}^2 \delta_1}{\omega_2} - (\beta + \frac{1}{2})f_2\right)\sqrt{\omega_2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} - \beta + \frac{1}{2}\right)\sqrt{\omega_2} = 0$$
電話  $L_{P_2} = \frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} + \frac{f_2}{2}\frac{L_{\bar{s}_2}^2 \delta_1}{\omega_2} - (\beta + \frac{1}{2})f_1\right)$ 

$$L_{P_3} = \frac{2}{2}\frac{f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_3} + \frac{1}{2}\frac{L_{\bar{s}_3}^2 \delta_1}{\omega_2} - (\beta + 1)f_1$$

$$\frac{2}{2}\frac{f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_3} = -(\alpha + 1)f_1, \quad 5\frac{2}{2}\frac{\partial f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_2} = -(\beta + 1)f_1$$

$$\frac{2}{2}\frac{f_1}{\partial \bar{s}_3} = 0 \quad (3 \in \hat{s} \in \mathcal{N})$$

$$f_{1} = f_{1}(\tilde{s}_{1}, \tilde{s}_{2}, \chi_{3}, \cdot, \chi_{n}) \quad \emptyset \quad \tilde{z}$$

$$f_{1} = \tilde{s}_{1}^{-d-1} \tilde{s}_{2}^{-\beta-1}$$

$$f_{1} = \tilde{s}_{1}^{-d-1} \tilde{s}_{2}^{-\beta-1} \quad \sqrt{d\tilde{s}_{1}d\tilde{s}_{2}d\chi_{3} - d\chi_{n}}$$

$$O_{\Lambda_{1}}(\mathcal{N}) = \tilde{s}_{1}^{-d-1} \tilde{s}_{2}^{-\beta-1} \quad \sqrt{d\tilde{s}_{1}d\tilde{s}_{2}d\chi_{3} - d\chi_{n}}$$

$$O_{\Lambda_{1}}(\mathcal{N}) = -\alpha - \beta - 1$$

他方 
$$\xi_1 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \xi_1} = -(\lambda + 1) f_2$$
,  $\chi_2 \frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \chi_2} = \beta f_2$   
 $\frac{\partial f_2}{\partial \chi_3} = 0$  (3  $\leq \beta \leq n$ )  

$$f_2 = \xi_1^{-d-1} \chi_2^{\beta}$$

$$\int_{\Lambda_2} (u) = \xi_1^{-d-1} \chi_2^{\beta} \sqrt{d\xi_1 d\chi_2 d\chi_3 - d\chi_n}$$

$$Ord_{\Lambda_2}(u) = -d - \frac{1}{2}$$

特に 
$$ord_{\Lambda_2}(\mathcal{U}) - ord_{\Lambda_2}(\mathcal{U}) - \frac{1}{2} = -\beta - 1$$
 は 重要な役割を演する、(P. 多短)

(G, V) prehomos.  $S = \{ t = 0 \} \cup S'$   $f \leftrightarrow \delta X$ 1 good Lagrangean  $70 \times 5 \quad \sqrt{f^s} = f_{\Lambda}^s \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}} \quad 7 \text{ a.s.}$ fr は 人上の8x に対しまる rel mr. Wh is NEO try 12 3th to 3 rel. in. volume elt. Proof) 1 2 or good Lagrangean \$ 2  $\langle Ax, D_x \rangle - s SX(A) (A \in \mathcal{I}) \Rightarrow f \circ$ involutory base = \$ ,7 , 7 .  $P(x,D) = \langle Ax, D_x \rangle - s \, \delta \chi(A) + \delta \chi(A)$  $H_{\langle Ax,y\rangle} = \langle Ax, D_x \rangle - \langle {}^tAy, D_y \rangle$  $\sum \frac{\partial^2 \langle Ax, y \rangle}{\partial x \partial y} = t_{V}A$   $\forall z$  $L_P = \langle Ax, D_x \rangle - \langle {}^tAy, D_y \rangle - s \delta \chi(A) - \frac{1}{2} tr_v A$ さて  $H_{\langle Ax, y \rangle}$  は  $(x, y) \mapsto (9x, tg y)$  の微分表現 ゆる LHCAXYSWA = (tryA)WA  $H_{Ax,y} + \Lambda = SX(A) + \Lambda$ = LH(AX, Y) Fr JWL = (H(AX, Y) Fr + 1 L(AX, Y) W/W) JW/

= (s sx(A)+ = truA) + ~ Twn

:  $\Gamma_{P} f_{\lambda}^{s} \sqrt{W_{\lambda}} = 0$  for  $P \in \mathcal{F}$  for unique  $\Phi_{\lambda}$ :  $\Gamma_{\lambda}(f^{s}) = f_{\lambda}^{s} \sqrt{W_{\lambda}}$  (mod const.)

 $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\lambda} + \mathcal{L}_{\lambda}}{\partial \mathcal{L}_{\lambda} + \mathcal{L}_{\lambda}} = s \, \delta \chi(A_{0}) - t_{\nu_{\lambda} \lambda} A_{0} + \frac{1}{2} \, d_{\nu_{\lambda} \lambda} V_{\lambda_{0}}^{*}$   $1 = L \, A_{0} \chi_{0} = 0 \, , \quad -^{\dagger} A_{0} \gamma_{0} = \gamma_{0}$   $(\chi_{0}, \gamma_{0}) \in \mathcal{L}_{\lambda} = 0 \, , \quad \mathcal{L}_{\lambda} = 0 \, .$ 

ord\_ $f^s = deg_y \sigma_{\lambda}(f^s) = deg_y f_{\lambda}^s \sqrt{\omega_{\lambda}}$ =  $s deg_y f_{\lambda} + \frac{1}{2} deg_y \omega_{\lambda}$ 

 $(Ax, D_x) - (Ay, D_y) f_{\Lambda} = SX(A) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, D_x) - (Ay, D_y) f_{\Lambda} = SX(A) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, D_x) - (Ay, D_y) f_{\Lambda}(x, y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, D_x) - (Ay, D_y) f_{\Lambda}(x, y) = SX(Ay) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, D_x) - (Ay, D_y) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, Y) + (Ay, Y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, Y) + (Ay, Y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, Y) + (Ay, Y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, Y) + (Ay, Y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$   $(Ax, Y) + (Ay, Y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$  $(Ax, Y) + (Ay, Y) = (Aeg_y f_{\Lambda}) f_{\Lambda}(x, y)$ 

 母 local な l-関数

(G, V, f) prehomog. v.s.

T\*V > 1 good Lagrangean

Def. OL(s)か人にかける d-関数

 $\Leftrightarrow$   $\exists P$ ;  $\land o$  gen. pt. o 近接  $\forall def$   $\forall nt. elliptic$  operator (i.e.  $\sigma(P)|_{\Lambda} + o$ )  $\land t. Pf^{s+1} = \ell_{\Lambda}(s)f^{s}$ 

i.e.  $P \neq u_s = e_{\Lambda(s)} u_s$  $u_s \mapsto P/P(\sum_{A \in J} \langle Ax, D_x \rangle - s SX(A))$  or generator

lemma 1.  $fu_s \neq 0$  (for generic s),  $b_{30}$  fus it  $(\langle Ax, D_x \rangle - (s+1) \delta X(A))(fu_s) = 0 \ \epsilon \ + t = 1$ .

 $\exists Q(x,D_x) \neq u_s = \tilde{\mathcal{X}}(s) \, u_s \, , \quad \hat{\mathcal{X}}(s) \neq 0 \, \text{ for a solution}$   $\rightarrow u_s = 0 \, \text{ als} \, . \quad //$ 

lemma 2.  $P + u_s = e_n(s) u_s$ , P elliptic op.  $\Rightarrow P \Rightarrow order \not\sim m_{\Lambda} = \sigma_{m_{\Lambda}}(P)|_{\Lambda} = const. f_{\Lambda}^{-1}$   $equal lemma 2. <math>P + u_s = e_n(s) u_s$ , P elliptic op.

":)  $\sigma(u_s) = f_{\Lambda}^s \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}}$ ,  $\sigma(fu_s) = f_{\Lambda}^{s+1} \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}}$  $\sigma(P(fu_s)) = \sigma(P) \sigma(fu_s) = \sigma(P) f_{\Lambda}^{s+1} \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}} = \sigma(g_{\Lambda}(s) u_s)$  =  $f_{\Lambda}^{S} \sqrt{W_{\Lambda}}$  mod const. :  $\sigma_{M_{\Lambda}}(P) = \text{const. } f_{\Lambda}^{-1}$ 

## Theorem 1. (一意性) by(s)は定数倍を除いて unique、

Proof)  $P_{1} \neq U_{S} = U_{1}(S) U_{S}$   $P_{2} \neq U_{S} = U_{2}(S) U_{S}$   $P_{1}, P_{2} \text{ elliptic}$ 

 $f U_{S} = e_{1}(S) P_{1}^{-1} U_{S} \, \phi^{2} \quad e_{2}(S) \, U_{S} = e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \, U_{S} \, .$   $: \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) \, U_{S} = 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) \neq 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) = e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) + e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) + e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) + e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{1}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) + e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{2}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{1}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) + e_{2}(S) - const. \, e_{2}(S) + 0 \, \times 0$   $\int_{0}^{\infty} \left( e_{2}(S) - e_{2}(S) P_{2} P_{1}^{-1} \right) + e_{2}(S) - e_{2}(S) + e_{2}$ 

平 lemma 2 より Pepilo N上の symbol は const. であることに注意、

## Theorem 2. (存在定理)

 $\exists$  (-m<sub>L</sub>)階 o operator  $P_L$  s.t.  $\tau_{-m_L}(P_L)|_{\Lambda} = f_{\Lambda}$   $\exists$   $\theta_L(s) = s^{m_L} + (m_{\Lambda}-1 次以下 o so 为項式)$  s.t.  $\exists$   $\theta_L(s) P_L u_s$  ,  $u_s = f^s$ 

Proof) 次の記号を導入する。

T(s)からについて 多項式の EDO、 とするとき

ord T(s) = {s & 1 階 x 考 z t x t o order }

 $fins T(s) = \sum_{i \geq 0} Si T_i \times it \times t = \max_{i} (i + ord T_i).$ 

さて Pを (-Mx) F管で その principal symbol か W上で

 $(T-m_{\Lambda}(P))_{W} = f_{\Lambda} = f/s^{m_{\Lambda}} t_3 t_0 + j_3.$ 

そのとき  $f = \sigma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P) \langle A_{0}\chi, \gamma \rangle^{m_{\Lambda}}$  on W である.

(但L  $\langle A_0 \alpha, y \rangle u_s = s u_s$ ,  $\delta \alpha (A_0) = 1$ )

:  $f - P < A_0 x, D_x >^{M_{\lambda}} = \sum_{A_i \in \mathcal{Y}} T_i(x, D_x) < A_i x, D_x > + K$  $( \text{ord} K \leq -1 )$ 

と表めせる

(W上のになる関数は <Ajx,4> (Ajeqo)で残られる)

: fus = smr Pus + Kus, ord K = -1.  $= (S^{M_{\Lambda}}P + K)U_{S}$ 

ここで KUs=0 な3 O.K.

KUsキロの場合を考える、

lemma 3. G(s) Us + 0 -> G(s) Us = T(s) Us s.t. T(s) elliptic pinord T(s) ≤ ord G(s)

sublemma 1. G(s) to elliptic o to it in it = T(s) s.t. T(s) Us = G(s) Us, ord T(s) < ord G(s) ord  $T(S) \leq \text{ord } G(S) - 1$  $G = \sum_{s \geq 0} S^{s} G_{s}$ , ord  $G_{s} \leq \text{ord} G(s) - j$ , ord G(s)と表かしたとき、各分に対け Gius= Ti(s) us, ord Ti(s) & ord Gi ord  $T_{\bar{s}}(s) \leq \operatorname{ord} G_{\bar{s}} - 1$ かいえれば  $T(s) = \sum_{\substack{j \geq 0}} s_j T_j(s)$  とかけは T(s) か 求めるものである 従って G(S)はSを含まぬとにない、以下 Gと为(. m = ord G(s) (= ord G) & to < & Tm(G)/1=0 ~ 1 th good Lagrangean +≥  $\sigma_{\tilde{m}}(G) = \sum_{A_{\tilde{s}} \in V_{\tilde{s}}} a_{\tilde{s}} \langle A_{\tilde{s}} \chi, \Upsilon \rangle + a_{\sigma} \langle A_{\tilde{s}} \chi, \Upsilon \rangle, \ \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{A}_{\tilde{s}}) = 1$ と表わせる. ここで aj, ao は (m-1) to homog (mvolutoy bace the)  $: G = \sum A_{i}(x, D_{x}) < A_{i}x, D_{x} > + A_{o}(x, D_{x}) < A_{o}x, D_{x} >$ :  $GU_s = (SA_o(x,D_x) + K)U_s = T(S)U_s + t$  $\varepsilon$  ord  $T(s) \leq m-1 = ord G-1$ ,

ord  $T(s) \leq m = ord G$ 

millem 1

- sublemma 2.  $G(S)U_S = 0$   $\Rightarrow = \Upsilon$  s.t.  $G(S)U_S = T(S)U_S = T(S$
- - lemma 3 の Proof.) Mblem 1 を くりかえして T(S) が elliptic に とれればよい、とれないと order を限りなくさけていけるか、3 Mblem 2 より G(S) Us=0 となり 仮主に反する。 // lem 3.

tr = 0 lem 3 により  $KU_S = G(S)U_S$ , G(S) elliptic ord  $G(S) \le -1$  とでき  $f U^S = (S^{MAP} + G(S))U_S$  を 得 3.

lemma 4. ord  $G(s) \leq -m_{\perp}$ 

i)  $\operatorname{ord} G(s) > -m_{\Lambda} \in \mathfrak{Z} \otimes \operatorname{ord} (S^{M} \Lambda P + G(s)) Us$   $= \operatorname{ord} G(s) + \operatorname{ord} U_{s} = \operatorname{ord} f U^{s} - \operatorname{ord} U_{s} - m_{\Lambda}$   $(\operatorname{ord} U_{s} = -m_{\Lambda} S - \frac{\mu_{\Lambda}}{2}) \qquad \text{if } \operatorname{ord} G(s) = -m_{\Lambda} \qquad \overline{\mathfrak{Z}} = \overline{\mathfrak{Z}}$ 

ord  $G(s) \leq -1$  , ord  $G(s) \leq -m_{\Lambda}$  ゆえ G(s) は  $S = 2 \times 7$  ( $m_{\Lambda} - 1$ ) 次以下の 外項式 である.

となる。

 $\forall \tau \neq u_s = P(s) u_s \neq 0 \qquad \qquad ( \neq u_s ) = f_{\Lambda}^{s+1} \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}}$   $\parallel \text{ mod const.}$   $\therefore \left. \nabla -m_{\Lambda}(P(s)) \right|_{\Lambda} = \text{const.} f_{\Lambda}$   $\qquad \qquad \left. \nabla \left( P(s) u_s \right) = \underline{\Gamma}_{m_{\Lambda}}(P(s)) f_{\Lambda}^{s} \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}}$ 

今  $\int_{-m_{\Lambda}} (P(s)) |_{\Lambda} = \ell_{\Lambda}(s) f_{\Lambda}$ と かけば  $\ell_{\Lambda}(s) = s^{m_{\Lambda}} + (som_{\Lambda}-1)$  次の polyn.) と表めせることが めなった、

lemma 5. P(s)  $U_s$  が  $U_{sH}$  の微分存在式をみたして  $\sigma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P(\alpha))|_{\Lambda}=0$  なるば P(s)  $U_s=(s-\alpha)P_1(s)U_s$  ord  $P_1(s) \leq -m_{\Lambda}$  , ord  $P_1(s) \leq ord P(s)-1$  , と意かせる.

Proof) ます いくっかの sublemma を証明する、

sublemma 1.  $P(\alpha)U_{\alpha} = 0$ 

 $(P(d))|_{\Lambda} = 0 \text{ for } \sigma(P(\alpha)) = \sum \varphi_i \langle A_i x, y \rangle \times$ 

表的t3.  $P(\alpha) = \sum \Phi_j(x, D_x)(\langle A_j x, D_x \rangle - d \delta \chi(A)) + K$   $U_{\alpha} = \text{fr} \text{ft} \text{tt} \text{tt} \text{tt} \text{tt} \text{tt} \text{od} \text{cod} \text{K} \in \text{ad} P(\alpha) - 1$ 

このな $P(x) U_x \leq ord U_x - m_{\lambda} - 1$ 他方  $P(x) U_x = f U_x \neq 0 とすれない$ 

ord  $P(a)U_a = ord(fU_a) = ord U_a - m_A$  矛盾. //
oublemma 2. 一般  $= T(a)U_a = 0$  な = R(s) s.t.  $T(s)U_s = (s-a)R(s)U_s , ord R(s) \leq ord T(s) - 1$ ord  $R(s) \leq ord T(s)$ 

T( $\alpha$ ) =  $\sum_{A_j \in J_0} \Phi_j(x, D_x) < A_j x, D_x > + M(< A_0 x, D_x - d)$ ord  $M \leq \text{ord } T(\alpha) - 1$ 

と表めせる。一般に  $T(S) = T(d) + R_1(S)(S-d) \times h$ ける (勿項式)の剰余の定理)、そのとき のは  $R_1(S) \in O$  のは T(S) のは  $R_1(S) \in O$  のは T(S) のは  $R_1(S) \in O$  のは T(S) = O が 成り立つ、これを U に作用  $T(S) = T(S) = (S-d)R_1(S) = (S-d)U$  に  $T(S) = (S-d)(R_1(S) + M)U$  を 得るから  $T(S) = R_1(S) + M$  と かけば よい、  $T(S) = R_1(S) + M$  と かけば よい  $T(S) = R_1(S) + M$  と かけば ない  $T(S) = R_1(S) + M$  と かけば  $T(S) = R_1($ 

lemma G. P(s)  $U_s$  M  $U_{SH}$  O 微分方程式 E みたして  $G_{-m_A}(P(s))$  M C(s) C(s)

Roof)帰納弦で示す。

せて  $\sigma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P(s))|_{\Lambda} = \theta_{\Lambda}(s)f_{\Lambda}$  ゆえ lem 6 から f  $u_s = P(s)u_s = \theta_{\Lambda}(s)P_1(s)U_s$  を 得る。 ここで  $P_1(s)$ は  $-m_{\Lambda}$  階で  $\sigma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P_1(s)) = f_{\Lambda}$ <u>ord</u>  $P_1(s) \leq ord P(s) - m_{\Lambda} = -m_{\Lambda}$ .  $t_s = P_1(s) = \sum_{j \geq 0} s^j Q_j$  ,  $ord Q_j \leq -m_{\Lambda} - j$ と表かせる。

 $P_{1}(s) U_{s} = \sum_{j \geq 0} Q_{j}(x, D) \langle A_{0}x, D_{x} \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} U_{s}.$   $P_{L}(x, D) = \sum_{j \geq 0} Q_{j}(x, D) \langle A_{0}x, D_{x} \rangle^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq$ 

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{ for } & \text{ ord } P_{\Lambda} \in -m_{\Lambda} & \text{ c}^* \\ \hline \Gamma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P_{\Lambda}) \big|_{\Lambda} = \Gamma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(Q_{\circ}) = \Gamma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P_{1}(s)) = f_{\Lambda} \\ \hline \Lambda_{\text{LT}} & \langle A_{\circ} Y_{1} Y \rangle = s = 0 \\ \hline \eta_{\tilde{\epsilon}}. \end{array}$ 

:  $fu_s = \ell_{\Lambda}(s) P_{\Lambda} u_s$ , and  $P_{\Lambda} \leq -m_{\Lambda}$ ,  $\sigma_{-m_{\Lambda}}(P_{\Lambda})|_{\Lambda}$ 

- (G, V, f) reductive regular P, V.  $f^*(D_z)f^{S+1} = \&(S)f^S \text{ Ar } (G, V) \text{ or } \&- 関数$  であ,た.
- © 原奏の conormal bundle  $\Lambda = 0 \times V^*$  = かける  $\ell_{\Lambda}(S)$  を考えると  $f^*(Y)$  は  $\Lambda$  の gen pt  $\tau^* \neq 0$  りえ  $f^*(D_x)$  は elliptic operator . : 一意性より  $\ell_{\Lambda}(S) = \ell_{\Lambda}(S)$ .
- e gen. pt o conormal bundle  $\Lambda = V \times \{0\}$  = 5 to 13 by (s) = 1 or 33.  $\neq \beta$  is  $\Lambda$  or gen. pt or elliptic operator or 53.

★ Lagrangeans o codim 1 o 交めり

Th.  $T^*X \supset \Lambda_1, \Lambda_2$  Lagrangeans  $S = \Lambda_1 \cap \Lambda_2 \text{ in } (n-1)$ 次元 D > D  $T_P S = T_P \Lambda_1 \cap T_P \Lambda_2 \text{ for } P \in S$   $E \subset \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{U}} = 0$  ,  $\overline{\mathcal{J}} = J_{\mathcal{U}} \Lambda_2 \overset{\text{E.}}{\Sigma} \cdot (n-1)$ .

そのとき ある量子化された接触変換により  $(\chi_1 D_1 - d) \mathcal{U} = (\chi_2 D_2 - \beta) \mathcal{U} = D_3 \mathcal{U} = \dots = D_n \mathcal{U} = D$   $\Lambda_1 = \{ \chi_1 = \chi_2 = \bar{s}_3 = \dots = \bar{s}_n = 0 \}$   $\Lambda_2 = \{ \chi_1 = \bar{s}_2 = \bar{s}_3 = \dots = \bar{s}_n = 0 \}$   $\mathcal{U}(\alpha) = \chi_1^d \chi_2^{\beta}$   $\mathcal{U}(\alpha) = \chi_1^d \chi_2^{\beta}$ 

そのとき

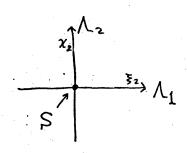
$$\int_{\Lambda_{2}}(u) = \xi_{1}^{-d-1} \xi_{2}^{-\beta-1} \sqrt{d\xi_{1}d\xi_{2}d\chi_{3}} \cdot d\chi_{n}$$
 $\int_{\Lambda_{2}}(u) = \xi_{1}^{-d-1} \chi_{2}^{\beta} \sqrt{d\xi_{1}d\chi_{2}} \cdot d\chi_{n}$ 
 $e_{1} = ord_{\Lambda_{1}}(u) = -d-\beta-1$ 
 $e_{2} = ord_{\Lambda_{2}}(u) = -d-\frac{1}{2}$ 
 $z^{n} \quad b > t_{-} \quad (P.16 多 )$ 

Proof) 
$$e_1 - e_2 - \frac{1}{2} = -\beta - 1 = \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+ \times \pi < \varepsilon$$

$$\mathcal{W} \begin{cases}
(x_1 D_1 - \alpha) \mathcal{U} = 0 \\
(x_2 D_2 + \ell + 1) \mathcal{U} = 0
\end{cases}$$

$$D_3 \mathcal{U} = 0$$

$$D_n \mathcal{U} = 0$$



さて 11/1 として

$$\mathcal{W}_{1} \begin{cases} (x_{1}D_{1}-d) & 0 = 0 \\ x_{2} & 0 = 0 \\ D_{3} & 0 = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$D_{n} & 0 = 0$$

をと3と  $\chi_{2} \neq 0$  な5  $\mathcal{U} = 0$  となる太3  $\mathcal{M} p p \mathcal{W} \mathcal{U}_{1} = \Lambda_{1}$  である.  $\mathcal{U} = D_{2}^{\ell} \mathcal{U}$  は  $(\chi_{2}D_{2} + \ell + 1)D_{2}^{\ell} \mathcal{U} = D_{2}^{\ell + \ell} \chi_{2} \mathcal{U} = 0$  ゆえ  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_{2}^{\ell + \ell} \mathcal{U}_{2} \mathcal{U} = 0$  かえ  $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{U}_{2}^{\ell + \ell} \mathcal{U}_{2} \mathcal{U}_{2}$ 

1 o gen. pt ~ D₂ 1 elliptic 1 ≥ onto map ~ to 3. /

Cor.  $e_1-e_2-\frac{1}{2}\in\mathbb{Z}_+$   $t_3$   $t_4$ " M=Pu  $t_4$   $\Lambda_2$   $t_5$  or support  $t_6$   $t_7$  submodule  $(t_8)$   $t_8$   $t_7$ .

..  $117 \rightarrow 111 \rightarrow 0$  or kernel  $\stackrel{\cdot}{\phantom{}_{\sim}} 117_2 \times 111 \times 12 \times 111 \times 1$ 

The interpolation of the inte

 $\Lambda_2$  では  $\chi_2$  は elliptic ゆる  $M_2 = M$  -  $D_2$   $(\chi_2^{eH} u) = \chi_2^{e} (\chi_2 D_2 + \ell + 1) u = 0$  て  $\Lambda_1$  では  $D_2$  は 可述 (elliptic) ゆる  $(\chi_2^{eH} u) = 0$ i.e.  $\Lambda_1$  では  $M_2 = 0$ .

 $\int_{\Lambda_1(u)} d \Lambda_1 \Lambda_2 \tau$   $(e_1 - e_2 - \frac{1}{2}) \approx 0 \text{ order}$ 

(証明はP、 多既)

(Th1 n述)

$$(m \ge m') \qquad \Lambda, \Lambda' \quad good \quad Lagrangean$$

$$(m \ge m') \qquad T_P(\Lambda \cap \Lambda') = T_P \Lambda \cap T_P \Lambda'$$

$$\int_{-ms - \frac{1}{2}}^{V} fr \quad \forall P \in \Lambda \cap \Lambda'$$

$$\Rightarrow \ell_{\lambda}(s) = \left[ (m-m')s + \frac{\mu-\mu'+1}{2} \right]^{m-m'} \ell_{\lambda}(s)$$

Proof) m  $\geq$  m' の  $\geq$  きず  $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}}(S) \mid \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{N}($ 

lemma 1. 
$$\ell_{\mathcal{N}}(d) = 0 \rightarrow \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(d) = 0$$

- Fully =  $\theta_{L'}(s) U_s$   $\forall z$   $f U_d = 0$  on  $\Lambda'$   $\xi \cup \theta_{\Lambda}(d) \neq 0$   $\xi \in P_{\Lambda} + U_d = \theta_{\Lambda}(d) U_d \neq 0$   $\forall z$  $f U_d \neq 0$  on  $\Lambda$  . . . . supp  $P(f U_d) = \Lambda$
- Pud > P + ud it  $\Lambda$  is support  $\xi \in P$ -module  $\Leftrightarrow (m-m')d + \frac{M-M'-1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z} +$
- · Pulati -> Pfula -> 0 to 1 resupport & to quotient

$$\longleftrightarrow -(m-m')(d+1) - \frac{M-M'+1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z} +$$

$$\therefore -(m-m')-1 \in \mathbb{Z} + \qquad \overline{3}\overline{\overline{n}}$$

lemma 2. 
$$(s-d)^{k}|\ell_{\lambda}(s)$$
,  $(s-d)^{k}|\ell_{\lambda}(s)$   
 $\Rightarrow \exists G \text{ s.t. } fu_{s} = (s-d)^{k}Gu_{s}$ 

mblemma.  $G u_{\alpha} = 0 \Rightarrow \exists T \text{ s.t. } G u_{s} = (s-\alpha)T u_{s}$   $G u_{\alpha} = 0 \longleftrightarrow G = \sum T_{j} (\langle A_{j} \alpha, D_{x} \rangle - d \delta \lambda (A_{j}))$  $G u_{s} = \sum (s-\alpha) \delta \lambda (A_{j}) T_{j} u_{s}$ 

lem 2 の証) 帰納法、 fus=(s-d)+1 Gus = ly(s) Py us on 人 = ly(s) Py us on N

 $Gu_s = \frac{\ell_{\Lambda}(s)}{(s-d)^{k-1}} P_{\Lambda} u_s \quad \text{on } \Lambda$   $= \frac{\ell_{\Lambda}(s)}{(s-d)^{k-1}} P_{\Lambda} u_s \quad \text{on } \Lambda'$ 

:  $GU_d = 0$  : mhlemma  $\neq y$   $GU_s = (s-d)G'U_s$ :  $fU_s = (s-d)^{k-1} \cdot (s-d)G'U_s$ 

lemma 3.  $(s-d)^k | \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(s)$ ,  $(s-d)^{k-1} | \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(s)$  $\Rightarrow (s-d)^k | \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(s)$  (i.e.  $\ell_{\mathcal{N}}(s) | \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(s)$ )

5,7 PGUZ CPUZ IX A 1= support to to submodule 192  $(m-m')d+\frac{M-M'-1}{2}\in\mathbb{Z}_+$ 

他方 PNa+1 -> PGNa は 1- supportをもっ quotient ゆと Udti - Gua

 $-(m-m')(a+1) - \frac{\mu-\mu'+1}{2} \in \mathbb{Z}_{+} : -(m-m')-1 \in \mathbb{Z}_{+} + \pi$ 

以上により しん(5) しん(5)か 示された、

さて lemma 2 より たぶちに

lemma 2' c(s) | h1(s), c(s) | h1(s) => =G A.t. fus = c(s) Gus

を 得3 が、 b/(s) b/(s) ゆえ

3 G At. fus = bn(s) Gus

-(m-m')  $d - \frac{M-M'+1}{2} = \ell \in \mathbb{Z}_+$  を仮定すると  $\mathcal{M}_{d} \xrightarrow{\exists} \mathcal{T} \to 0 \quad (\text{sup} \mathcal{T} = \mathcal{L})$ 

次に  $-(m-m')(\lambda+1) - \frac{\mu-\mu/+1}{2} = \ell - (m-m') < 0$  を

仮定すると Waxi は A に spt をもつ quotient かないかる

PGv=0 : Gv=0

Wa -> Ta -> 0

Gual=0 (Max To 13 A) Puati -> Paux -> gen.ptの丘傍で同型ゆえ)

Man - Gua

まて fus = 
$$\ell_{\Lambda}(s)$$
 P $_{\Lambda}$  Us
$$\ell_{\Lambda'}(s)$$
 Gus
$$: Gus = \frac{\ell_{\Lambda}(s)}{\ell_{\Lambda'}(s)} P_{\Lambda} Us$$
そして  $Gux|_{\Lambda} = 0$  より  $(s-\lambda) \left| \frac{\ell_{\Lambda}(s)}{\ell_{\Lambda'}(s)} \right|$ 
結局  $-(m-m')d - \frac{M-M'+1}{2} = \ell$   $+ \ell = 0, 1, -1, m-m'-1$   $+ \ell = 0$   $+ \ell = 0, 1, -1, m-m'-1$ 

が言正明された、 すなめち

$$\prod_{\ell=0}^{m-m'-1} \left(S + \frac{1}{m-m'} \left(\frac{M+M'+1}{2} + \ell\right)\right) \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(S) \Big| \ell_{\mathcal{N}}(S)$$

とこ3か en(s) はm次, en(s) はm/次 ゆえ 次数を比べて一致することが 的かる、

/H3.

Th. 
$$M = Pn$$
 m.o.s.  $\Rightarrow \Rightarrow$  symbol ideal  $\Rightarrow$  reduced, support =  $\Lambda_0 \vee \Lambda_1$ 

- 1) (交myの正傍で) 人。は non-singular
- 2) 人10八人1 (九-1)次元
- 3) LoVA1 C Wn+1" non-singular
- ⇒ quantized contact transformation で次の形

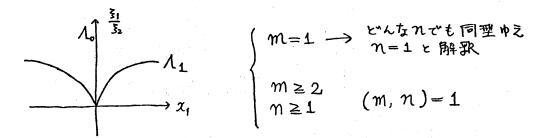
$$\left(\frac{1}{n+m} \chi_1 D_1 + \frac{1}{m} \chi_2 D_2 - \lambda\right) \mathcal{U} = 0$$

$$\left[\chi_1 \left(D_1^m - \chi_1^m D_2^m\right) + \mu D_1^{m-1}\right] \mathcal{U} = 0$$

$$D_3 \mathcal{U} = \cdots = 0$$

$$\Lambda_{0} = \left\{ \chi_{1} = \chi_{2} = \xi_{3} = \xi_{4} = \cdots = 0 \right\}$$

$$\Lambda_{1} = \left\{ \chi_{2} + \frac{m}{n+m} \chi_{1} \frac{\xi_{1}}{\xi_{2}} = 0 , \left( \frac{\xi_{1}}{\xi_{2}} \right)^{M} = \chi_{1}^{\eta} , \xi_{3} = \cdots = 0 \right\}$$



れ, れの状め方 を考えよう、

symbol ideal & J & \$3 &

$$J = \left(\frac{1}{n+m} \chi_{1} \xi_{1} + \frac{1}{m} \chi_{2} \xi_{2}, \chi_{1} (\xi_{1}^{m} - \chi_{1}^{n} \xi_{2}^{m}), \xi_{3}, \xi_{4}, \cdots\right)$$

$$J \Rightarrow f = g_{1} \left(\frac{1}{n+m} \chi_{1} \xi_{1} + \frac{1}{m} \chi_{2} \xi_{2}\right) + g_{2} \chi_{1} (\xi_{1}^{m} - \chi_{1}^{n} \xi_{2}^{m}) + g_{3} \xi_{3} + g_{4} \xi_{4} + \cdots$$

flno=0 ゆえ Hfを No上の vector field と考えることかでできる。

$$H_{f} = \left(-\frac{\varphi_{1}}{m+n}\,\xi_{1} + \varphi_{2}\,\xi_{1}^{m}\right)\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi_{1}} - \frac{\varphi_{1}}{m}\,\xi_{2}\,\frac{\partial}{\partial\xi_{2}} + \varphi_{3}\,\frac{\partial}{\partial\chi_{3}} + \cdots$$
on  $\Lambda_{o}$ 

さて一般に X mfd,  $v = \sum a_j(x) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j}$  を P  $\in$  X で 0 になる P o 近傍で def された vector field とすると

$$A_{u}: T_{P}X \longrightarrow T_{P}X$$

$$\xrightarrow{\frac{\partial}{\partial x_{j}}} \longmapsto \sum_{k=1}^{N} \frac{\partial x_{k}}{\partial x_{k}}(P) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k}}$$

$$W \longmapsto Tw, u J(P)$$

と作用する。

to 
$$S = A_0 \cap A_1 \times C_7$$
  $P \in S$  gen. pt  $\xi \in 3 \times C_7$   $A_0 \supset T_P S$  to  $\delta 3 \wedge \delta 5$   $S = \{x_1 = x_2 = 5_1 = 5_3 = \cdots = 0\}$   $\Phi \geq 0$ 

$$(H_{f})_{p} = -\frac{\varphi_{1}(P)}{M} \tilde{z}_{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{2}} = -\frac{\varphi_{1}(P)}{M} \frac{\pi}{\tilde{z}_{1}} \tilde{z}_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{3}} \mod T_{p} S$$

$$: (H_{f} - \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tilde{z}_{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{3}})_{p} \in T_{p} S \qquad (\alpha = -\frac{\varphi_{1}(P)}{M})$$

$$: (H_{f} - \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tilde{z}_{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{3}})_{p} = 0 \text{ (i.e. } \varphi_{3}(P) = -0) = 1 \text{ for } \tilde{z}_{3} \tilde{z}_{3} \text{ to } L$$

$$A_{f} - \alpha \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tilde{z}_{3} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{3}} : T_{p} \Lambda_{0} / T_{p} S \qquad (1 : 2 \text{ vector apace }!$$

$$1 : 2 \text{ vector apace }!$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{1}} \longrightarrow (-\varphi_{1}(P) (\frac{1}{M+n} - \frac{1}{M}) + M \tilde{z}_{1}^{M} + \varphi_{2}(P)) \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{z}_{3}}$$

よって AH - a z sing : TrAo/TrS → の固有値を d とかくとき

- 1) m=1 ⇒ 又は不定
- 2)  $m > 1 \Rightarrow \alpha = ma \left(\frac{1}{m+n} \frac{1}{m}\right)$ i.e.  $\frac{\alpha + a}{a} = \frac{m}{m+n}$

Qとd は計算可能な量ゆえ かとれか (m,71)=1という条件より 定まる、

特に 
$$\Lambda_0 = T_{G,\chi_0}^* \sqrt{=G(\chi_0, y_0)}$$
,
$$\Lambda_1 = T_{G,\chi_0}^* \sqrt{=G(\chi_1, y_1)},$$

$$S = \Lambda_0 \wedge \Lambda_1 = \overline{G(\chi_0, y_1)}$$

$$\{\langle A\chi, y \rangle \land \in \mathcal{G} \} \land \text{ th t3 ideal} = J_{\Lambda_0 \cup \Lambda_1} \land \text{ tt}$$

考えよう、

 $f = \langle A\chi, y \rangle \quad A \in \mathbb{F} \quad \text{in $a$tl}$   $H_f = \langle A\chi, D_{\chi} \rangle - \langle {}^{t}Ay, D_{y} \rangle$   $A_{\chi} = 0, \quad -{}^{t}A_{\chi} = y_{1} \quad \text{for $A_{\chi} = y_{1}$} \quad \text{for $A_{\chi} = y_{1}$}$   $f = \langle 3\chi \quad (H_{f})_{p} = \langle y, D_{y} \rangle_{p}$   $\alpha = 1.$ 

 $\begin{array}{l} A_{H_{\ddagger}-\langle \Upsilon,D_{\Upsilon}\rangle} = A_{\langle A\chi,D_{\chi}\rangle-\langle ({}^{t}AH)\Upsilon,D_{\Upsilon}\rangle} \\ = \left( A_{-({}^{t}AH)} \right) \qquad \forall \chi V^{*} \longrightarrow V \times V^{*}, \quad \xi \quad T_{P} \Lambda_{o} \approx 0.000 \end{array}$ 

制限したものを考える。

 $T_{P}\Lambda_{o}/T_{P}S = V_{x_{o}}^{*}/\sigma_{x_{o}}y_{1} \leftarrow -(t_{A_{1}+1})$ 

ーtA,の Vは/gxy, での固有値を Bとすると

$$\beta = \frac{m}{m+n}, \quad (m,n)=1 \ \text{ if } 3.$$

Bが不定 ⇔ m=1 ↔ transversal 12 交める.

さて M≧2のとき、 化-関数を決定しよう。

ord<sub> $\lambda_0$ </sub> $u = e_0$ , ord<sub> $\lambda_1$ </sub> $u = e_1$ 

次のことが知るれている.

- 1)  $\mathcal{T}_{L_0}(\mathcal{U})$  is  $S = L_0 \wedge L_1 \sim \left(\frac{(n+m)(e_0-e_1)}{n+1} \frac{m}{2}\right)$  1 Theorem. o zero
  - 2) Lo 1= support & t > submodule pr \$3

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(n+m)(e_1-e_0)}{n+1} - \frac{m}{2} = \ell \in \mathbb{Z} +$$

$$p_2 = \ell \in \mathbb{Z} +$$

$$p_3 = \ell \in \mathbb{Z} +$$

$$p_4 = 0, 1, \dots, n \mod(n+m)$$

3) Lo = support & to quotient or \$3

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{(n+m)(e_0-e_1)}{n+1} - \frac{m}{z} = \ell \in \mathbb{Z} +$$

$$p_3 > \ell \equiv 0, 1, ..., n \mod (n+m)$$

$$-m_1s - \frac{\mu_1}{2}$$

$$\sigma(u) = \int_{\Lambda}^{s} \sqrt{\omega_{\Lambda}}$$

$$(\Lambda_{1}) - m_{1}s - \frac{\mu_{1}}{2}$$

$$(\sigma(u)) = \int_{\Lambda}^{s} \int_{W_{\Lambda}}$$

$$(\Lambda_{0}) - m_{0}s - \frac{\mu_{0}}{2}$$

$$\{ -8\chi = a_{1} 8\rho_{1} + \cdots \}$$

$$try_{\chi_{0}}^{*} = c_{1} 8\rho_{1} + \cdots$$

$$\begin{split} \Lambda_{o} &= \overline{G(x_{o}, y_{o})} \ , \ \Lambda_{1} &= \overline{G(x_{1}, y_{1})} \\ S &= \overline{G(x_{o}, y_{1})} \\ g_{1} : V_{x_{o}}^{*} \circ \text{ Retains the sum s.t.} \ g_{1}(y_{1}) = 0 \\ \forall o \ \forall t \ f_{\Lambda} &= g_{1}^{-q_{1}} \dots \ \omega_{\Lambda} &= g_{1}^{-2C_{1}} \dots \\ \forall f_{\Lambda} &= g_{1}^{-q_{1}} \dots \ \omega_{\Lambda} &= g_{1}^{-2C_{1}} \dots \\ &= -a_{1}S - C_{1} = \frac{n+m}{n+1} \left( (m_{1} - m_{0}) S + \frac{\mu_{1} - \mu_{0}}{2} \right) - \frac{m}{2} \\ &\stackrel{\sim}{\longrightarrow} \left\{ \frac{n+m}{n+1} = \frac{a_{1}}{m_{0} - m_{1}} \right. \\ &= 2C_{1} - \frac{a_{1}(\mu_{0} - \mu_{1})}{(m_{0} - m_{1})} \quad \text{53 } B \text{ fill fine shapes} \right. \end{split}$$

以下 M1 < mo を 仮定 しょう、 ます" しれ(S) しん。(S) を 証明する. 必要な条件を 列挙しよう.

- $WC_s = Pf^s$  to  $A_0 = \text{support } \epsilon \epsilon > \text{quotient or } \delta 3$  $\iff -a_1 S - c_1 = l \in \mathbb{Z} + , l = 0, 1, -, n \mod (n+m)$
- $M_s = Pf^s \text{ Ar } \Lambda_o = \text{support } t > \text{submodule Ar } to 3$   $\iff a_1 S + c_1 m = l \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \ l \equiv 0, 1, -, n \text{ mod } (n+m)$

BN(S) | BNo(S) を示すには \* C(S) | C(S) (S=0,1), C(S) (S-2) | C/1(S) ⇒ C(S)(S-d) Pero(S) きいえばより、 そうでないとすれば、前と同様にして fus = c(s)= Gus, fus = ey,(s) Py, us  $G u_s = \frac{k_1(s)}{c(s)} P_A u_s$ ,  $G u_s = \frac{k_0(s)}{c(s)} P_{A_0} u_s$ ⇒ Gua|1,=0, Gua|1, +0 Puz > Pqua, Mt Pqua = 1. and+C1-meZ+ 他为 Puati ->> Paua, quotient tr存在.: - a(d+1)-C1+2+ To Fast E &> ∴ - 01-m ← Z+ 矛盾 . // で前員本と仮定M1<m。より Q1>0に注意! -aid-Ci=leZ+, l=0,1,-,n mod(n+m)  $e \neq 3 \times M_{\downarrow} \longrightarrow ^{\exists} \mathcal{N} \longrightarrow 0$  $fu_s = R_{41}(s)Gu_s$ ,  $u_d \longmapsto v_e$  support  $TC = L_o$ 5-7 Mati -> Ma -> PGU & ><3 E Wan → GUa → Gre

PGv 1 Md+1 or Lo 12 support & t > quotient 7 83.

ここで、更に $-a_1(d+1)-C_1=\ell-a_1$ ,  $\ell-a_1 \notin \mathbb{Z}_+$ or  $\ell-a_1 \neq 0,1,--,n$  mod (n+m)を 仮定すめは ,

Matin lo に spt をも > quotient は 存在 Lt を いかる Gu=0 : Gud=0 (: Lo に おいては MaxTでは同型)

 $fus = \theta_{M}Gus = \theta_{Mo}(s) P_{No} us$   $Gus = \frac{\theta_{Mo}(s)}{\theta_{Mi}(s)} P_{No} us \quad \text{on } No$   $(s-a) \left| \frac{\theta_{Mo}(s)}{\theta_{Mi}(s)} \right|$ 

结局

Proposition 1)  $-0.1 < -C_1 = l \in \mathbb{Z}_+$ ,  $l = 0,1,-,n \mod (n+m)$   $\Rightarrow 2) \quad l-0.1 \notin \mathbb{Z}_+ \text{ or } l-0.1 \neq 0,1,-,n \mod (n+m)$  $\Rightarrow (s-d) \quad lho(s) \quad lho(s)$ 

か証明された、

この条件1),2)を詳しく調かてみよう、

lemma.  $a_1 \equiv 0 \mod (n+m)$ 

 $Q_1 \equiv C' \mod (n+m)$ ,  $O < C' < n+m \ge 1$  及立すると  $C' = \ell_1 + \ell_2$ ,  $0 \le \ell_1 \le n$ ,  $1 \le \ell_2 \le m-1$  と 惹めせるか  $\ell_1 \equiv 0,1,...,n$  ,  $\ell_1 - a_1 \equiv -\ell_2 \ne 0,1,...,n$   $\mod (n+m)$  中元  $\ell = \ell_1 + \ell_2 (n+m)$  ,  $\ell \ge 0$  なる 勝手な  $\ell \in \ell_1 + \ell_2 \in \ell_2$ 

$$\ell = 0, --, n$$
  
 $m+n, --, m+2n$   
 $2(m+n), --, 2(m+n)+n$ 

$$-C(n+m)d-C_1 = k+\nu(m+n)$$

$$k=0,-.,n, \quad \nu=0,-., C-1$$

$$i, - \alpha = \frac{k + \nu(n+m) + c_1}{c(n+m)}$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{n} \prod_{\nu=0}^{c-1} \left(s + \frac{k+\nu(n+m)+c_{1}}{c(n+m)}\right) \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{0}}(s)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{m} \left[cs + \frac{c_{1}+k}{n+m}\right]^{c} \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{0}}(s)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{m} \left[cs + \frac{c_{1}+k}{n+m}\right]^{c} \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{0}}(s)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{m} \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{m} \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{m} \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s)$$

$$\mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s) \prod_{k=0}^{m} \mathcal{B}_{\Lambda_{1}}(s)$$