COMPLEX ASSOCIATED TO SOME SYSTEMS OF PDE

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ABSTRACT. In [WW1] and [WW2], the author constructed the Complex associated to 1-regular functions. This complex is the equivalent of Dolbeault’s complex for holomorphic functions if we replace the Cauchy-Riemann equations by the Cauchy-Fueter equations. In this paper, using the Cartan theory of linear Pfaffian system, we give a direct construction for the Cauchy-Fueter complex, at least in $\mathbb{R}^8$. Moreover, we give a sufficient condition in terms of Cartan’s theory, to ensure that a complex associated to a linear PDE system with constant coefficients of order one, contains only operators of order one. In fact, the Cauchy-Fueter equation in $\mathbb{R}^8$ is an illuminating example for which this condition is not satisfied.

1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to give a complete construction of the complex associated to the 1-regular functions. This complex was first obtained by Wang Wei in [WW1] and [WW2] using classical theory of Leray’s spectral sequences. Here we give a more elementary construction using the Cartan theory of involution for linear Pfaffian exterior differential system. For simplicity, we restrict ourselves to germs of 1-regular functions defined in the neighborhood of a point $z \in \mathbb{C}^8$ with value in $\mathbb{C}^2$. Using the notation of [WW2], the coordinates on $\mathbb{C}^8$ will be $(z^{ij})$ with $0 \leq i \leq 3$ and $0 \leq j \leq 1$. The 1-regular functions are the solutions of the following PDE system

$$\frac{\partial \phi^0}{z^{i0}} + \frac{\partial \phi^1}{z^{i1}} = 0,$$

for all $i$. Nevertheless the previous homogeneous system is overdetermined, $\phi$ identically equal zero, is not the only solution (it will be clear in the following). We will explain in more details the construction of the first step in the 1-regular complex. We have to solve the non homogeneous system associated to the first one

$$\frac{\partial \phi^0}{z^{i0}} + \frac{\partial \phi^1}{z^{i1}} = \Phi^i, (J).$$

The system is overdetermined and so it has no solution for all $(\Phi^i)$. The first difficulty is to find the constraint of integration; if we made an analogy with the Dolbeault complex for $\bar{\partial}$ and we use the language of differential form, the equivalent of the system $J$ in this setting is the system

$$\bar{\partial} f = u,$$

with $u$ a 1-form in $\mathbb{C}^8$ and a function $f$ in $\mathbb{C}^8$ with values in $\mathbb{C}$. It is well known that we have two constraints to solve these equations: $u$ has to be a $(0,1)$-form and $\bar{\partial} u = 0$. In our case, it is a little more difficult to find the constraints and the solutions. The system $J$ can be viewed as a linear pfaffian exterior differential system so we can apply the Cartan’s theory to find solutions
of it. More precisely, if we introduce \( p^0, p^1 \) as free variables for \( \Phi^a, \frac{\partial \phi^a}{\partial x^j} \), the structure forms of the Pfaffian system associated to \( J \) are,

\[
dp^0 - p^0_{ij} dz^i j,
\]
on the manifold \( M \) defined by the equations:

\[
p^0_{i0} + p^1_{i1} = \Phi^i, \quad (J)
\]
with independence condition \( \wedge_{i,j} dz^i j \neq 0 \) on \( M \). Roughly speaking the Cartan theory implies existence of solution of \( J \) passing through all points of \( M \) if the system is in involution. For Pfaffian linear system the involution is equivalent of the two following things: the torsion is zero for all points in \( M \) and the tableau associated to \( J, \ A_x \), must be involutive for all \( x \) in \( M \) (see [BCGGG] for the definition of \( A_x \)). The torsion is the obstruction of the existence of solutions of the first prolongation system of \( J \), denoted by \( J^1 \), in sense of jets. With the variables \( p^0_{ijkl} \) for \( \frac{\partial^2 \phi^a}{\partial x^i \partial x^j} \), the first prolongation system \( J^1 \) is the linear Pfaffian system with structure forms

\[
dp^0 - p^0_{ij} dz^i j,
\]
on the manifold \( M^1 \) defined by the equations:

\[
p^0_{i0} + p^1_{i1} = \Phi^i, \quad (J)
\]
\[
p^0_{ijkl} + p^1_{ijkl} = \frac{\partial \Phi^i}{\partial x^k}. \quad (J)
\]

Clearly the two systems have exactly the same solutions. Finally the torsion is the compatibility conditions for which the last two linear equations have solutions with \( p^0_{ijkl} \) symmetric by change of pairs \( ij \) and \( kl \). We can define by induction the prolongation \( J^q \) of \( J \) on the manifold \( M^q \) for all \( q \in \mathbb{N} \). Using the proposition 3.9 of [BCGGG], there exists \( k_0 \) such that for all \( k \geq k_0 \) the tableau \( A^q \) associated to \( J^q \) is in involution. To obtain a solution of \( J \), it is sufficient to compute the torsion of all \( J^q \), which is done precisely in the section 2 for more general system than the Cauchy-Fueter equations with intrinsic definition of the torsion. In section 3, we calculate the torsion of the PDE system induced by the torsion of \( J \) by means of Spencer’s cohomology. This torsion will give the second linear operator in the complex associated to the 1-regular functions, and so on, until we obtain a system without torsion (see section 4). Furthermore, in the section 4, we give a sufficient condition for a linear PDE system with constant coefficients of order one, to have only first order operators in the associated complex, in terms of "tableau"’s involutivity, which seems new.

### 2. SOME SYSTEMS OF PDE

Let us consider the system of partial differential equations

\[
\frac{\partial \phi^0}{\partial z^{j_0}} + \frac{\partial \phi^1}{\partial z^{j_1}} = \varphi^{j_0,j_1}, \quad \text{with} \ (j_0, j_1) \in \mathcal{J} \subset \{1, \ldots, n\} \times \{1, \ldots, m\}, \tag{4}
\]
where the unknown functions \( \phi^0, \phi^1 \) are complex functions defined in an open set \( \Omega \) of \( \mathbb{C}^{n+m} = \mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^m \) with coordinates \((z^{10}, z^{20}, \ldots, z^{n0}) \in \mathbb{C}^n \) and \((z^{11}, z^{21}, \ldots, z^{m1}) \in \mathbb{C}^m \), and the functions \( \varphi^{j_0,j_1} \) given in the second member are complex functions defined in \( \Omega \).

\( \mathcal{J} \) is a subset of \( \{1, \ldots, n\} \times \{1, \ldots, m\} \), and the system \( \mathcal{H} \) is a system with \( \text{card}(\mathcal{J}) \) equations.

We denote \( \mathcal{J}^1 = \{j \in \{1, \ldots, m\} : \exists j_0 \in \{1, \ldots, n\} : (j_0, j) \in \mathcal{J}\}, \quad \mathcal{J}^0 = \{i \in \{1, \ldots, n\} : \exists i_1 \in \)
According with [BCGGG], we note we have a bijection \( b : \mathcal{J}^0 \rightarrow \mathcal{J}^1 \) and \( b(j_0, j) \) is \( \mathcal{J}^1 \) corresponds one element \( j_0 \) of \( \mathcal{J}^0 \). Similarly, to one element \( i \) of \( \mathcal{J}^0 \) corresponds one element \( j_0 \) of \( \mathcal{J}^1 \). We have a bijection \( b \) between \( \mathcal{J}^1 \) and \( \mathcal{J}^0 \). Often, we shall denote \( j_0 = b(j) \) when \( j \in \mathcal{J}^1 \). The number of equations in \( 5 \) is \( \text{card}(\mathcal{J}^1) = \text{card}(\mathcal{J}^0) = \text{card}(\mathcal{J}) \).

According with [BCGGG], we note

\[
p^k_{i0} = \frac{\partial \phi^k}{\partial z^0}, \quad p^k_{i0,j1} = \frac{\partial^2 \phi^k}{\partial z^0 \partial z^1}, \quad p^k_{i0,j1,t} = \frac{\partial^3 \phi^k}{\partial z^0 \partial z^1 \partial z^t}, \quad \varphi^j_{i0} = \frac{\partial \varphi^j}{\partial z^0} \quad \text{and so on.} \]

We also note

\[
\varphi^j = \varphi^{j_0,j}.
\]

Then, \( 4 \) can be written

\[
p^0_{j0} + p^1_{j1} = \varphi^j, \quad j \in \mathcal{J}^1.
\] (9)

We want to obtain the torsion of the system \( 4 \) by using the notations and results of [BCGGG].

If \( I = \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_r\} \) with \( i_k \in \{1, ..., n\} \) and \( J = \{j_1, ..., j_s\} \) with \( j_k \in \{1, ..., m\} \) are multi-indices, we note

\[
I + i_k = I, i_k = \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_r, i_k\}, \quad I - i_k = \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_k-1, i_k+1, ..., i_r\},
\]

\[
I^0 = \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_r, 0\}, \quad I^1 = \{i_1, i_2, ..., i_r, 1\}, \quad p^0_{i0,j1} = \frac{\partial \phi^0}{\partial z^0} = \frac{\partial \phi^0}{\partial z^0} = \frac{\partial \phi^0}{\partial z^0}.
\]

We want to look for the torsion of any order of the system \( 4 \) by using the methods and notations of [BCGGG]. We have, if we now note \( I = \{i_1, 0, ..., i_r, 0, j_1, ..., j_s\} \) with \( i_k \in \{1, ..., n\} \) and \( j_t \in \{1, ..., m\} \), by deriving \( 9 \)

\[
p^1_{i1,j1} = \varphi^j - p^0_{i,j_0} \quad \text{when} \quad (j_0, j) \in \mathcal{J},
\] (10)

and obtain the structure equations

\[
\begin{align*}
\theta^0 & := d\phi^0 - p^0_{i0} dz^0 - p^1_{j1} dz^j \quad = 0 \\
\theta^{0,i_0} & := dp^0_{i0} - p^0_{i0,i_0} dz^0 - p^0_{i0,j_1} dz^j \quad = 0 \\
\theta^{0,j_0} & := dp^0_{j0} - p^0_{j0,i_0} dz^0 - p^0_{j0,j_1} dz^j \quad = 0 \quad \text{when} \quad J \subset I \\
\theta^1 & := d\phi^1 - p^1_{i0} dz^0 - p^1_{j1} dz^j \quad = 0 \\
\theta^{1,i_0} & := dp^1_{i0} - p^1_{i0,i_0} dz^0 - p^1_{i0,j_1} dz^j \quad = 0 \\
\theta^{1,j_0} & := dp^1_{j0} - p^1_{j0,i_0} dz^0 - p^1_{j0,j_1} dz^j \quad = 0 \quad \text{when} \quad J \subset I.
\end{align*}
\] (11)
If $M$ is the variety in the space of the variables $\phi^0, \phi^1, z^{10}, \ldots, z^{n0}, z^{11}, \ldots, z^{m1}, p^0, p^1_j$ (with $J \subset I$), $p^0_{I,j;0}, \psi^0_{I,j;1}, P^1_{I,j;0}, \psi^1_{I,j;1}$, defined by the conditions [9] we can consider the cotangent space $T^*M$ which is generated by

$$\theta^0, \theta^1, \theta_0, J, \theta_1, J,$$ (with $J \subset I$), $dz^{10}, \ldots, dz^{n0}, dz^{11}, \ldots, dz^{m1}, dp^0_j, dp^1_j$,

$$dp^0_{I,i',0}, dp^0_{I,j;1}, dp^0_{I,j;0}, \text{ and } (\text{when } j' \in \overline{I}), dp^1_{I,j;1}. \quad (12)$$

When $j' \in \overline{I}$, according with [9] $dp^1_{I,j;1}$ is replaced by $d\varphi^I_1 - dp^0_{I,j;0}$.

From [11] we can deduce

$$\begin{align*}
-d\theta^0_J &= dp^0_{I,i',0}dz^{10} + dp^0_{I,j;1}dz^{11} \quad \text{with } J \subset I \\
-d\theta^1_J &= dp^1_{I,i',0}dz^{10} + dp^1_{I,j;1}dz^{11} \quad \text{with } J \subset I, J \neq I \\
-d\theta^0_I &= dp^0_{I,i',0}dz^{10} + dp^1_{I,j;1}dz^{11} \\
&= dp^1_{I,i',0}dz^{10} + \sum_{j' \in \overline{I}}(d\varphi^I_{j'} - dp^0_{I,j;0})dz^{11} + \sum_{j' \in \overline{I}}dp^1_{I,j;1} \\
&= dp^1_{I,i',0}dz^{10} - \sum_{j' \in \overline{I}}dp^0_{I,j;0}dz^{11} + \sum_{j' \in \overline{I}}dp^1_{I,j;1} + \sum_{j' \in \overline{I}}d\varphi^I_{j'}dz^{10}dz^{11} + \sum_{j' \in \overline{I}}d\varphi^I_{j'}dz^{11}dz^{10}. \quad (13)
\end{align*}$$

We precise the summation domain under the sign $\Sigma$, except when the domain of summation concern all the indices, in this case, conformly with the Einstein convention, the indices are only repeated.

We have to compare our notations, inspired by [WW2], with those of [BCGGG]. $\theta^a$, in [BCGGG] page 129, is indexed by $a \in \{0, J\}$ with $J \subset I$ (possibly $0$). The variables are indexed by $i$ or $j$, and, now, we have $i = 0$ or $j = 1$ with $i \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ and $j \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$. And the terms $dp$ (noted $\pi$ in page 129 of [BCGGG]) are indexed by $\varepsilon$ or $\delta$ which now becomes $\varepsilon = (0, J)$ or $(0, i_0')$ or $(0, I, j')$ or $(1, J)$ or $(1, i_0')$ or $(1, I, j')$.

So, translating the formulas of [BCGGG] in page 130, we have, from [13] if $J \neq I$,

$$A^{0,J}_{(0,i',0),i'o} = A^{1,J}_{(0,i',0),i'o} = \delta^{j'}_i, \quad A^{0,J}_{(0,j',1),j'1} = A^{1,J}_{(0,j',1),j'1} = \delta^{j'}_j,$$

$$c^{0,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{1,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{0,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{1,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{1,J}_{j,1,j'1} = c^{1,J}_{j,0,j'1} = 0, \quad (14)$$

all the others expressions $A^{0,J}_{i,j}$ being 0. And, when $J = I$, we have

$$A^{0,J}_{(0,i',0),i'o} = \delta^{j'}_i, \quad A^{1,J}_{(0,i',0),i'o} = \delta^{j'}_j,$$

$$A^{0,J}_{(1,i',0),i'o} = \delta^{j'}_i, \quad A^{1,J}_{(1,i',0),i'o} = \delta^{j'}_j \quad \text{if } j \in \overline{I},$$

$$A^{0,J}_{(0,i',0),i'o} = -1 \quad \text{if } j \in \overline{I} \text{ and } 0 \text{ else},$$

$$c^{0,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{1,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{0,J}_{i,0,i'} = 0,$$

$$c^{1,J}_{i,0,i'} = c^{1,J}_{j,1,j'1} = c^{1,J}_{j,0,j'1} = 0 \quad \text{if } j \in \overline{I},$$

$$c^{1,J}_{j,0,j'} = \frac{\partial \varphi^{I}_{j'}}{\partial z^{10}} = \varphi^{I}_{j,0} \quad \text{and } c^{1,J}_{j,1,j'} = \frac{\partial \varphi^{I}_{j'}}{\partial z^{11}} = \varphi^{I}_{j,1} \quad \text{if } j \in \overline{I}. \quad (15)$$

Let $J \subset \mathcal{J} \subset T^*M$ be a filtration of $T^*M$ like that of [BCGGG] page 129, that is to say $J$ is generated by $\theta^{0,J}, \theta^{1,J}$ with $J \subset I$; $\mathcal{J}$ is generated by $\theta^{0,J}, \theta^{1,J}, dz^{10}, \ldots, dz^{n0}, dz^{11}, \ldots, dz^{m1}$; and the generators of $T^*M$ are given before.

If $p$ is an element of $\mathcal{J} \otimes \mathcal{J}/I$, (see [BCGGG] page 138), i.e.
\[ p = \left(p_{(i,j)}^{(0)}\right)_{\partial \pi_{(i,j)}} \otimes dz^0 + p_{(0,j)}^{(0)} \partial \pi_{(0,j)} \otimes dz^1 + p_{(1,j)}^{(1)} \partial \pi_{(1,j)} \otimes dz^0 + p_{(0,j)}^{(1)} \partial \pi_{(0,j)} \otimes dz^0 + p_{(1,j)}^{(1)} \partial \pi_{(1,j)} \otimes dz^1 \]

\[dz^0 + p_{(1,i,j')}^{(1)} \partial \pi_{(1,i,j')} \otimes dz^1 + \sum_{j \in I} \left(p_{(0,j)}^{(1,j')} \partial \pi_{(0,j)} \otimes dz^1 + p_{(1,j')}^{(1,j')} \partial \pi_{(1,j')} \otimes dz^1 \right),\]

we want, using the values \( \Lambda_{(i,j)} \) given in [13] and [15] to calculate \( \pi(p) \) (see page 138) and obtain

\[\pi(p) = \sum_{J \subset I} \left( p_{(i,0)}^{(0,j,0)} - p_{(0,0)}^{(0,j,0)} \right) \partial \theta_{0,0} \otimes dz^0 + \sum_{J \subset I} \left( p_{(i,1)}^{(0,j,0)} - p_{(0,1)}^{(0,j,0)} \right) \partial \theta_{1,0} \otimes dz^0 + \sum_{J \subset I} \left( p_{(i,1)}^{(0,j,1)} - p_{(0,1)}^{(0,j,1)} \right) \partial \theta_{1,1} \otimes dz^0 + \sum_{J \subset I} \left( p_{(i,1)}^{(0,j,1)} - p_{(0,1)}^{(0,j,1)} \right) \partial \theta_{1,1} \otimes dz^1 + \sum_{J \subset I} \left( p_{(i,1)}^{(0,j,1)} - p_{(0,1)}^{(0,j,1)} \right) \partial \theta_{1,1} \otimes dz^1 + \sum_{J \subset I} \left( p_{(i,1)}^{(0,j,1)} - p_{(0,1)}^{(0,j,1)} \right) \partial \theta_{1,1} \otimes dz^1 \]

Besides, always following the page 138 of [BCGGG], we have to calculate the element \( c \in \mathcal{I}^* \otimes \Lambda^2(\mathcal{J}/\mathcal{I}) \) given by the values \( \Lambda_{(i,j)} \) in [13] and [15]. We obtain

\[c = \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{1,1}} \otimes \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} d\varphi^j \otimes dz^1\]

\[= \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta_{1,1}} \otimes \sum_{j \in \mathcal{J}} \left[ \varphi^j_i dz^0 \otimes dz^1 + \varphi^j_i dz^0 \otimes dz^1 \right].\]
and
\[
\begin{align}
(p_{j1}^{(1),i}) - p_{j0}^{(1),i,0} &= 0 \\
(p_{j1}^{(1),j1}) - p_{j0}^{(1),j1} &= 0 \quad \text{if } j \in \mathcal{I}^1 \\
(p_{j1}^{(1),i}) + p_{j0}^{(0),i,j_0} &= \frac{1}{2} \varphi^j_{I,j_0} \quad \text{if } j \in \mathcal{I}^1 \\
(p_{j1}^{(1),j1}) - p_{j0}^{(1),jj_1} &= 0 \quad \text{if } j \text{ and } j' \in \mathcal{I}^1 \\
(p_{j1}^{(0),i,j_0}) - p_{j1}^{(0),i,j_0,j_1} &= \varphi^j_{I,j_1} \quad \text{if } j \in \mathcal{I}^1 \text{ and } j' \in \mathcal{I}^1.
\end{align}
\] (20)

The two first systems are easily satisfied. Also, the five first equations of the last system. The third gives
\[
p_{j1}^{(1),i,0} = -p_{j0}^{(0),i,j_0} - \frac{1}{2} \varphi^j_{I,j_0} \quad \text{if } j \in \mathcal{I}^1,
\] (21)
and the last but one
\[
p_{j1}^{(1),j1} = \frac{1}{2} \varphi^j_{I,j_1} - p_{j1}^{(0),i,j_0} \quad \text{if } j \in \mathcal{I}^1 \text{ and } j' \in \mathcal{I}^1.
\] (22)

Now, it remains the last equation. First, if \(I = \{k_0\}\) with \(k \in \mathcal{I}^1\), it gives
\[
p_{j1}^{(0),k_0,0,j_0} = \varphi^j_{i_0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} + p_{j1}^{(0),k_0,0,j_0}
\]
\[= \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} + \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} + \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} + p_{k_1}^{(0),0,j_0,j_0}
\]
\[= \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} + p_{k_1}^{(0),0,j_0,j_0}.
\] (23)

After simplification between the two last lines, we have, if \(j, j', k \in \mathcal{I}^1\),
\[
(\varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1}) + (\varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1}) + (\varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{k_0,0,j_1}) = 0.
\] (24)

Conversely, if this condition is satisfied, it is possible to find \(p_{j1}^{(0),i_0,0,j_0}\), symmetric in \(j, k\), verifying the first line of (22), that is to say, the last line of (20).

If, now, \(I = \{i_1\}\) with \(i \in \mathcal{I}^0\), (i.e. there is no \(i_1 \in \{1, ..., m\}\) verifying \((i, i_1) \in \mathcal{J}\)), then, the last line of (20) says
\[
p_{j1}^{(0),i_0,j_0} = \varphi^j_{i_0,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_0,j_1} + p_{j1}^{(0),i_0,j_0},
\] (25)
and this does not imply constraint.

At last, if \(I = \{j_1\}\), we do not have any constraint, even if \(j \in \mathcal{I}^1\).

Now, we want to look at the case where \(I\) contains more than one only element. If \(I\) does not contain any element of \(\mathcal{J}^0\), there is no constraint. But, if \(I\) contains an element \(k_00\) with \(k_0 \in \mathcal{I}^0\), that is to say \(\exists k \in \mathcal{I}^1\) such that \((k_0, k) \in \mathcal{J}\). Then, from (20)
\[
p_{j1}^{(0),i_0,j_0} = \varphi^j_{i_1,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,j_1} + p_{j1}^{(0),i_0,j_0}
\]
\[= \varphi^j_{i_1,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,j_1} + \varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_00,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_00,j_1} + p_{k_1}^{(0),i_0,j_0,j_0}
\]
\[= \varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_0,j_00,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_0,j_00,j_1} + p_{k_1}^{(0),i_0,j_0,j_0}.
\] (26)

Simplifying the two last lines, we obtain
\[
(\varphi^j_{i_1,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_00,j_1}) + (\varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_00,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,j_1}) + (\varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_00,j_1} - \varphi^j_{i_1,k_0,j_00,j_1}) = 0,
\] (27)
or again
\[
\frac{\partial}{\partial(I - k_0)} \left[ (\psi'_{k_0,0,j'} - \psi'_{j_0,0,k}) + (\psi'_{j_0,0,k} - \psi'_{k_0,0,j}) + (\psi_{k_0,0,j'} - \psi_{j_0,0,j'}) \right] = 0.
\] (28)

In the brackets \([.]\) we have the quantity 24 which is zero. So, we have no new condition. The condition 24 is the only condition for the system 10 having no torsion.

Here, we want to calculate the Hilbert-Poincaré series of the previous system. As \([\text{BGG)}\), we denoted by \(A^q\), the set of homogeneous solutions of degree \(q + 1\) to the homogeneous PDE system deduced from 4. We are able now to recall the definition of the Hilbert-Poincaré series

**Definition 2.1.** For a linear PDE system with constant coefficients, the Hilbert-Poincaré series is \(\sum_q \dim(A^q)z^q\) which is defined on the disk of radius 1.

Moreover, by general results, we know

**Theorem 2.2.** The Hilbert-Poincaré series is a rational function.

By rearranging the variables \(z_i^0, z_j^1\), if \(\text{card}(J) = t\), we may suppose that \(J = \{(n - k, m - k) : k = 0, 1, ..., t - 1\}\).

Then, the system \(I\) may be written
\[
p^0_{n-k,0} + p^1_{m-k,1} = \varphi^k, \quad \forall k = 0, ..., t - 1.
\] (29)

We have
\[
A^{(q)} = \left\{ f = (f_0, f_1) : f_j = \sum_{|I|=q+1} A^j_I z^I : \frac{\partial f_0}{\partial z_{n-k,0}} + \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial z_{m-k,1}} = 0, \ k = 0, ..., t - 1 \right\}.
\] (30)

Sometimes, we shall note the variables \((z_1^0, z_2^0, ..., z_n^0, z_1^1, ..., z_{n+m}^1) = (z^0, z^2, ..., z^{n+1}, ..., z^{m+n})\), and the multi-index \(I\) will be noted \(I = (i_1, i_2, ..., i_{q+1})\) with \(i_j \in \{(0, 1), (2, 0), ..., (n, 0), (1, 1), ..., (m, 1)\} = \{1, 2, ..., n, n + 1, ..., n + m\}\ or \(I = [I^0, I^1, ..., I^{m+n}] = [I^0, I^1, 2, 0, ..., I^{m+n}]\) where \(I^0, I^1\) is the number of \(i = (i, 0)\) in \(I\), and \(I_{n+j} = I_{j,1}^1\) is the number of \(n + j = (j, 1)\) in \(I\).

The above-mentioned condition on \(f\) may be written
\[
\sum_{|I|=q+1} I^0_{n-k,0} A^0_I z^{I-(n-k,0)} + I^1_{m-k,1} A^1_I z^{I-(m-k,1)} = 0, \quad \forall k = 0, ..., t - 1,
\] (31)

that is to say, for all multi-index \(J\) such that \(|J| = q\), and all \(k = 0, ..., t,$

\[
(t^0_{n-k,0} + 1) A^0_{j+(n-k,0)} + (t^1_{m-k,1} + 1) A^1_{j+(m-k,1)} = 0,
\] (32)

or
\[
A^1_{j+(m-k,1)} = \frac{(t^0_{n-k,0} + 1) A^0_{j+(n-k,0)}}{t^1_{m-k,1} + 1}.
\] (33)

Therefore, if the quantities \(A^0_I\) are known, then the quantities \(A^1_I\) also, except when \(I \cap J^1 = \emptyset\) where \(J = \{(m - t + 1, 1), (m - t + 2, 1), ..., (m, 1)\} = \{n + m - t + 1, n + m - t + 2, ..., n + m\}$. 


But, the quantities $A^0_{J'}$ have to verify another condition. If $J'$ is a multi-index such that $|J'| = q - 1$, and $k_1, k_2 = 0, 1, ..., t - 1$, then, by (33)

$$A^1_{J' + (m-k_1,1) + (m-k_2,1)} = \frac{t_{J' + (m-k_1,1)} + 1}{t_{(n-k_1,0)} + 1} A^0_{J' + (m-k_1,1) + (n-k_1,0)}$$

and therefore,

$$\left(\frac{t_{J' + (m-k_1,1)} + 1}{t_{(n-k_1,0)} + 1}\right) A^0_{J' + (m-k_1,1) + (n-k_1,0)}$$

So, except for a multiplicative constant, in this equality, we can interchange $k_1$ and $k_2$. Now, if $I = I'_0 + I'_1 + I''_0$ with $I'_0 \subset \{(1,0), (2,0), ..., (n-t,0)\}$, $I''_0 \subset \{(n-k,0), k = 0, ..., t-1\}$, $I'_1 \subset \{(1,1), ..., (m-t,1)\}$, $I''_1 \subset \{(m-k,1), k = 0, ..., t-1\}$, then, to define $I'_0 + I''_0$, with, for example, $|I'_0| + |I''_0| = s$, it suffices to give the numbers $k_1, ..., k_s$ with $k_j \in \{0, ..., t-1\}$, and then, these $k_j$ been interchangeables, we have to affect 0 to some, and 1 to the others, we have $s + 1$ ways to do. We have $\mathcal{C}^{t-1}_{t-1+s}$ ways to choose $k_1, ..., k_s$ and, therefore, $(s+1)\mathcal{C}^{t-1}_{t-1+s}$ manners to choose $I'_0 + I''_0$. We then have $\mathcal{C}^{m+n-2t-1}_{q+m+n-t-s}$ choices to define $I'_0 + I''_0$ when $|I'_0| + |I''_0| = q + 1 - s$. At last, we have $(s+1)\mathcal{C}^{t-1}_{t-1+s} + \mathcal{C}^{m+n-2t-1}_{q+m+n-t-s}$ manners to choose $A^1_I$ if $|I| = q + 1$ and $|I'_0 + I''_0| = s$. In the same way, we have $\mathcal{C}^{m+n-1}_{q+m+n-t}$ choices for $A^1_I$ if $|I| = q + 1$ and $I \cap \mathcal{J}^1 = \emptyset$.

For the following calculations, we need a numeric lemma.

**Lemma 2.3.**

$$\sum_{s=0}^{q} C_{a+s}^a = C_{a+1}^{a+1}$$

$$\sum_{s=p}^{q} C_{a+s}^a = C_{a+q+1}^{a+1} - C_{a+p}^{a+1}$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^{q} C_{a+s}^b = C_{a+q+1}^{b+1} - C_a^{b+1}$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^{q} (s+1) C_{a+s}^a = (a+1)C_{a+q+1}^{a+1} + C_{a+q+1}^{a+1}$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^{q} (s+1) C_{a+s}^b = (b+1)[C_{a+q+1}^{b+1} + (b+1)] - (a+1)C_{a+q+1}^{a+1} if \ a \geq b + 2$$

$$\sum_{s=0}^{d} C_{a+s}^b = C_{a+b+1}^{b} if \ d \leq b.$$
Using this lemma, we obtain the dimension of the space $A^{(q)}$

$$\begin{align*}
\text{Dim} A^{(q)} &= \sum_{s=0}^{q+1} C^{l-1}_{t-1+s} C_{q+m-n-2s}^{m+n-t-1} + C_{q+m-n-t}^{m+n-t-1} \\
&= \sum_{s=0}^{q+1} C^{l-1}_{t-1+s} C_{q+m-m-2s}^{m+n-2t-1} + \sum_{s=0}^{q+1} C^{l-1}_{t-1+s} C_{q+m+m-2t-s}^{m+n-t-1} + C_{q+m+n-t}^{m+n-t-1} \\
&= t \sum_{s=1}^{q+1} C^{l-1}_{t-1+s} C_{q+m-m-2s}^{m+n-2t-1} + C_{q+m+m-2t-s}^{m+n-t-1} + C_{q+m+n-t}^{m+n-t-1} \\
&= t C^{m+n-t}_{q+m+n-t} + 2 C^{m+n-t}_{q+m+n-t}.
\end{align*}$$

(39)

3. Torsion’s system of the 1-Cauchy-Fueter equation

As we saw in the introduction, the second step of the 1-Cauchy-Fueter complex involved the non-homogeneous torsion’s equations of the 1-Cauchy-Fueter equations:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \Phi_k}{\partial z^i \partial z^j} - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_k}{\partial z^i \partial z^j} + \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_i}{\partial z^k \partial z^j} - \frac{\partial^2 \Phi_i}{\partial z^k \partial z^j} = 0,$$

(40)

for all $i, \theta, k$ dans $\{0, 1, 2, 3\}$. It is easy to see that the left hand term is antisymmetric in $(i, \theta, k)$, so $\varphi_{\theta k}$ must to be $C$-analytic in $z = (z^i)$ and antisymmetric in $(i, \theta, k)$ therefore gives an element of $\Lambda^0(\mathbb{C}[\mathbb{Z}])$. In the following it will be clear that this condition is not sufficient to solve the previous system. The linear system defining the torsion is given by

$$\begin{align*}
\left\{ \begin{array}{l}
p^{k}_{i\theta 0} - p^{k}_{i\theta 1} - p^{i}_{k\theta 0} + p^{i}_{k\theta 1} + p^{\theta}_{0k1} = \varphi_{\theta k} \\
p^{k}_{i\theta 00} - p^{k}_{i\theta 01} - p^{i}_{k\theta 00} + p^{i}_{k\theta 01} + p^{\theta}_{0k10} = \varphi_{\theta k} \\
p^{k}_{i\theta 011} - p^{k}_{i\theta 011} - p^{i}_{k\theta 011} + p^{i}_{k\theta 011} + p^{\theta}_{0k111} = \varphi_{\theta k},
\end{array} \right.
\end{align*}$$

(41)

where $p^{k}_{ij}$ are symmetric by interchanging the pairs $ij$ and $ql$ and $p^{k}_{ijlqr}$ are symmetric by interchanging the pairs $ij$, $ql$ and $qr$. The terms at the right and left hand of the equality are antisymmetric with respect to $i, \theta, k$ so it is enough to solve the last two equations with $i < \theta < k$. Consider the form $f = \sum_{i < \theta < k} X^{i} dX^{i} \wedge dX^{k}$ and suppose that we can find a 2-form, $u$, with homogeneous symmetric polynomials of degree 2 as coefficients: $u = \sum_{i, k, l, \theta} a_{k\theta l} X^{i} X^{\theta} dX^{i} \wedge dX^{k}$ such that $du = f$ then $p^{k}_{i\theta 010} := a_{k\theta l}$ solve the second line of equations of (11). On the other hand if we have solutions of the equations, we have a solution of $du = f$. By classical results, this is possible if and only if $df = 0$. These conditions give:

$$\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial \varphi_{\theta k}}{\partial z^{i0}} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{\theta k}}{\partial z^{i0}} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{li}}{\partial z^{k0}} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{li}}{\partial z^{k0}} = 0,
\end{align*}$$

(42)

for all $i, \theta, k, l \in \{0, 1, 2, 3\}$. We can do the same thing with the third line equations (11) and we obtain the condition

$$\begin{align*}
\frac{\partial \varphi_{\theta k}}{\partial z^{i1}} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{\theta k}}{\partial z^{i1}} + \frac{\partial \varphi_{li}}{\partial z^{k1}} - \frac{\partial \varphi_{li}}{\partial z^{k1}} = 0.
\end{align*}$$

(43)

It is easy to see that the last equations are antisymmetric in $i, \theta, k, l$.

The calculus of the torsion for the prolongation system is more technical. So we need the following lemma:

**Lemma 3.1.** Let $J = (j_1, \cdots, j_l)$ and $\Lambda = (\lambda_1, \cdots, \lambda_p)$ two multi-index We denote by $J'$, $J''$, $J'''$, $J/\{j_l\}$, $J/\{j_{l-1}\}$, $J/\{j_{l-2}, j_{l-1}\}$ respectively. If $X_J$ are numbers indexed by $J$ and furthermore if these numbers are invariant by permutation of two elements of $J$, we write $X_{J(j)}$. 
Now suppose that we have the identity between the two following forms
\[
\sum_{j_1 < j_1 < k} \left[ (X^k_{(j')j_1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j')k(\Lambda)}) - (X^k_{(j''j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j''j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
+ (X^j_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
- (X^k_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
\]
\[= \sum_{j_1 < j_1 < k} \left[ (X^k_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
\]
Then the form
\[
\sum_{j_1 < j_1 < k} \left[ (X^k_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
+ (X^j_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
\]
is d-closed.

Remark 3.2. The two forms in (44) are equal if and only if the form at left hand is d-closed.

Proof. By elementary but tedious calculus, it is easy to check that the coefficients of the exterior derivative of the form defined in 45 is exactly the coefficients of the exterior derivative of this form
\[
\sum_{j_1 < j_1 < k} \left[ (X^k_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
+ (X^j_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')j_1-1(\Lambda)}) \right] X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^{j_1-1} \wedge dX^k
\]
on the other hand it is easy to see that the last form is equal to
\[
d\left[ \sum_{j_1 < j_1 < k} (X^k_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)} - X^j_{(j'')(j_1)j_1-1(\Lambda)}) X^{(\Lambda)} dX^{j_1} \wedge dX^k \right]
\]
and so all the previous coefficients are zero.

To compute the torsion of the prolongation of the system \[41\] we have essentially to solve the following equation with the given symmetric properties respect to the pairs of index for \(p^\theta:\)
\[
P_{\theta j_1 j_4 j_1 j_0}^k - P_{\theta j_1 j_4 j_1 j_0}^k + P_{\theta j_1 j_4 j_1 j_0}^k + P_{\theta j_1 j_4 j_1 j_0}^k - P_{\theta j_1 j_4 j_1 j_0}^k = \frac{\partial \phi \theta k}{\partial z^{j_1 j_4 j_1 j_0}} (48)
\]
where \(j_1 \cdots j_1\) and \(\lambda_1 0 \cdots \lambda_m 0\) denoted by \(J1\) and \(\Lambda0\).

Remark 3.3. Recall that the torsion for the first prolongation system defined by 41 is exactly the compatibility conditions to have integral element for this system. We know that the torsion for the initial system is exactly done by 42 and 43 and so we have just to verify that the system 48 has solutions under these assumptions.

Going through the algebraization of the problem, we have to find numbers indexed by \(J\) and \(\Lambda\), with a appropriate properties of symmetry, which satisfying:
\[
(Y^k_{(j)\theta}) - Y^i_{(j)\theta}) - (Y^k_{(j)\theta}) - Y^\theta_{(j)\theta} + (Y^i_{(j)\theta}) - Y^\theta_{(j)\theta}) = Z^\theta_{(j)\theta}) (49)
\]
where \( Z_{j,i}^{\theta k} = \frac{\partial \phi_{\theta k}}{\partial x_j x_i} \) is antisymmetric in \( i, \theta, k \) and the parenthesis point out the symmetry in the multi-indices. The form
\[
\sum_{i<j<k} Z_{j,i}^{\theta k} X^{(\Lambda)} dX_i \wedge dX_j \wedge dX_k
\] (50)
is \( d \)-closed if \( 42 \) and \( 43 \) are satisfied (it suffices to remark that the \( d \) of this form is the derivatives with respect to \( z^{A_0} \) and \( z^{J_1} \) of \( 42 \) with \( \lambda_m \) instead of \( l \), so for fixing \( J \), we can solve \( 19 \) but perhaps without the symmetry with respect to \( J \). Indeed we can symmetrise with respect to \( J \) and obtain finally:
\[
(Y^{(J)}_{j,i}(\Lambda \theta) - Y^{i}_{(J)k(\Lambda \theta)}) - (Y^{k}_{(J)\theta(\Lambda i)} - Y^{\theta}_{(J)(\Lambda k)}) + (Y^{i}_{(J)\theta(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{\theta}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)}) = Z_{j,i}^{\theta k}.
\] (51)
We point out here that \( 51 \) has a solution if and only if \( 50 \) is \( d \)-closed and so it is a necessary condition to solve \( 49 \). The equation \( 51 \) is the first step of the construction now we have to obtain one more symmetry between \( J \) and \( i, \theta \), \( J \) and \( k \). All the solution of \( 51 \) are deduced by the sum of the previous one and the following term: \( Y^{k}_{(J)j(\Lambda \theta)} + X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} \). We want to choose \( X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} \) such that
\[
Y^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} + X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} = Y^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{i}_{(J)(k)(\Lambda \theta)}.
\] (52)
It is enough to find \( X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} \) which satisfy \( 52 \) and symmetrise with respect to \( \Lambda \theta \). A necessary and sufficient condition to get \( 52 \) is the following:
\[
\sum_{i<j<k} ((Y^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} + X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)}) - (Y^{i}_{(J)(k)(\Lambda \theta)} + X^{i}_{(J)(k)(\Lambda \theta)})) X^{(J)} dX_i \wedge dX_k = d(\sum_{i<k} X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} X^{(J)} dX) \] (53)
which is equivalent to
\[
(Y^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{i}_{(J)(k)(\Lambda \theta)}) - (Y^{k}_{(J')(j)(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{j}_{(J')(k)(\Lambda \theta)}) + (Y^{i}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{i}_{(J')(i)(\Lambda \theta)}) = - (X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} - X^{i}_{(J)(k)(\Lambda \theta)}) + (X^{k}_{(J')(j)(\Lambda \theta)} - X^{j}_{(J')(k)(\Lambda \theta)}).
\] (54)
The form at left hand of the equality is antisymmetric in \( (i,j,k) \) and the form
\[
\sum_{i<j<k} ((Y^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{i}_{(J)(k)(\Lambda \theta)}) - (Y^{k}_{(J')(j)(\Lambda \theta)} - Y^{j}_{(J')(k)(\Lambda \theta)})) X^{(J')(\Lambda \theta)} dX_i \wedge dX_j \wedge dX_k
\] (55)
is \( d \)-closed thanks to \( 42 \) and \( 43 \) so it is equal to
\[
d(\sum_{j_i<k} (X^{k}_{(J')(j)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} - X^{j}_{(J')(i)(k)(\Lambda \theta)})) X^{(J')(\Lambda \theta)} dX_i \wedge dX_j \wedge dX_k),
\] (56)
we solve for fixing \( J' \) and we symmetrise with respect to. With the help of \( 55 \) we have \( 54 \) with \( X^{k}_{(J')(j)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} \) instead of \( X^{k}_{(J)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} \). To override this commutation failure, we correct again in the following way: \( X^{k}_{(J')(j)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} + Z^{k}_{(J)(j)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} \) such that the form
\[
d(\sum_{j_i<k} (X^{k}_{(J')(j)(i)(\Lambda \theta)} + Z^{k}_{(J')(j)(i)(\Lambda \theta)})) - (X^{j}_{(J')(i)(k)(\Lambda \theta)} + Z^{j}_{(J')(i)(k)(\Lambda \theta)})) X^{(J')(\Lambda \theta)} dX_i \wedge dX_j \wedge dX_k) = 0.
\] (57)
Using the same argument as to obtain 54 and 55 to get 57 the following form must be d-closed:

\[
\sum_{j_i < j_{i+1} < k} \left( (X^{k}_{(J')j_{i}(i\Lambda\theta)} - X^{k}_{(J')k(i\Lambda\theta)}) - (X^{k}_{(J''j)j_{i} j_{i-1}(i\Lambda\theta)} - X^{k}_{(J''j)k(i\Lambda\theta)}) \right) + (X^{k}_{(J'')j_{i} j_{i-1}(i\Lambda\theta)} - X^{k}_{(J''j)j_{i} j_{i-1}(i\Lambda\theta)}) \right) X^{(i\Lambda\theta)} dX^{j_i} \land dX^{j_{i-1}} \land dX^{k}.
\]

Using lemma 3.1 with \( \tilde{J} = (J, i) \) and \( \tilde{\Lambda} = (\Lambda, \theta) \), we obtain without difficulties that 58 is d-closed (it suffices to remark that the \( d \) of this form is the derivatives with respect to \( z^{j_1'} \) and \( z^{j_0} \) of 48 with \( j_i \) instead of \( l \)) and so we get a form \( Z^{k}_{(J')(j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} \) instead of \( Z^{k}_{(J'(j_1 j_i i_{\Lambda\theta})} \). We can use this process up to obtain \( Z^{k}_{j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} \) and we modify again by a form \( Z^{k}_{j_1 j_2 j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta)} \). Now the last form has no commutation failure so we get the identity:

\[
\frac{1}{(Z^{k}_{j_1 j_2 (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} + Z^{k}_{j_1 (j_2 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})}) - (Z^{j_2}_{j_1 k (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} + Z^{j_2}_{j_1 k (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})}) = Z^{k}_{(j_1 j_2) (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} - Z^{j_2}_{(j_1 k) (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} \cdot
\]

We can modify now \( Z^{k}_{(j_1 j_2) (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} \) by \( Z^{k}_{(j_1 j_2) (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} + Z^{k}_{(j_1 j_2) (j_3 j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} \) to get a form \( Z^{k}_{(j_1 j_2 j_3) (j_4 \cdots j_{i\Lambda\theta})} \). So we can go back up to the term \( Y^{k}_{(J)j_{i}(i\Lambda\theta)} \) that we will be change by \( Y^{k}_{(J)j_{i}(i\Lambda\theta)} + Y^{k}_{(J)j_{i}(i\Lambda\theta)} \) and finally \( Y^{k}_{(J)j_{i}(i\Lambda\theta)} \) is a solution of 49.

**Remark 3.4.** Indeed all arguments above are still available in \( \mathbb{C}^{4n} \), we have the torsion’s system in the general case.

4. **Torsion and Complex associated to the kernel of a partial differential system of order one with constant coefficients**

In this section, we consider a linear homogeneous system of PDE with constant coefficients of order one denoted by \( A: \sum a_{ij}^{m} P_{j}^{i} = 0 \) with \( 1 \leq m \leq \alpha, \ 1 \leq i \leq \beta, \ 1 \leq j \leq n \) and the standard notations \( P_{j}^{i} := \frac{\partial P_{j}^{i}}{\partial x_{j}}. \) We recall that \( A^{0} \) is the set of 1-jets solutions of \( A \) and \( A^{1} \) is the set of 2-jets such that \( \sum a_{ij}^{m} P_{j}^{i} = 0 \) for all \( l \).

**Definition 4.1.** We say that the sequence of 1-jets \( (P_{1j}^{i})_{j \geq 1}, (P_{2j}^{i})_{j \geq 2}, \cdots, (P_{kj}^{i})_{j \geq k} \) is \( k \)-regular if and only if \( (P_{1j}^{i}) \in A^{0} \) and

\[
a_{i1}^{m} P_{1l}^{i} + \cdots + a_{i(l-1)}^{m} P_{(l-1)l}^{i} = - \sum_{j \geq l} a_{ij}^{m} P_{j}^{i},
\]

for all \( 2 \leq l \leq k \).

**Remark 4.2.** We can adapt easily the previous definition for \( A \) linear partial differential system with constant coefficients for which the matrix of total symbol contains only homogeneous polynomials of order \( \gamma \). The previous definition depends of the coordinates but it becomes coordinates free if we consider only generic coordinates (see [BCG]G, pp 119), it will be more clear in the following.
Definition 4.3. We say that $A$ is in involution if and only if all $k$-regular sequel can be extended by a $k+1$-regular sequel. More precisely: if $(P^i_{(l+1)}(1), \cdots , (P^i_{(k+1)})_{j \geq k+1})$ is a $k$-regular sequence, there exists $(P^i_{(k+1)}(1), \cdots , (P^i_{(k+1)})_{j \geq k+1})$ such that $(P^i_{(l+1)}(1), \cdots , (P^i_{(k+1)})_{j \geq k+1})$ is $k + 1$-regular.

We will see in the next proposition that the involution in the previous sense, is exactly the same as the involution of the tableau associated to $A$ in the sense of Cartan (see the definition below). So generic coordinates for this notion of involution is the same than generic coordinates for Cartan’s tableau involution.

Proposition 4.4. $A$ is in involution if and only if the tableau associated to $A$ is in involution in the sense of Cartan.

Proof. A tableau is in involution in the sense of Cartan if and only if $\sum A^1 = \sum A^0 + \cdots + \sum A^0$ where $A^0$ is the set of one jets in the variables $x_{j+1}, \cdots , x_n$ solutions of $A$. If $(P^i_{(l+1)}(1), \cdots , (P^i_{(k+1)})_{j \geq k+1})$ a 2-jet is in $A^1$ then

$$a_{ij} P^i_{ij} = 0, \ a_{ij} P^i_{ij} = 0, \ \cdots , \ a_{ij} P^i_{ij} = 0,$$

with the usual notation: if an index is repeated then we sum with respect to it. Using the last equalities, we deduce that $(P^i_{(l+1)}(1), \cdots , (P^i_{(k+1)})_{j \geq k+1})$ is in $A^0$ and

$$a_{ij} P^i_{ij} + \cdots + a_{ij} P^i_{(l-1)i}$$

is in the image of the endomorphism defined by $\sum_{j \geq 1} a_{ij} P^i_{ij}$ denoted by $A^i_{l-1}$ for all $2 \leq l \leq n$.

Now it is obvious that always

$$\dim A^1 \leq \dim A^0 + \dim A^0 + \cdots + \dim A^0.$$

On the other hand, the equality $\dim A^1 = \dim A^0 + \dim A^1 + \cdots + \dim A^1$ is obtained when all $l$-regular sequences of jets, $(P^i_{(l+1)}(1), \cdots , (P^i_{(k+1)})_{j \geq k+1})$ can be extended in a $l + 1$-regular sequence of jets for all $2 \leq l \leq n - 1$. □

Remark 4.5. The last proposition says exactly that we can construct all the 2-jets in $A^1$ only with the help of any 1-jets in $A^0$ which is completed like in the previous proposition. Clearly this proposition can be adapted mutatis mutandis if $A^p$ is in involution with $p > 0$.

Let us consider, $A$ and $B$ two partial differential operators of order one with constant coefficients:

$$\sum a_{ij} P^i_{ij}, \ 1 \leq m \leq \alpha, \ 1 \leq i \leq \beta, \ 1 \leq j \leq n \ (A),$$

$$\sum b_{ij} Q^i_{ij}, \ 1 \leq m \leq \gamma, \ 1 \leq i \leq \alpha, \ 1 \leq j \leq n \ (B).$$

The operators $A$ and $B$ induce two endomorphisms on the sets of one jets which, by abuse of notations, we denote by $A$ and $B$ too. Similary the operator $A$ induces an endomorphism denoted by $A^1$ on 2-jets which is obviously defined by

$$\sum a_{ij} P^i_{ij} \ l = 1, \cdots , n.$$

We can define $A^p$ in the same way. Suppose that the following sequence of endomorphisms is exact:

$$S^p_{2n} \xrightarrow{A^1} S^p_{1n} \xrightarrow{B} S^p_{0n}.$$
where $S^i_n$ are the sets of $i$-vectors valued jets of order $l$ in $n$-variables. We want to show that the involution of $A$ (the PDE system associated to $A$) is a hereditary property by the previous exact sequence. First, we establish this lemma:

**Lemma 4.6.** Suppose that the tableau associated to $A$ is in involution and

$$S^\beta_{2n} \xrightarrow{A^1} S^\alpha_{1n} \xrightarrow{B} S^\gamma_{0n}$$

is an exact sequence, then the tableau associated to $B$ (the PDE system associated to $B$) is in involution if and only if

$$\dim B_j^0 = \dim S^\beta_{2(n-j)} - \dim A_j^1 \quad \forall 1 \leq j \leq n - 1.$$ 

**Remark 4.7.** In fact, the operator $B$ is so called the torsion of the system $A$ because by definition of the torsion, the sequence

$$S^\beta_{2n} \xrightarrow{A^1} S^\alpha_{1n} \xrightarrow{B} S^\gamma_{0n}$$

is exact. But in general, the associated sequence of PDE system is not exact, because the tableau associated to $A$ is not necessary in involution.

**Proof.** The tableau $A$ is in involution so a jet in $S^\alpha_{1n}$ is in $\text{Im}(A^2)$ if and only if it is in $B^1 = \ker(B^1)$ and therefore we have the following equality $\dim B^1 = \dim S^\beta_{3n} - \dim A^2$. On the other hand, if the tableau associated to $A$ is in involution, $\dim A^2 = \dim A^1 + \dim A^1_1 + \cdots + \dim A^1_{n-1}$. Clearly we have $\dim B^1 = \dim \ker(B) = \dim S^\beta_{2n} - \dim A^1$ and $\dim B_j^0 \geq \dim S^\beta_{2(n-j)} - \dim A_j^1$ for $j \geq 1$. If the equalities hold for all $j \geq 1$, we have

$$\dim B^1 = \dim S^\beta_{3n} - \dim S^\beta_{2n} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \dim S^\beta_{2(n-j)} + \dim B^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \dim B_j^0.$$ 

But elementary calculation gives

$$\dim S^\beta_{3n} - \dim S^\beta_{2n} - \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \dim S^\beta_{2(n-j)} = 0,$$

and therefore the tableau associated to $B$ is in involution. Conversely if there exists $j$ such that $\dim B_j^0 > \dim S^\beta_{2(n-j)} - \dim A_j^1$ then

$$\dim B^1 < \dim B^0 + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \dim B_j^0.$$ 

□

We can now prove the hereditary property for the involution

**Proposition 4.8.** Under the assumptions of the previous lemma, the tableau associated to $B$ is in involution.

**Proof.** According to the lemma 4.6, we have to prove that a 1-jet $(\theta^m_l) \in B^0 = \ker(B) = \text{Im}(A^1)$ with $(\theta^m_l) = 0$ for all $1 \leq l < k$, is the image of a 2-jet in $A^1$, $\tilde{P}^m_{ij}$, with $\tilde{P}^m_{ij} = 0$ for all $1 \leq l$ and $j < k$. 
- Suppose $k = 2$, we have $\sum a_{ij}^m P^i_{lj} = \theta_l^m$ for all $l \geq 2$, $\sum a_{ij}^m P^i_{lj} = 0$, and therefore
  \[ a_{i1}^m P^i_{21} + \sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m P^i_{2j} = \theta_2^m, \]
  which is the same thing, thanks to the commutating properties of 2-jets
  \[ a_{i1}^m P^i_{12} + \sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m P^i_{2j} = \theta_2^m. \]
  Using the proposition 4.4 and the definition 4.3, we obtain the existence of a one jet $(1P^i_{2j})_{j \geq 2}$ such that
  \[ -\sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m P^i_{2j} + \sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m P^i_{2j} = \theta_2^m, \]
  that is to say
  \[ \sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m (-\frac{1}{2}P^i_{2j} + P^i_{2j}) = \theta_2^m. \]
  So we put $(\tilde{P}^i_{2j})_{j \geq 2} := (-\frac{1}{2}P^i_{2j} + P^i_{2j})_{j \geq 2}$ and we want to construct a 1-jet $(\tilde{P}^m_{3j})_{j \geq 3}$ with the appropriate commutating properties with respect to $(\tilde{P}^m_{2j})_{j \geq 2}$. We start with the equality
  \[ a_{i1}^m P^i_{31} + \sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m P^i_{3j} = \theta_3^m, \]
  which can be write obviously
  \[ a_{i1}^m P^i_{13} + a_{i2}^m P^i_{23} + \sum_{j \geq 2} a_{ij}^m P^i_{3j} = \theta_3^m. \]
  With the help of proposition 4.4 and the definition 4.3, we get
  \[ -\sum_{j \geq 3} a_{ij}^m P^i_{3j} + \sum_{j \geq 3} a_{ij}^m P^i_{3j} = \theta_3^m, \]
  and finally
  \[ -a_{i2}^m P^i_{23} + a_{i2}^m P^i_{23} + \sum_{j \geq 3} a_{ij}^m (-\frac{2}{3}P^i_{3j} + P^i_{3j}) = a_{i2}^m P^i_{23} + \sum_{j \geq 3} a_{ij}^m (-\frac{2}{3}P^i_{3j} + P^i_{3j}) = \theta_3^m. \]
  and therefore we have the commutating properties needed, if we put $(\tilde{P}^m_{3j})_{j \geq 3} := (-\frac{2}{3}P^i_{3j} + P^i_{3j})_{j \geq 3}$.
  Suppose that we have chosen in a similar way $(\tilde{P}^i_{kj})_{j \geq k} := (-\frac{1}{2}P^i_{kj} + P^i_{kj})_{j \geq k}$ for all $k \leq l$, we want to construct a 1-jet $(\tilde{P}^i_{(l+1)j})_{j \geq l+1}$ with the required commutating properties with respect to $(\tilde{P}^i_{kj})_{j \geq k}$ for all $k \leq l$. We start with the equality
  \[ a_{ij}^m P^i_{(l+1)j} = a_{i1}^m P^i_{1(l+1)} + \sum_{j = 2}^l a_{ij}^m (P^i_{j(l+1)} - \frac{1}{2}P^i_{j+1(l+1)} - \frac{1}{2}P^i_{j(l+1)} + \frac{1}{2}P^i_{j+1(l+1)}) = a_{i1}^m P^i_{1(l+1)} + \sum_{j = 2}^l a_{ij}^m P^i_{j(l+1)} = \theta_{l+1}^m, \]
  we use again proposition 4.4 and the definition 4.3 and we get:
  \[ -\sum_{j \geq l+1} a_{ij}^m P^i_{(l+1)j} - \sum_{j = 2}^l a_{ij}^m P^i_{j(l+1)} + \sum_{j = 2}^l a_{ij}^m P^i_{j(l+1)} + \sum_{j \geq l+1} a_{ij}^m P^i_{(l+1)j} = \theta_{l+1}. \]
which can be written
\[ \sum_{j \geq l+1} a_{ij} m (-lP_{j(l+1)}^i + P_{(l+1)}^i) + \sum_{j=2}^l a_{ij} m (-(j-1)P_{j(l+1)}^i + P_{j(l+1)}^i) = \theta_{l+1}^m \]
and so
\[ \sum_{j \geq l+1} a_{ij} m (-lP_{j(l+1)}^i + P_{(l+1)}^i) + \sum_{j=2}^l a_{ij} m \tilde{P}_{j(l+1)}^i = \theta_{l+1}^m, \]
therefore we choose \((\tilde{P}_{(l+1)}^i)_{j \geq l+1} := (-lP_{j(l+1)}^i + P_{j(l+1)}^i)_{j \geq l+1}\). The proof is complete for a jet \((\theta_i^m)\) satisfying \((\theta_i^m) = 0\)

- If \(k\) is bigger than 2, we have a jet \((\theta_i^m) \in \mathcal{B}^0 = \ker(\mathcal{B}) = \text{Im}(\mathcal{A}^1)\) with \((\theta_i^m) = 0\) for all \(l < k\) and we want to show that this 1-jet is the image by \(\mathcal{A}^1\) of a 2-jet \((\tilde{P}^i)_{ij}\) with \(P_{ij} = 0\) for all \(1 \leq l \leq j < k\). We proceed by induction on \(k\): the induction hypothesis implies that the restrictions of the endomorphisms, \(\mathcal{A}^1\) and \(\mathcal{B}\), to the plane generated by the variables \(x_{k-1}, \cdots, x_n\) define an exact sequence. Furthermore the restriction operator \(A\) to the plane \(x_{k-1}, \cdots, x_n\) is still in involution: the involution property is stable by restriction on plane generated by \(x_{k-1} \cdots x_n\); it is a well known fact (see for example the characterization due to Matsushima of involution in [M] and [BCGGG] pages 119 and 120) but it is a nice exercise to see this with the help of the proposition 4.4. Therefore all the assumptions needed are satisfied to apply the previous case for \(k = 2\) to the endomorphisms restricted to the plane \(x_k, \cdots, x_n\).

In the following, we construct the complex associated to a linear operator differential of order one, \(\mathcal{A}_0\) with tableau in involution, using the previous result. Let \(\mathcal{A}_0 = a_{ij} m \frac{\partial P_{ij}^m}{\partial x_j}\) with \(1 \leq m \leq \alpha, \, 1 \leq i \leq \beta, \, 1 \leq j \leq n\). We suppose that the endomorphism induced by \(\mathcal{A}_0\) between the space \(S_{1n}^\beta\) and \(S_{0n}^\alpha\) is surjective. The torsion \(\mathcal{A}_1\), which is only a representative of the class of equations which define \(\text{Im}(\mathcal{A}_1)\) in \(S_{1n}^\alpha\) with minimal number, define a differential operator of order one denoted by \(\mathcal{A}_1\) too. Similary by induction, we define \(\mathcal{A}_i\) operators of order one for all \(i \in \mathbb{N}\). By the previous result, all the \(\mathcal{A}_i\) are in involution and by the Cartan-Kahler theorem we have the exact sequence \(S\) (possibly infinite):
\[
(C_{\alpha}^u(\mathbb{R}^n))^\beta \xrightarrow{A_0} (C_{\alpha}^u(\mathbb{R}^n))^\alpha \xrightarrow{A_1} (C_{\alpha}^u(\mathbb{R}^n))^\alpha_1 \cdots \xrightarrow{A_i} \cdots
\]
where \((C_{\alpha}^u(\mathbb{R}^n))^\alpha\) is an \(\alpha\)-vector with entries germs in \(x_0\) of real analytic functions on \(\mathbb{R}^n\).

**Proposition 4.9.** The exact sequence \(S\) is finite.

**Remark 4.10.** Although all the previous facts are elementary, we do not have an elementary proof of this fact. The involution of the operator \(\mathcal{A}_i\) implies subtle combinatorial properties on the dimension of the tableau associated to \(\mathcal{A}_i\) which we are not able to treat with simple arguments.

With the help of theorem A in [N], the above complex is exact on \(C^{\infty}(\Omega)\) with \(\Omega\) convex.

**Proof.** By classical results (see for example, [N] theorem A), the previous exact sequence give the exact sequence below:
\[
(C[X])^\beta \xrightarrow{i_0(X)} (C[X])^\alpha \xrightarrow{i_1(X)} (C[X])^\alpha_1 \cdots \xrightarrow{i_n(X)} \cdots,
\]
where \(\mathcal{A}_i(X)\) is the matrix symbol associated to \(\mathcal{A}_i\). This exact sequence give a resolution of finitely generated graded \(C[X]\)-module defined by the kernel \(i_0(X)\). The Hilbert Syzygy theorem
give a unique finite free resolution of length $l \leq n+1$ up to complexes isomorphism (see [Ei] for the classical facts on Hilbert Syzygy theorem). The matrix $4A_i$ contains only polynomials of degree one, so the above resolution is minimal and finite by Hilbert Syzygy theorem. \hfill \square

**Remark 4.11.** The Dolbeault complex is relevable of the previous construction: the Cauchy-Riemann equations are in involution in sense of Cartan (See [BCGGG] pp 155-156). The Cauchy-Fueter complex is particulary interesting because the Cauchy-Fueter equations do not have tableau in involution. So we cannot apply the above proposition and indeed the complex contains an operator of order 2. We are going to develop this example in the next section.

## 5. The Cauchy-Fueter Complex

We begin with the simplest but illuminating example of PDE system with a tableau which is not in involution and so it cannot be treated as before: the Cauchy-Fueter equations in $\mathbb{R}^8$. Using the coordinates $z^{10}, z^{11}$ as in [WW2], section 2 and 3 give two operators, $tor_0$ and $tor_1$ (remember $tor_0$ is a PDE system of order 2 not of order 1), such that the following sequence is exact:

$$(C^w(\mathbb{R}^8))^2 \xrightarrow{CF} (C^w(\mathbb{R}^8))^4 \xrightarrow{tor_0} \Lambda(\mathbb{R}^8, \Lambda^3(\mathbb{C}^4)) \xrightarrow{tor_1} \Lambda(\mathbb{R}^8, \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \Lambda^4(\mathbb{C}^4))$$

where $C^w(\mathbb{R}^8)$ are the germs of real analytic functions with values in $\mathbb{C}$, $\Lambda(\mathbb{R}^8, \Lambda^3(\mathbb{C}^4))$ are the 3-forms in $\mathbb{C}^4$ with coefficients in $C^w(\mathbb{R}^8)$ and $\Lambda(\mathbb{R}^8, \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \Lambda^4(\mathbb{C}^4))$ are the 2-vectors with entries 4-forms with coefficients in $C^w(\mathbb{R}^8)$. Clearly this exact sequence induced an exact sequence of endomorphisms between spaces of jets:

$$S^2_{(k+4)8} \xrightarrow{CF^{k+3}} S^4_{(k+3)8} \xrightarrow{tor_0^{k+1}} S^4_{(k+1)8} \xrightarrow{tor_1^{k}} S^2_{k8}.$$ 

Now using the rank theorem, it is obvious to see that

$$dim(\text{Im}(tor_1^{k})) = dim(S^4_{(k+1)8}) - dim(S^4_{(k+3)8}) + dim(S^2_{(k+4)8}) - dim(\text{ker}(CF^{k+3})),$$

where $dim(\text{ker}(CF^{k+3}))$ is nothing else than the dimension of the tableau of order $(k + 3)$ associated to the Cauchy-Fueter equations (see section 2). Now using (39) in section 2 with $m = n = t = 4$, we have $dim(CF^{k+3}) = 4C^4_{7+k} + 2C^3_{k+7}$. On the other hand, $dim(S_{kn}^p) = pC^{n-1}_{k+n-1}$ and therefore the difference $dim(\text{Im}(tor_1^{k})) - dim(S^2_{k8})$ is a polynomial of degree 7 in $k$. Moreover we can prove after elementary calculus that this polynomial is zero for $k = 0, 1, \cdots, 6, 7$, therefore this polynomial is 0 which gives the Cauchy-Fueter complex in $\mathbb{R}^8$:

$$(C^w(\mathbb{R}^8))^2 \xrightarrow{CF} (C^w(\mathbb{R}^8))^4 \xrightarrow{tor_0} \Lambda(\mathbb{R}^8, \Lambda^3(\mathbb{C}^4)) \xrightarrow{tor_1} \Lambda(\mathbb{R}^8, \mathbb{C}^2 \otimes \Lambda^4(\mathbb{C}^4)) \rightarrow 0.$$ 

In $\mathbb{R}^{4n}$ the complex is longer and we need some technical lemmas to construct the torsion of $tor_1$ and so on... Nevertheless, we can do it in the same spirit of the section 3 but the calculus are tedious and there is no additional ideas, so we do not included the proof in this paper.

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