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# ON MEROMORPHIC FUNCTIONS DEFINED BY A DIFFERENTIAL SYSTEM OF ORDER 1

BY TRISTAN TORRELLI

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ABSTRACT. — Given a germ  $h$  of holomorphic function on  $(\mathbf{C}^n, 0)$ , we study the condition: “the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  is generated by operators of order one.” We obtain here full characterizations in the particular cases of Koszul-free germs and unreduced germs of plane curves. Moreover, we prove that this condition holds for a special type of hyperplane arrangements. These results allow us to link this condition to the comparison of de Rham complexes associated with  $h$ .

RÉSUMÉ (*Sur les germes de fonctions méromorphes définis par un système différentiel d'ordre 1*)

Étant donné un germe de fonction holomorphe  $h$  défini au voisinage de l'origine de  $\mathbf{C}^n$ , nous étudions la condition : “l'idéal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  est engendré par des opérateurs d'ordre un.” Nous obtenons ici des caractérisations complètes dans le cas des germes Koszul-libres et dans celui des germes de courbes planes non réduits. De plus, nous montrons que cette condition est vérifiée pour un type particulier d'arrangements d'hyperplans. Ces résultats nous permettent de relier cette condition à la comparaison de complexes de de Rham associés à  $h$ .

## 1. Introduction

Let  $h \in \mathcal{O} = \mathbf{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$  be a nonzero germ of holomorphic function such that  $h(0) = 0$ . We denote by  $\mathcal{O}[1/h]$  the ring  $\mathcal{O}$  localized by the powers of  $h$ .

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Let  $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{O}\langle\partial/\partial x_1, \dots, \partial/\partial x_n\rangle$  be the ring of linear differential operators with holomorphic coefficients and  $F_\bullet\mathcal{D}$  its filtration by order. As usual, we identify  $\text{gr}^F\mathcal{D}$  with the polynomial ring  $\mathcal{O}[\xi] = \mathcal{O}[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n]$ .

Given  $a/h^\ell \in \mathcal{O}[1/h]$  nonzero, we consider the following condition:

*The left ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} a/h^\ell \subset \mathcal{D}$  of operators annihilating  $a/h^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one.*

This condition appears when studying the elements of the holonomic  $\mathcal{D}$ -modules  $\mathcal{O}[1/h]$  and  $\mathcal{O}[1/h]/\mathcal{O}$  (see [18]). Moreover, it is directly linked to the so-called ‘‘Logarithmic Comparison Theorem’’ (see below). The aim of this work is to explicit this condition. First we remark the following fact.

**PROPOSITION 1.1.** — *Let  $a, h \in \mathcal{O}$  be germs of holomorphic functions without common factor. If the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} a/h$  is generated by operators of order one, then  $a$  is a unit.*

So, without loss of generality, we will suppose that  $a = 1$ . When  $h$  defines a hypersurface with isolated singularity, we have obtained in [18] the following characterization.

**THEOREM 1.2.** — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be a germ of a holomorphic function defining an isolated singularity. Let  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$  be a nonnegative integer. Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one if and only if the following conditions are verified:*

- (a) : *the germ  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous.*
- (b) : *the smallest integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$  is strictly greater than  $-\ell - 1$ .*

We recall that a nonzero germ  $h$  is *weighted-homogeneous* of weight  $d \in \mathbf{Q}^+$  for a system  $\alpha \in (\mathbf{Q}^{*+})^n$  if there exists a system of coordinates in which  $h$  is a linear combination of monomials  $x_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots x_n^{\gamma_n}$  with  $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i \gamma_i = d$ . Moreover, the condition (b) means that  $1/h^\ell$  generates the  $\mathcal{D}$ -module  $\mathcal{O}[1/h]$  ([11] Proposition 6.2, [2] Proposition 6.1.18, 6.3.15 & 6.3.16) (for the definition of the Bernstein polynomial, see the beginning of part 2).

What does remain true without any assumption on  $h$ ? First of all, the condition (b) is always necessary.

**PROPOSITION 1.3.** — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be a nonzero germ of holomorphic function with  $h(0) = 0$ . Let  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$  be a nonnegative integer such that the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one. Then the smallest integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$  is strictly greater than  $-\ell - 1$ .*

On the other hand,  $h$  is not always weighted-homogeneous (Example 1.5). So, let us denote by (a') the condition:  $h$  belongs to the ideal of its partial

derivatives. In other words, there exists a vector field  $v \in \mathcal{D}$  such that  $v(h) = h$ , and we will say that  $h$  is *Euler-homogeneous*. In the case of hypersurfaces with isolated singularities, K. Saito has proved that these two conditions coincide ([13]). We conjecture the following fact.

CONJECTURE 1.4. — *If there exists a nonnegative integer  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$  such that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by some operators of order one, then  $h$  is Euler-homogeneous.*

Reciprocally, conditions **(a')** and **(b)** are not always enough to have  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  generated by operators of order one (see Example 1.9). Nevertheless, they are sufficient when the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by operators of order one (this is true in the case of isolated singularities (see [12] p. 117, or [23] Theorem 2.19)). Indeed, if  $h$  is Euler-homogeneous, then we have a decomposition:

$$\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}[s]} h^s = \mathcal{D}[s](s - v) + \mathcal{D}[s]\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s \quad ;$$

moreover, with the condition **(b)**,  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is obtained by fixing  $s = -\ell$  in a system of generators of  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}[s]} h^s$  (see [18] Proposition 3.1). Finally, the fact that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one does not imply that so is  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$ .

EXAMPLE 1.5. — ([3], [4], [6]) Let  $h = x_1 x_2 (x_1 + x_2)(x_1 + x_2 x_3)$ . It is an Euler-homogeneous polynomial which is not weighted-homogeneous. Indeed, if there exists a change of coordinates  $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3)$  - with  $\varphi(0) = 0$  - such that  $h \circ \varphi$  is a weighted-homogeneous polynomial for  $\alpha \in (\mathbf{Q}^{*+})^3$ , then its factors are weighted-homogeneous too. Thus the polynomials  $\varphi_1$ ,  $\varphi_2$  and  $\varphi_2 \varphi_3$  must have the same weight, and this is absurd.

The ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  is generated by the operators  $S_1 = (x_1 + x_2 x_3)(\partial/\partial x_3) + x_2$ ,  $S_2 = x_2(x_1 + x_2)(\partial/\partial x_2) - x_1(x_3 - 1)(\partial/\partial x_3) + x_1 + 3x_2$  and  $S_3 = x_1(\partial/\partial x_1) + x_2(\partial/\partial x_2) + 4$ . The  $\mathcal{O}$ -module  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s \cap F_1 \mathcal{D}$  is generated by  $Q_1 = 4S_1 - x_2 S_3$ ,  $Q_2 = 4S_2 - (x_1 + 3x_2)S_3$  and it defines an ideal  $I \subset \mathcal{D}$  which does not coincide with  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$ . Indeed, we can verify that the following operator:

$$P = 2x_2^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} - 2x_2^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} - 2(x_1 + 3x_2)x_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} + 2(x_1 - 2x_2 + 5x_2 x_3) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \\ + 8(1 - x_3)x_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} - x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - x_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} - 4(2x_3 + 1) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}$$

annihilates  $h^s$ . But  $P$  does not belong to  $I$  because the ideal  $\text{gr}^F I$  is generated by the principal symbols  $\sigma(Q_1)$ ,  $\sigma(Q_2)$ , and in particular  $\text{gr}^F I \subset (x_1, x_2)\mathcal{O}[\xi]$  even if  $\sigma(P) \notin (x_1, x_2)\mathcal{O}[\xi]$ .

In the two following parts, we try to extend to other situations the characterization given by Theorem 1.2. We begin with the case of plane curves.

**THEOREM 1.6.** — *Let  $h \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}$  be nonzero with  $h(0) = 0$ , and let  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$  be a nonnegative integer.*

*i) The ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one if and only if  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous.*

*ii) Let  $N \in \mathbf{N}^*$  be a nonnegative integer. Let  $\tilde{b}(s) \in \mathbf{C}[s]$  be the reduced Bernstein polynomial of  $h$ . Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/(h + x_3^N)^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one if and only if the following conditions are verified:*

- (a)** : *the germ  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous.*
- (b)** :  $\ell \geq 2$ , or  $\ell = 1$  and  $-2$  is not a root of a polynomial  $\tilde{b}(s + i/N)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq N - 1$ .

If  $h$  is reduced, it is a very particular case of Theorem 1.2 (for another proof of *i*), see [6]). We use that the Euler-homogeneous germs of plane curves are weighted-homogeneous (Proposition 3.5), which comes from K. Saito's results ([13]).

Another part is devoted to a variant of Theorem 1.2, where the assumption on  $h$  is replaced by a condition on the graded ideal of  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$ .

**THEOREM 1.7.** — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be a nonzero germ such that  $h(0) = 0$ , and  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$ . Suppose that the  $\mathcal{O}$ -module  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell \cap F_1 \mathcal{D}$  is generated by operators  $Q_1, \dots, Q_w$  such that:  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}(Q_1, \dots, Q_w) = (\sigma(Q_1), \dots, \sigma(Q_w)) \text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ .*

*Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by a system of operators of order one if and only if the following conditions are verified:*

- (a)** : *the germ  $h$  belongs to the ideal of its partial derivatives.*
- (b)** : *the smallest integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$  is strictly greater than  $-\ell - 1$ .*
- (c)** : *the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by operators of order one.*

*Moreover,  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is also generated by  $Q_j(1)Q_i - Q_i(1)Q_j$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq w$ ,  $i \neq j$ , where  $j$  is such that  $Q_j(1)$  is a unit.*

It is not easy to find a family of germs which verify this assumption. Except for the case of weighted-homogeneous isolated singularities (see [19] Proposition 4.3), one can prove that it is also verified for a particular type of free germs - in the sense of K. Saito ([14]): the so-called *Koszul-free* germs. Recall that a reduced germ  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  is *free* if the  $\mathcal{O}$ -module  $\text{Der}(\log h) \subset \mathcal{D}$  of vector fields  $v$  such that  $v(h) \in h\mathcal{O}$  is free (its rank is also equal to  $n$ ). The germ  $h$  is said to be *Koszul-free* if there exists a basis  $\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$  of  $\text{Der}(\log h)$  such that the sequence of principal symbols  $(\sigma(\delta_1), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n))$  is  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ -regular ([3]). For example, germs of reduced plane curves and locally weighted-homogeneous free germs are Koszul-free ([14] Corollary 1.7, [4]).

COROLLARY 1.8. — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be a Koszul-free germ. Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  is generated by operators of order one if and only if the following conditions are verified:*

- (a) : *the germ  $h$  is Euler-homogeneous.*
- (b) :  *$-1$  is the only integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$ .*
- (c) : *the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by operators of order one.*

*Suppose furthermore that  $h$  is Euler-homogeneous. Let  $\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$  be a basis of  $\text{Der}(\log h)$  such that  $\delta_1(h) = h$  and  $\delta_i(h) = 0$ ,  $2 \leq i \leq n$ . Then condition (c) is equivalent to:*

- (c') : *the sequence  $(h, \sigma(\delta_2), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n))$  is  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ -regular.*

The following example shows that condition (c) is neither a consequence of the assumption of Theorem 1.7 on  $\text{gr}^F \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  nor a consequence of conditions (a) and (b) for a Koszul-free germ.

EXAMPLE 1.9. — Let  $\tilde{h} = x_1^5 + x_2^5 + x_1^2 x_2^2$ . It is a Koszul-free germ which is not Euler-homogeneous. Let  $h = \exp(x_3) \tilde{h}$ . Using Saito criterion ([14]), it is easy to see that the Euler-homogeneous germ  $h$  is Koszul-free. Up to a unit,  $h$  and  $\tilde{h}$  are equal ; so they have the same Bernstein polynomial. In particular,  $-1$  is the only integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$ . So  $h$  verifies conditions (a) and (b), but not (c). Indeed, condition “ $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  is generated by operators of order one” only depends on the hypersurface germ defined by  $h$ , and it is not verified by  $\tilde{h}$  (see Theorem 1.6).

Let us remark that this characterization can not be extended to the case of free germs (since the germ of Example 1.5 is free).

In the last part, we study the case of a hyperplane arrangement defined by  $h = 0$  in  $\mathbf{C}^n$ . Indeed, A. Leykin has proved the following fact.

PROPOSITION 1.10. — ([21] Theorem 5.1) *The Bernstein polynomial of any arrangement has only  $-1$  as integral root.*

Is the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  generated by operators of order one ? We prove here that it is true for the union of a generic hyperplane arrangement with a hyperbolic arrangement (Theorem 5.2). Moreover, our geometric proof gives an explicit system of generators of  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$ . In the particular case of a generic central hyperplane arrangement (Corollary 5.3), this answers a conjecture of U. Walther ([21]).

We end this introduction by linking these results to the Logarithmic Comparison Theorem. For any hypersurface  $D \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ , we denote by  $\Omega^\bullet(\star D)$  the de Rham complex of differential meromorphic forms with poles along  $D$  and by  $\Omega^\bullet(\log D)$  its subcomplex of logarithmic forms, introduced by K. Saito in [14].

One says that the *Logarithmic Comparison Theorem* (LCT) holds for  $D$  if the inclusion:

$$(1) \quad i_D : \Omega^\bullet(\log D) \hookrightarrow \Omega^\bullet(\star D)$$

is a quasi-isomorphism. Indeed, according to Grothendieck Comparison Theorem ([9]), the complex  $\Omega^\bullet(\log D)$  computes also the cohomology of the complementary of  $D \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ . So, it is natural to search for conditions on  $D$  such that the LCT holds for  $D$ . For instance, F.J. Castro-Jiménez, D. Mond and L. Narváez-Macarro have proved that it is true for all locally weighted-homogeneous free divisors (*i.e.* free and weighted-homogeneous at all their points) (see [5]).

We conjecture that the following fact is always true.

CONJECTURE 1.11. — *Let  $h_D \in \mathcal{O}$  be a reduced equation of  $(D, 0)$ . Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h_D$  is generated by operators of order one if and only if the Logarithmic Comparison Theorem holds for  $(D, 0)$ .*

Let us give now three significant results at the origin of this assertion. First, using F.J. Calderón-Moreno works on differential logarithmic operators relative to a free divisor ([3]), F.J. Castro-Jiménez and J.M. Ucha-Enríquez have proved that for a locally weighted-homogeneous free divisor, the de Rham complex of the holonomic  $\mathcal{D}$ -Module:  $\widetilde{M}^{\log} = \mathcal{D}/\widetilde{I}^{\log}$ , where  $\widetilde{I}^{\log}$  is the left ideal generated by  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h_D \cap F_1 \mathcal{D}$ , is quasi-isomorphic to  $\Omega^\bullet(\log D)$  ([7]). Moreover, using the de Rham functor, the morphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_D : \widetilde{M}^{\log} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{O}(\star D) \\ P + \widetilde{I}^{\log} &\mapsto P \cdot \frac{1}{h_D} \end{aligned}$$

is an isomorphism if and only if the morphism  $i_D$  of (1) is a quasi-isomorphism. The same result for a Koszul-free divisor is announced by L. Narváez-Macarro.

But, from Proposition 1.3 and diagram:  $\widetilde{M}^{\log} \twoheadrightarrow \mathcal{D}1/h_D \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(\star D)$ , it is clear that  $\phi_D$  is an isomorphism if and only if  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h_D$  is generated by operators of order one. In particular, Corollary 1.8 gives a characterization of the LCT in the case of Koszul-free germs.

Moreover, M. Holland and D. Mond have obtained some characterizations of the LCT for weighted-homogeneous hypersurface with isolated singularity ([10]). In terms of weight of elements of a weighted-homogeneous co-basis  $E$  of the jacobian ideal of  $h_D$ , they have obtained the following condition: there is no vector  $e \in E$  whose weight belongs to the set  $\{i_\varrho - |\alpha| \mid 1 \leq i \leq n - 2\}$  (where  $\alpha \in (\mathbf{Q}^{*+})^n$  is the weight system and  $\varrho \in \mathbf{Q}^{*+}$  is the weight of  $h_D$ ). Using the formula of Bernstein polynomial of a weighted-homogeneous isolated singularity (see [23] §11), it is also easy to check that this is equivalent to the

fact that  $-1$  is the only integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h_D$ . So, from Theorem 1.2, our conjecture is verified.

Finally, H. Terao and S. Yuzvinsky conjecture that the LCT holds for any central hyperplane arrangements in  $\mathbf{C}^n$ . They have proved it when  $n \leq 5$ , and for special types of arrangement (see [22]). So, Theorem 5.2 agrees with our assertion.

## 2. Two necessary conditions

In this part, we prove Propositions 1.1 and 1.3. First, we recall some elementary facts about Bernstein polynomials.

Given a nonzero germ of holomorphic function  $f \in \mathcal{O}$ , there exists functional equations:

$$(2) \quad b(s)f^s = P(s)f^{s+1}$$

in  $\mathcal{O}[1/f, s]f^s$ , where  $b(s) \in \mathbf{C}[s]$  and  $P(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s] = \mathcal{D} \otimes \mathbf{C}[s]$  are nonzero ([11]). The *Bernstein polynomial* of  $f$  at the origin is the unitary polynomial  $b(s)$  of smallest degree which verifies such an identity. When  $f$  is not a unit, it is easy to remark that  $-1$  is a root of  $b(s)$ . So, we call the *reduced Bernstein polynomial*, denoted by  $\tilde{b}(s)$ , the quotient of  $b(s)$  by  $s+1$ .

The proof of Proposition 1.1 uses the following fact.

**PROPOSITION 2.1.** — *Let  $a \in \mathcal{O}$  be a nonzero germ. Then  $a$  is a unit if and only if the annihilator in  $\mathcal{D}$  of  $a$ ,  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} a$ , is generated by operators of order one.*

*Proof.* — If  $a$  is a unit, it is obvious that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} a$  is generated by the operators  $(\partial/\partial x_i)a^{-1}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Now, let us suppose that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} a$  is generated by  $Q_1, \dots, Q_w \in F_1\mathcal{D}$  and that  $a$  is not a unit. Thus  $s+1$  is a factor of the Bernstein polynomial of  $a$ , denoted by  $b(s)$ .

Using a Bernstein equation of  $a$ , we get:

$$b(s)b(s+1)a^s = P(s)a^{s+2}$$

where  $P(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s]$ . As  $-1$  is a root of  $b(s)$ , the operator  $P(-1)$  annihilates  $a$ . So it may be written:  $P(-1) = \sum_{i=1}^w A_i Q_i$  with  $A_i \in \mathcal{D}$ . Thus, we have:  $P(s) = (s+1)P'(s) + \sum_{i=1}^w A_i Q_i$  with  $P'(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s]$ , and the previous identity becomes:

$$b(s)b(s+1)a^s = (s+1) \left[ P'(s)a + \sum_{i=1}^w A_i [Q_i, a] \right] a^{s+1} .$$

By division by  $s+1$ , we deduce that  $\tilde{b}(s)b(s+1)$  is a multiple of the Bernstein polynomial of  $a$ . But this is absurd: the multiplicity of the root  $-1$  in  $b(s)$  is



strictly greater than the one of  $\tilde{b}(s)b(s+1)$  because  $b(0) \neq 0$  (the roots of the Bernstein polynomial of any germ are strictly negative ([11])). Hence,  $a$  must be a unit.  $\square$

*Proof of Proposition 1.1.* If  $h$  is a unit, the assertion is a direct consequence of the previous result. So, we will suppose that  $h(0) = 0$ . Let  $\tilde{a}, \tilde{h}$  be holomorphic functions which define  $a, h$  on a neighborhood  $U \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  of the origin. Up to a restriction of  $U$ , we may assume that the zero set  $V(\tilde{a}, \tilde{h}) \subset U$  has codimension two, and that the annihilator of  $\tilde{a}/\tilde{h}$  is generated by operators on  $U$  of order one. Then, at any point  $M \in U$  such that  $\tilde{h}(M) \neq 0$ , the annihilator of  $\tilde{a}$  verifies the same property, and from the previous proposition, we have  $\tilde{a}(M) \neq 0$ . Thus,  $\tilde{a}$  has no zero in the complementary of  $V(\tilde{a}, \tilde{h}) \subset U$ , and then no zero at all in  $U$ . Hence, the germ  $a$  is a unit.  $\square$

Finally, let us give the proof of Proposition 1.3.

*Proof.* — Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be not a unit, and  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$  such that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by operators  $Q_1, \dots, Q_w$  of order one. For  $1 \leq i \leq w$ , we denote by  $q_i$  the germ  $Q_i(1) \in \mathcal{O}$  and by  $Q'_i \in \mathcal{D}$  the vector field  $Q_i - q_i$ ; thus we have:  $\ell Q'_i(h) = q_i h$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq w$ . Let us suppose that the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$ , denoted by  $b(s)$ , has an integral root strictly smaller than  $-\ell$ . We denote by  $k \in \mathbf{Z} - \mathbf{N}$ , the greatest root of  $b(s)$  verifying this condition. Using a Bernstein equation which gives  $b(s)$ , we get:

$$b(s) \cdots b(s - \ell - k - 1) h^s = P(s) h^{s - \ell - k}$$

where  $P(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s]$ . Thus  $P(k)$  annihilates  $h^{-\ell}$ , and so, it may be written:  $P(k) = \sum_{i=1}^w A_i Q_i$  with  $A_i \in \mathcal{D}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq w$ . If  $P'(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s]$  is the quotient of  $P(s)$  by  $s - k$ , the previous equation becomes:

$$\underbrace{b(s) \cdots b(s - \ell - k - 1)}_{c(s)} h^s = (s - k) \left[ P'(s) + \frac{1}{\ell} \sum_{i=1}^w A_i q_i \right] h^{-\ell - k - 1} \cdot h^{s+1}$$

where  $-\ell - k - 1 \geq 0$  and the multiplicity of  $k$  in  $c(s)$  is the same in  $b(s)$ . Then, by division by  $(s - k)$ , we get a functional equation of the form (2) such that the polynomial in the left member is not a multiple of  $b(s)$ . But this is not possible, because  $b(s)$  is the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$ . Hence we have the result.  $\square$

### 3. The case of plane curves

The aim of this part is the proof of Theorem 1.6, which extends to the case of non reduced planes curves the characterization given by Theorem 1.2. First, we recall some results of K. Saito on the weakly weighted-homogeneous power series and the formal differential operators of order one (see [13]).

### 3.1. Normal form of formal differential operators of order 1. —

DEFINITION 3.1. — Let  $D = a_1(\partial/\partial x_1) + \cdots + a_n(\partial/\partial x_n)$ , be a formal differential operator with  $a_i(0) = 0$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . We denote  $\partial D/\partial x$  the jacobian matrix of  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ .

The operator  $D$  is *semi-simple* in the coordinates  $x_1, \dots, x_n$  if  $\partial D/\partial x$  is a diagonal matrix. The operator  $D$  is *nilpotent* if the eigenvalues of  $(\partial D/\partial x)|_0$  are zero.

PROPOSITION 3.2. — Let  $D = a_1(\partial/\partial x_1) + \cdots + a_n(\partial/\partial x_n)$  be a formal differential operator with  $a_i(0) = 0$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Then there exist coordinates such that  $D$  is a sum  $D = D_S + D_N$  where  $D_S$  is a semi-simple operator,  $D_N$  is a nilpotent operator and  $D_S D_N = D_N D_S$ .

PROPOSITION 3.3. — Let  $D = a_1(\partial/\partial x_1) + \cdots + a_n(\partial/\partial x_n)$ , be a formal differential operator with  $a_i(0) = 0$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ . Let  $D = D_S + D_N$  be its normal form in the coordinates  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ . Let  $f \in \mathbf{C}[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$  and  $\lambda \in \mathbf{C}$ . Then  $Df = \lambda f$  if and only if  $D_S f = \lambda f$  and  $D_N f = 0$ .

DEFINITION 3.4. — A formal power series  $f \in \mathbf{C}[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$  is *weakly weighted-homogeneous* of type  $(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n) \in \mathbf{C}^{n+1}$  if, for all monomial  $x^\gamma$  which appears with a nonzero coefficient in the power expansion of  $f$ , we have:  $\alpha_1 \gamma_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n \gamma_n = \alpha_0$ .

In other words,  $f$  is an eigenfunction of the operator  $\sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i x_i (\partial/\partial x_i)$  for the eigenvalue  $\alpha_0$ .

From the previous propositions, we get the following result which is specific to dimension two.

PROPOSITION 3.5. — Let  $h \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}$  be a nonzero germ such that  $h(0) = 0$ . The following conditions are equivalent:

1. the germ  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous.
2. the germ  $h$  is Euler-homogeneous.
3. there exists a formal change of coordinates  $\phi$  such that  $h \circ \phi$  is a weakly weighted-homogeneous power series.

*Proof.* — The implication  $1 \Rightarrow 2$  is clear. Let us prove  $2 \Rightarrow 3$ . If  $h$  is Euler-homogeneous, there exists  $D = a_1(\partial/\partial x_1) + a_2(\partial/\partial x_2) \in \mathcal{D}$  such that  $Dh = h$ . If  $a_1$  and  $a_2$  are not units, the previous proposition implies the result. Otherwise, up to a change of coordinates, we may assume that  $a_1 = 1$ ,  $a_2 = 0$ , and then  $h = \exp(x_1)v$  with  $v \in \mathbf{C}\{x_2\}$  i.e.  $h = ux_2^\ell$  where  $u \in \mathcal{O}$  is a unit. In particular,  $h$  is weakly weighted-homogeneous (and weighted-homogeneous in fact).

Finally we prove  $3 \Rightarrow 1$ . Let  $D = \alpha_1 x_1 (\partial/\partial x_1) + \alpha_2 x_2 (\partial/\partial x_2)$  be a semi-simple operator such that  $Dh = dh$  with  $d \in \mathbf{C}$ . Without loss of generality, we may assume that  $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, d \in \mathbf{Z}$  are integers.

Observe that, up to a change of coordinates,  $h$  is a weighted-homogeneous polynomial. Indeed, it is clear if  $\alpha_1$  and  $\alpha_2$  are nonzero and have the same sign. Otherwise, if  $\alpha_1 = 0$  then  $h = vx_2^{a_2}$  with  $v \in \mathbf{C}[[x_1]]$  i.e.  $h = ux_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2}$  with  $u$  unit. Finally, when  $\alpha_1 \alpha_2 < 0$ , the resolution of the Bezout identity  $\alpha_1 \gamma = d$  gives  $h = x^{\gamma_0} v$  where  $v \in \mathbf{C}[[x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2}]]$ ,  $\gamma_0 \alpha = d$  and  $a_1 \alpha_1 + a_2 \alpha_2 = 0$  with  $a_1, a_2 \in \mathbf{N}^*$ ,  $\text{g.c.d.}(a_1, a_2) = 1$ .

Hence, according to a theorem of Artin ([1]), there exists a convergent change of coordinates  $\tilde{\phi}$  such that  $h \circ \tilde{\phi}$  is a weighted-homogeneous polynomial.  $\square$

**3.2. Results on the suspension of a germ of plane curve.** — An important fact in the proof of Theorem 1.6 is the explicit knowledge of the annihilators of  $h^s$  and  $(h + x_3^N)^s$ ,  $N \in \mathbf{N}^*$ , in the case of a germ  $h$  of a plane curve (reduced or not).

LEMMA 3.6. — *Let  $h \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}$  be a nonzero germ with  $h(0) = 0$ . Let  $a_1$  (resp.  $a_2$ ) denote the quotient of  $h'_{x_1}$  (resp.  $h'_{x_2}$ ) by  $\text{gcd}(h'_{x_1}, h'_{x_2})$ .*

*i) The ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by  $a_2(\partial/\partial x_1) - a_1(\partial/\partial x_2)$ .*

*ii) For all  $N \in \mathbf{N}^*$ , the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} (h + x_3^N)^s$  is generated by  $Nx_3^{N-1}(\partial/\partial x_1) - h'_{x_1}(\partial/\partial x_3)$ ,  $Nx_3^{N-1}(\partial/\partial x_2) - h'_{x_2}(\partial/\partial x_3)$  and  $a_2(\partial/\partial x_1) - a_1(\partial/\partial x_2)$ .*

*Proof.* — As the first point is easier than the second one, we will only prove *ii*). Let us denote  $I \subset \mathcal{D}$ , the ideal generated by the given operators  $S_1, S_2, S_3$ . The inclusion  $I \subset \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} (h + x_3^N)^s$  is obvious, so let us prove the reverse inclusion by induction on the order of operators.

Let  $P \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} (h + x_3^N)^s$  be nonzero, of order  $d$ . As  $d = 0$  implies  $P = 0$ , we will assume that  $d \geq 1$ . By division of  $P$  by  $S_1, S_2$ , we get  $R \in F_d \mathcal{D}$ ,  $d' \leq d$ , with  $P - R \in I$  and such that  $\sigma(R) \in \mathcal{O}[\xi]$  may be written:

$$\sigma(R) = v \xi_3^{d'} + \sum_{i=1}^{d'} \sum_{j=0}^{N-2} \Upsilon_i(\xi_1, \xi_2) x_3^j \xi_3^{d'-i}$$

with  $v \in \mathcal{O}$  and  $\Upsilon_i \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}[\xi_1, \xi_2]$  are zero or homogeneous in  $(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  of degree  $i$ . Remark that  $R$  annihilates  $(h + x_3^N)^s$ . If  $d' < d$ , then  $R$  belongs to  $I$  by induction, and so does  $P$ . Otherwise, by an easy computation, we get:  $\sigma(R)(h'_{x_1}, h'_{x_2}, Nx_3^{N-1}) = 0$ . Thus, studying the coefficient of the powers of  $x_3$ , we have  $v = 0$  and the homogeneous polynomials  $\Upsilon_i(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  are zero on  $(h'_{x_1}, h'_{x_2})$  i.e. on the regular sequence  $(a_1, a_2)$ . Hence, the polynomials  $\Upsilon_i(\xi_1, \xi_2)$  are multiples of  $\sigma(S_3)$  and there exists a homogeneous polynomial  $A \in \mathcal{O}[\xi]$  such that  $\sigma(R) = A\sigma(S_3)$ . If  $\tilde{A} \in F_{d-1} \mathcal{D}$  is such that  $\sigma(\tilde{A}) = A$ , then  $R - \tilde{A}S_3$  belongs to  $F_{d-1} \mathcal{D}$  and annihilates  $(h + x_3^N)^s$ . By induction, it belongs to  $I$ , and so do  $R$  and  $P$ .  $\square$

Now we give a result on the Bernstein polynomial of the suspension of a weighted-homogeneous plane curve.

LEMMA 3.7. — *Let  $h \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}$  be a weighted-homogeneous germ and  $N$  an integer greater or equal to 2. Let us denote by  $\tilde{b}(s)$  (resp.  $\tilde{b}_N(s)$ ) the reduced Bernstein polynomial of  $h$  (resp.  $h + x_3^N$ ).*

*Then  $\tilde{b}_N(s)$  divides  $\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}(s + i/N)$ , and  $\tilde{b}_N(s)$  is a multiple of the polynomials  $\tilde{b}(s + i/N)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq N - 1$ . In particular,  $\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}(s + i/N)$  and  $\tilde{b}_N(s)$  have the same roots.*

*Proof.* — Let  $\chi \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}} = \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}\langle \partial/\partial x_1, \partial/\partial x_2 \rangle$ , be the Euler-vector field such that  $\chi.h^s = sh^s$ . Using the results recalled in paragraph 2 and the previous lemma, it is easy to check that the functional equations defining  $\tilde{b}(s)$  and  $\tilde{b}_N(s)$  may be written:

$$c(\chi) \in \tilde{\mathcal{D}}(h'_{x_1}, h'_{x_2}, a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}) = \tilde{I}$$

and

$$(3) \quad c(\chi + \frac{x_3}{N} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3}) \in \mathcal{D}(h'_{x_1}, h'_{x_2}, x_3^{N-1}, a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} - a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2}) = I .$$

In particular,  $\tilde{b}(\chi) \in I$ . Hence, in order to get the first point, we just have to prove that  $P = \prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}(\chi + (x_3/N)(\partial/\partial x_3) + i/N)$  belongs to  $I$ . Observe that  $P$  may be written:

$$\prod_{i=1}^{N-1} \tilde{b}(\chi + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3}{N} + \frac{i-1}{N}) = \left[ \prod_{i=2}^{N-1} \tilde{b}(\chi + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3}{N} + \frac{i-1}{N}) \right] \sum_{k \geq 0} \frac{\tilde{b}^{(k)}(\chi)}{k!} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3}{N} \right)^k$$

using the Taylor formula. So, up to a multiple of  $\tilde{b}(\chi)$ ,  $P$  may be rewritten:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \left[ \sum_{k \geq 1} \frac{\tilde{b}^{(k)}(\chi)}{k!} \left( \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3}{N} - \frac{1}{N} \right)^{k-1} \right] \left[ \prod_{i=1}^{N-2} \tilde{b}(\chi + \frac{\partial}{\partial x_3} \frac{x_3}{N} + \frac{i-1}{N}) \right] \frac{x_3}{N} .$$

Iterating this process, we check that  $P$  belongs to  $\mathcal{D}(\tilde{b}(\chi), x_3^{N-1}) \subset I$ .

Now we prove the last part. Multiplying the identity (3) by  $x_3^{i-1}$  on the left,  $1 \leq i \leq N-1$ , we get:  $\tilde{b}_N(\chi + (\partial/\partial x_3)(x_3/N) - i/N)x_3^{i-1} \in I$ . Thus, using Taylor's formula, we have:  $\tilde{b}_N(\chi - i/N)x_3^{i-1} \in I + \mathcal{D}x_3^i$ . Observe that each element of  $I + \mathcal{D}x_3^i$  may be written in a unique way:  $Px_3^i + \sum_{j=0}^J \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} (\partial/\partial x_3)^j P_{j,k} x_3^k$ , where  $P \in \mathcal{D}$ ,  $P_{k,j} \in \tilde{I}$ ,  $J \in \mathbf{N}$ . Hence the operator  $\tilde{b}_N(\chi - i/N)$  belongs to  $\tilde{I}$  i.e. the polynomials  $\tilde{b}(s + i/N)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq N - 1$ , divide  $\tilde{b}_N(s)$ .  $\square$

**3.3. Proof of Theorem 1.6.** — Again we only prove *ii*). Without loss of generality, we will assume that  $h$  is singular and  $N \geq 2$  (since the assertion is clear when  $h + x_3^N$  is smooth).

We recall that roots of the Bernstein polynomial of a holomorphic function on  $\mathbf{C}^n$  are included in  $] -n, 0[$  ([15], [20]). In particular, the condition **(b)** means that the smallest integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h + x_3^N$  is strictly greater than  $-\ell - 1$  (see Lemma 3.7). Moreover, as  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}}(h + x_3^N)^s$  is generated by operators of order one (Lemma 3.6), the condition on  $1/(h + x_3^N)^\ell$  is true when  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous (see the introduction).

Conversely, let us assume that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/(h + x_3^N)^\ell$  is generated by the operators  $Q_1, \dots, Q_w \in F_1\mathcal{D}$ . From Proposition 1.3, we have to prove that  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous. Let  $q_i$  be the germ  $Q_i(1) \in \mathcal{O}$  and  $Q'_i \in \mathcal{D}$  the vector field  $Q_i - q_i$ . Then we have:

$$(4) \quad -\ell Q'_i(h + x_3^N) + (h + x_3^N)q_i = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq w.$$

On the other hand, from Lemma 3.3 of [18], there exists an operator  $R$  in  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}}(h + x_3^N)^s$  such that  $R = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^w A_i q_i$ , with  $A_i \in \mathcal{D}$ . It comes from the division by  $Q_1, \dots, Q_w$  of a *good* operator of  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}[s]}(h + x_3^N)^s$  ([11] Theorem 6.3), *i.e.* of the form  $s^N + \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} s^i P_i$  with  $P_i \in F_{N-i}\mathcal{D}$ ,  $0 \leq i \leq N-1$ . Considering the constant coefficient of  $R$  in the writing with coefficients on the right, we get:

$$1 \in (q_1, \dots, q_w, x_3^{N-1}, a_1, a_2, \frac{\partial(a_2)}{\partial x_1} - \frac{\partial(a_1)}{\partial x_2})\mathcal{O}$$

with the help of the determination of  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}}(h + x_3^N)^s$  (Lemma 3.6). Thus, at most one of the generators of this ideal is a unit. If  $q_i$  is a unit, from (4), the germ  $h + x_3^N$  is Euler-homogeneous and so does  $h$ . We conclude with Proposition 3.5.

If  $a_1$  or  $a_2$  is a unit, the operator  $D = a_2(\partial/\partial x_1) - a_1(\partial/\partial x_2) \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h$  is regular. So, up to a change of coordinates,  $h$  belongs to  $\mathbf{C}\{x_2\}$ , and so it is weighted-homogeneous.

Finally, let us suppose that  $D$  is singular with  $\partial(a_2)/\partial x_1 - \partial(a_1)/\partial x_2$  a unit. Thus, the formal operator  $D$  is not nilpotent. From Proposition 3.2, there exists a formal change of coordinates such that  $D = D_S + D_N$  with  $D_S = \alpha_1 \tilde{x}_1(\partial/\partial \tilde{x}_1) + \alpha_2 \tilde{x}_2(\partial/\partial \tilde{x}_2) \neq 0$ . Thus, as  $Dh = 0$ ,  $h$  is weakly weighted-homogeneous of type  $(0, \alpha_1, \alpha_2)$  in the coordinates  $(\tilde{x}_1, \tilde{x}_2)$  (Proposition 3.3). In particular,  $h$  is weighted-homogeneous (Proposition 3.5).  $\square$

#### 4. A companion piece to Theorem 1.2

In this part, we adapt the proof of Theorem 1.2 in order to characterize the germs  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  such that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by operators of order one in some cases where  $h$  has non isolated singularities. First we prove Theorem 1.7, where we take good assumptions on  $\text{gr}^F \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  in order to have a division with control of the orders (see paragraph 3.3). Then we get a full characterization in the case of Koszul-free germs (Corollary 1.8).

**4.1. Proof of Theorem 1.7.** — According to the introduction, it is enough to check the following result.

**PROPOSITION 4.1.** — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be a nonzero germ with  $h(0) = 0$ , and let  $\ell \in \mathbf{N}^*$  be a nonnegative integer. Let us suppose that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  is generated by some operators  $Q_1, \dots, Q_w \in \mathcal{D}$  of order one such that:  $\text{gr}^F \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell = (\sigma(Q_1), \dots, \sigma(Q_w)) \text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ .*

*Then the following conditions are verified:*

- (a) : *the germ  $h$  belongs to the ideal of its partial derivatives.*
- (b) : *the smallest integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of  $h$  is strictly greater than  $-\ell - 1$ .*
- (c) : *the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by operators of order one.*

*Moreover,  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is also generated by  $Q_j(1)Q_i - Q_i(1)Q_j$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq w$ ,  $i \neq j$ , where  $j$  is such that  $Q_j(1)$  is a unit.*

*Proof.* — First, it is easy to check that the assumption on  $\text{gr}^F \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  means: every  $P \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h^\ell$  of order  $d$  may be written  $P = \sum_{i=1}^w A_i Q_i$  with  $A_i Q_i \in F_d \mathcal{D}$ .

The first part of the proof uses the main idea of [18] Lemma 3. For  $1 \leq i \leq w$ , let us denote by  $q_i$  the germ  $Q_i(1) \in \mathcal{O}$  and by  $Q'_i \in \mathcal{D}$  the vector field  $Q_i - q_i$ . Thus we have:

$$(5) \quad \ell Q'_i(h) - q_i h = 0, \quad 1 \leq i \leq w.$$

Let  $P_0(s) \in \mathcal{D}[s]$  be a good operator in  $s$  of order  $N$  such that  $P_0(s).h^s = 0$  ([11]). By division, it may be written:  $P_0(s) = (s + \ell)R_0(s) + P_0(-\ell)$  where  $R_0(s)$  is a good operator of order  $N - 1$  and  $P_0(-\ell)$  annihilates  $1/h^\ell$ . So  $P_0(-\ell)$  is equal to  $\sum_{i=1}^\ell A_i Q_i$  with  $A_i \in F_{N-1} \mathcal{D}$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq w$ . Hence:

$$(s + \ell)R_0(s)h^s + \frac{(s + \ell)}{\ell} \sum_{i=1}^w A_i q_i h^s = 0.$$

So  $P_1(s) = R_0(s) + (1/\ell) \sum_{i=1}^w A_i q_i$  is a good operator in  $s$  of order  $N - 1$  such that  $P_1(s).h^s = 0$ . Iterating this process, we may assume  $N = 1$ . So there exists  $a_i \in \mathcal{O}$  such that  $1 + \sum_{i=1}^w a_i q_i = 0$ ; in particular, at most one of the

$q_i$  is a unit. From (5), we deduce that  $h$  belongs to the ideal of its partial derivatives. Without loss of generality, we will assume that  $q_1 = 1$ .

Now, we will prove the assertion about  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$ . As the given operators clearly annihilate  $h^s$ , it is enough to prove that every  $P \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  belongs to the ideal generated by  $Q_i - q_i Q_1$ ,  $2 \leq i \leq w$ . We do it by induction on the order  $d \in \mathbf{N}$  of  $P$ .

If  $d = 0$ , then  $P = 0$  and the assertion is true. Otherwise, as  $P$  annihilates  $1/g^\ell$ , we have:

$$P = \sum_{i=1}^w A_i^{(0)} Q_i = \sum_{i=2}^w A_i^{(0)} (Q_i - q_i Q_1) + \underbrace{(A_1^{(0)} + \sum_{i=2}^w A_i^{(0)} q_i)}_{P'} Q_1$$

with  $P', A_1^{(0)}, \dots, A_w^{(0)} \in F_{d-1} \mathcal{D}$ .

Remark that  $P' \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  (since  $Q_1(h^s) = sh^s$ ). Iterating this process, we get:

$$P = \underbrace{\sum_{i=2}^w \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} A_i^{(k)} (Q_i - q_i Q_1) Q_1^k + p Q_1^d}_{\tilde{P}}$$

with  $A_i^{(k)} \in F_{d-k-1} \mathcal{D}$  and  $p \in \mathcal{O}$ . But  $p$  must be zero because  $P, \tilde{P} \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$ . Thus:

$$P = \sum_{i=2}^w \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} A_i^{(k)} Q_1^k (Q_i - q_i Q_1) + \underbrace{\sum_{i=2}^w \sum_{k=0}^{d-1} A_i^{(k)} [Q_i - q_i Q_1, Q_1^k]}_R$$

with  $R \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s \cap F_{d-1} \mathcal{D}$ . We conclude by induction.  $\square$

REMARK 4.2. — In fact, we have proved that  $\text{gr}^F \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by the principal symbols of the given operators.

**4.2. The case of Koszul-free germs.** — First we prove that the Koszul-free germs verify the assumption of Theorem 1.7.

LEMMA 4.3. — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be a Koszul-free germ. Then there exists  $Q_1, \dots, Q_n \in F_1 \mathcal{D}$  generating  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h \cap F_1 \mathcal{D}$ , such that  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}(Q_1, \dots, Q_n) = (\sigma(Q_1), \dots, \sigma(Q_n)) \text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ .*

*Proof.* — Let  $\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$  be a basis of  $\text{Der}(\log h)$  such that  $\{\sigma(\delta_1), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n)\}$  is a  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ -regular sequence. For  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , let  $a_i \in \mathcal{O}$  be the germ defined by  $\delta_i(h) = a_i h$  and let  $Q_i \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h \cap F_1 \mathcal{D}$  be the operator  $\delta_i + a_i$ . Using that  $\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n$  generate  $\text{Der}(\log h)$ , it is easy to check that  $Q_1, \dots, Q_n$  generate  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h \cap F_1 \mathcal{D}$ . On the other hand,  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}(Q_1, \dots, Q_n)$  is generated by

$\sigma(Q_i) = \sigma(\delta_i)$ ,  $1 \leq i \leq n$ , because this family defines a regular sequence ([3] Proposition 4.1.2, [17] Lemma 2).  $\square$

Let us recall some facts about logarithmic operators (see [3] Section 1.2). Given a nonzero germ  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  such that  $h(0) = 0$ , a differential operator  $P \in \mathcal{D}$  is *logarithmic* with respect to  $h$  if  $P.h^k \mathcal{O} \subset h^k \mathcal{O}$  for all  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ . Let us denote by  $\mathcal{V}_0^h(\mathcal{D}) \subset \mathcal{D}$  the subring of differential logarithmic operators. When  $h$  is free,  $\mathcal{V}_0^h(\mathcal{D})$  is a coherent sheaf of rings ([3] Corollary 2.1.7).

Now we characterize the condition (c) for Euler-homogeneous free germs.

PROPOSITION 4.4. — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be an Euler-homogeneous free germ, and let  $\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$  be a basis of  $\text{Der}(\log h)$  such that  $\delta_1(h) = h$  and  $\delta_i(h) = 0$  for  $2 \leq i \leq n$ . We denote by  $I \subset \mathcal{D}$  the ideal generated by  $\delta_2, \dots, \delta_n$ .*

*The following conditions are equivalent:*

1. *the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by operators of order one.*
2. *the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  is generated by logarithmic differential operators.*
3. *the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  coincides with the ideal  $I$ .*

*Moreover, if  $\text{gr}^F I$  is generated by  $\sigma(\delta_2), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n)$ , then these conditions are equivalent to:*

4. *the sequence  $(h, \sigma(\delta_2), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n))$  is  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ -regular.*

*Proof.* — The implication  $2 \Rightarrow 3$  is a consequence of Lemma 4.6. As  $3 \Rightarrow 1$  is obvious, let us remark that 1 implies 2. Indeed, if  $P \in F_1 \mathcal{D}$  annihilates  $h^s$ , then, for all  $a \in \mathcal{O}$ ,  $k \in \mathbf{Z}$ , we have:  $P(a h^k) = P(a) h^k$ .

Now, we prove  $4 \Rightarrow 3$ . Observe that condition 4 implies  $\text{gr}^F I = (\sigma(\delta_2), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n)) \text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$  ([17] Lemma 2). Let  $P \in \mathcal{D}$  be an operator annihilating  $h^s$ . So there exists  $N \in \mathbf{N}$  such that  $h^N P \in \mathcal{V}_0^h(\mathcal{D})$ , hence  $h^N P \in I$  by Lemma 4.6. If  $N = 0$ , the assertion is obvious. Otherwise, from our assumption, the endomorphism of  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D} / \text{gr}^F I$  induced by  $h$  is one to one. With the help of the following result:

LEMMA 4.5. — ([16], Lemme 4.3.2.6) *Let  $U \in \mathcal{D}$  and let  $I \subset \mathcal{D}$  be an ideal, such that the endomorphism of  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D} / \text{gr}^F I$  induced by the multiplication by  $\sigma(U)$  in  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$  is one-to-one. If  $R \in \mathcal{D}$  is such that  $UR \in I$ , then  $R \in I$ .*

we deduce that  $h^{N-1} P \in I$ . Therefore,  $P \in I$  by induction on  $N$ .

Finally, we prove the implication  $3 \Rightarrow 4$  under the following assumption:  $\text{gr}^F I = (\sigma(\delta_2), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n)) \text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ . Let us recall that the characteristic variety of  $\mathcal{D}h^s$  is the relative conormal space associated with  $h$ , which is the subspace  $W_h \subset T^* \mathbf{C}^n$  defined as the closure in  $T^* \mathbf{C}^n$  of  $\{(x, \lambda dh(x)) \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{C}\}$  ([11]). In particular,  $W_h$  is irreducible of pure dimension  $n + 1$ . From the principal ideal



theorem,  $W_0(h) = W_h \cap \{h = 0\}$  has pure dimension  $n$ . So, if  $I = \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} h^s$  then  $\text{gr}^F I + h \text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$  defines  $W_0(h)$  and  $(h, \sigma(\delta_2), \dots, \sigma(\delta_n))$  is a regular sequence.  $\square$

LEMMA 4.6. — *Let  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  be an Euler-homogeneous free germ, and let  $\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$  be a basis of  $\text{Der}(\log h)$  such that  $\delta_1(h) = h$  and  $\delta_i(h) = 0$  for  $2 \leq i \leq n$ . Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{V}_0^h(\mathcal{D})} h^s$  coincides with  $\mathcal{V}_0^h(\mathcal{D})(\delta_2, \dots, \delta_n)$ .*

*Proof.* — From the structure theorem of logarithmic operators ([3] Theorem 2.1.4), each logarithmic operator of order  $d$  may be written in a unique way:  $\sum_{|\gamma| \leq d} a_\gamma \delta_1^{\gamma_1} \cdots \delta_n^{\gamma_n}$ ,  $a_\gamma \in \mathcal{O}$ . Thus the assertion is a consequence of the identities  $\delta_1 \cdot h^s = s h^s$  and  $\delta_i \cdot h^s = 0$ ,  $2 \leq i \leq n$ .  $\square$

REMARK 4.7. — We do not know if the condition **(b)** of corollary 1.8 is - or not - always true when  $h$  is Koszul-free, or Koszul-free and verifying **(a)** & **(c)**.

## 5. The case of generic arrangements of hyperplanes

The purpose of this part is to prove that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  is generated by operators of order one when  $h \in \mathbf{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  defines a particular type of central hyperplane arrangement  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  (Theorem 5.2). As the case  $n = 2$  is a consequence of Theorem 1.6, we will assume that  $n \geq 3$ .

Recall that a (central) hyperplane arrangement defined by  $\prod_{i=1}^p l_i = 0$ , with  $p \geq n$  and  $l_i \in (\mathbf{C}^n)^*$ , is *generic* if  $(l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_n})$  defines the origin, for all  $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_n \leq p$ . The arrangement is *hyperbolic* if  $l_i \in \mathbf{C}l_1 + \mathbf{C}l_2$  for  $3 \leq i \leq p$ .

NOTATION 5.1. — *Let  $f = (f_1, \dots, f_r) : \mathbf{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^r$ ,  $1 \leq r < n$ , be an analytic morphism. For every multi-index  $K = (k_1, \dots, k_{r+1}) \in \mathbf{N}^{r+1}$  where  $1 \leq k_1, \dots, k_{r+1} \leq n$  and  $k_i \neq k_j$  for  $i \neq j$ , let  $\Delta_K^{f_1, \dots, f_r} \in \mathcal{D}$  denote the vector field  $\sum_{i=1}^{r+1} (-1)^i m_{K(i)}(f) \partial / \partial x_{k_i} = \sum_{i=1}^{r+1} (-1)^i \partial / \partial x_{k_i} m_{K(i)}(f)$  where  $K(i) = (k_1, \dots, \check{k}_i, \dots, k_{r+1}) \in \mathbf{N}^r$  and  $m_{K(i)}(f)$  is the determinant of the  $r \times r$  matrix obtained from the jacobian matrix of  $f$  by deleting the  $k$ -th columns with  $k \notin \{k_1, \dots, \check{k}_i, \dots, k_{r+1}\}$ .*

In the particular case  $r = n - 1$ , the only vector field is denoted by  $\Delta^{f_1, \dots, f_r}$ .

THEOREM 5.2. — *Let  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , be a central generic arrangement of hyperplanes, defined by  $h = \prod_{i=1}^p l_i$ ,  $p \geq n - 1$ . Let  $\mathcal{A}' \subset \mathbf{C}^n$  be a hyperbolic arrangement defined by  $h' = \prod_{i=1}^q l'_i$ ,  $q \geq 2$ , and such that  $l'_i h = 0$  defines a generic arrangement for all  $1 \leq i \leq q$ .*

*Then  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h'h$  is generated by the operator  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\partial / \partial x_i) + p + q$  and by:*

$$\Delta^{h', l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}}. \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}} l_i \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta^{l'_1, l'_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-3}}}. \prod_{l_i \notin \mathbf{C}(l'_1, l'_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-3}})} l_i$$

for all family of distinct indexes  $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-3} \leq p$ ,  $1 \leq i_{n-2} \leq p$ , such that  $(l'_1, l'_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}})$  defines the origin.

As an easy consequence, we have the following result.

**COROLLARY 5.3.** — *Let  $\mathcal{A} \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ ,  $n \geq 3$ , be a central generic arrangement of hyperplanes, defined by  $h = \prod_{i=1}^p l_i$ ,  $p \geq n$ . Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h$  is generated by the operators  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (\partial/\partial x_i) + p$  and  $\Delta^{l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}}. \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-1}} l_i$  for all  $1 = i_1 < \dots < i_{n-1} \leq p$ .*

The proof of Theorem 5.2 needs the following technical computation.

**PROPOSITION 5.4.** — *Let  $l_1, \dots, l_p \in (\mathbf{C}^n)^*$ ,  $3 \leq n \leq p$ , be linear forms which define a generic arrangement and  $h \in \mathbf{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$  be the product  $\prod_{i=1}^p l_i$ . Let  $g \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}$  be a reduced germ such that  $(g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}})$  defines the origin for all  $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-1} \leq p$ . Then the ideal  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} (1/h)g^s$  is generated by the operators:*

$$\Delta^{g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}}. \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}} l_i \quad \text{and} \quad \Delta^{x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-3}}}. \prod_{l_i \notin \mathbf{C}(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-3}})} l_i$$

for all sequence of distinct indexes  $i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}$  such that  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}})$  defines the origin.

**REMARK 5.5.** — If  $l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k}$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq n-3$ , are some linear factors of  $h$  such that the family  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$  is free, then there exists at most one form  $l_i$ ,  $i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k$ , such that  $l_i$  belongs to the space  $\mathbf{C}(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k}) = \mathbf{C}x_1 + \mathbf{C}x_2 + \mathbf{C}l_{i_1} + \dots + \mathbf{C}l_{i_k} \subset (\mathbf{C}^n)^*$ . Indeed, if  $l_{i_{k+1}}$  and  $l_{i_{k+2}}$  are two such forms, then  $\mathbf{C}(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k}) = \mathbf{C}(l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{k+2}})$  since  $\mathcal{A}$  is generic. And this is not possible because  $(g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{k+2}})$  is  $\mathcal{O}$ -regular (and  $g \in \mathbf{C}\{x_1, x_2\}$ ). Conversely, if there exists a form  $l_i$ ,  $i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k$  (with  $k \leq n-2$ ), such that  $l_i \in \mathbf{C}(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$ , we prove by a similar argument that the family  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$  must be free.

*Proof of Proposition 5.4.* — Let us denote  $I \subset \mathcal{D}$  the left ideal generated by the given operators and  $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{O}[\xi_1, \dots, \xi_n]$  the ideal generated by their principal symbols. First we prove the following fact.

*Assertion 1.* *The ideal  $I$  contains the operators of the form:  $v. \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} l_i$ , with  $0 \leq k \leq n-2$ ,  $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_k \leq p$ , and  $v \in \mathcal{D}$  is a vector field annihilating  $g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k}$ .*

*Proof.* — Two cases are possible.

First, let us suppose that the family  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$  is free. If  $k < n - 2$ , we can find some other linear forms  $l_{i_{k+1}}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}$  of the arrangement such that  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}})$  defines the origin (Remark 5.5). Then we have:

$$v = v_1 + \underbrace{\sum_{j=k+1}^{n-2} \frac{v(l_{i_j})}{\Delta^{x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_j}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}}(l_{i_j})} \Delta^{x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_j}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}}}_{v_2}$$

where  $v_1$  annihilates  $g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}$ ; thus  $v_1 \in \mathcal{O}\Delta^{g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}}$  by an easy computation in the coordinates  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}})$ . In particular,  $v_1 \cdot \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} l_i$  belongs to  $\mathcal{D}(\prod_{i=k+1}^{n-2} l_i) \Delta^{g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}} (\prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}} l_i) \subset I$ . By similar computations, we check that  $v_2 \cdot \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} l_i$  belongs to  $I$ ; thus so does  $v \cdot \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_k} l_i$ .

Now assume that the family  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$  is not free. As the sequence  $(g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$  is regular, we can not have  $x_1, x_2 \in \mathbf{C}(l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$ . So, up to exchanging  $x_1$  for  $x_2$ , the family  $(x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$  is free and  $x_1 \in \mathbf{C}(x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k})$ . In other words, there exists an index  $\kappa$  such that  $l_{i_\kappa} \in \mathbf{C}(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_k})$ . So, let  $l_{i_{k+1}}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}$  be other factors of  $h$ . From Remark 5.5,  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}})$  defines the origin and we have:

$$v = \sum_{j=k+1}^{n-1} \frac{v(l_{i_j})}{\Delta^{x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_j}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}}(l_{i_j})} \Delta^{x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_j}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}}$$

since the two members are equal on  $g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}$ . Hence we conclude exactly as above (using that  $\Delta^{x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_j}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}}(l_{i_\kappa}) = 0$ ).  $\square$

Of course, the inclusion  $I \subset \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}}(1/h)g^s$  is clear. In order to get the reverse inclusion, we will just prove that  $\text{gr Ann}_{\mathcal{D}}(1/h)g^s$  is included in  $\mathcal{I}$ . Indeed, we conclude also easily by induction on order of operators in  $I$ , just as in the proof of Proposition 3.6.

Let us study  $\text{char}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s \subset T^*\mathbf{C}^n$ , the characteristic variety of  $\mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s$ . It is easy to check that  $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{D}1/h$  and that  $\mathcal{O}[1/l_{i_1} \cdots l_{i_k}] = \mathcal{D}1/l_{i_1} \cdots l_{i_k} \subset \mathcal{D}1/h$  for all  $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq p$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$ , under our assumption on  $h$  (using that  $-1$  is the only integral root of the Bernstein polynomial of a normal crossing). So the characteristic variety of  $\mathcal{D}1/h$  contains the conormal bundles  $T_{\mathbf{C}^n}^* \mathbf{C}^n$  and  $T_{L_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap L_{i_k}}^* \mathbf{C}^n$ ,  $1 \leq i_1 < \cdots < i_k \leq p$ ,  $k \leq n - 1$ , where  $L_i = \ker l_i \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ . Moreover, using Proposition 2.14.4 of [8], we deduce that  $\text{char}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s$  is the union of the subspaces  $W_g$  and  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap L_{i_k}}$ , where  $W_{g|X} \subset T^*\mathbf{C}^n$  is the closure of  $\{(x, \xi + \lambda dg(x)) \mid \lambda \in \mathbf{C}, (x, \xi) \in T_X^* \mathbf{C}^n\}$  for any subanalytic space  $X \subset \mathbf{C}^n$ . The following result gives defining equations of the spaces  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap L_{i_k}}$ .

*Assertion 2.* Let  $l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_k} \in (\mathbf{C}^n)^*$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq n - 1$ , be some factors of  $h$ .

- i) If  $k = n - 1$ , then  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_k}}$  is defined by  $l_1, \dots, l_{n-1}$ .
- ii) Assume that  $k < n - 1$ . If  $(x_1, x_2, l_1, \dots, l_{i_k})$  is a free family, then  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_k}}$  is defined by  $l_1, \dots, l_k$ , one nonzero element  $\sigma(\Delta_K^{g, l_1, \dots, l_{i_k}})$ , and the principal symbols of  $n - k - 2$  vector fields  $\Delta_K^{x_1, x_2, l_1, \dots, l_{i_k}}$  defining a free family.
- iii) Assume that  $k < n - 1$ . If there exists an index  $\kappa$ ,  $1 \leq \kappa \leq k$ , such that  $l_{i_\kappa} \in \mathbf{C}(x_1, x_2, l_1, \dots, \check{l}_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_k})$ , then  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_k}}$  is defined by  $l_1, \dots, l_k$ , and the principal symbols of  $n - k - 1$  vector fields  $\Delta_K^{x_1, x_2, l_1, \dots, \check{l}_{i_\kappa}, \dots, l_{i_k}}$  defining a free family.

*Proof.* — In each case, it is easy to check that the  $(n - 1)$ -given elements form a  $\text{gr}^F \mathcal{D}$ -regular sequence and define an irreducible space in  $T^* \mathbf{C}^n$ . Moreover, they are zero on  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_k}}$ . So the assertion is clear, since  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_k}}$  is irreducible of dimension  $n + 1$ .  $\square$

So let  $P \in \text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}}(1/h)g^s$  be a nonzero operator of order  $d$ . Then  $\sigma(P)$  is zero on  $\text{char}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s$ . Let us prove that  $\sigma(P) \in \mathcal{I}$ . Using the inclusion  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_{n-1}}} \subset \text{char}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s$ , we have:  $\sigma(P) \in (l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}) \mathcal{O}[\xi]$  for  $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-1} \leq p$ . Remark that:

$$\bigcap_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-1} \leq p} (l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-1}}) \mathcal{O} = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-2} \leq p} \left[ \prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}} l_i \right] \mathcal{O}$$

[by induction on  $p \geq n$ , using that every sequence  $(l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_n})$  is regular]. Thus, we can write:  $\sigma(P) = \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-2} \leq p} A_{i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}}^{(0)} (\prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}} l_i)$  for some  $A_{i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}}^{(0)} \in \mathcal{O}[\xi]$  zero or homogeneous of degree  $d$ .

Now let  $l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}$  be some factors of  $h$  such that  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}})$  is a free family. From the inclusion  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_{n-2}}} \subset \text{char}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s$  and Assertion 2, we have:  $\sigma(P) \in (l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}, \sigma(\Delta^{g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}})) \mathcal{O}[\xi]$ . So, using that the sequences  $(l_i, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}, \sigma(\Delta^{g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}}))$ ,  $i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}$ , are regular, we deduce:  $A_{i_1, \dots, i_{n-2}}^{(0)} \in (l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}, \sigma(\Delta^{g, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}}})) \mathcal{O}[\xi]$ . Remark that we get a similar result when  $(x_1, x_2, l_{i_1}, \dots, l_{i_{n-2}})$  is not free. Hence  $\sigma(P)$  may be written:  $\sigma(P) = U + \sum_{1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-3} \leq p} A_{i_1, \dots, i_{n-3}}^{(1)} (\prod_{i \neq i_1, \dots, i_{n-3}} l_i)$  where  $A_{i_1, \dots, i_{n-3}}^{(1)} \in \mathcal{O}[\xi]$  are zero or homogeneous of degree  $d$ , and  $U \in \mathcal{I}$  (with the help of Assertion 1). Up to a division by  $\mathcal{I}$ , we will assume that  $U = 0$ . Iterating this process with  $W_{g|L_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap L_{i_k}}$ ,  $1 \leq k \leq n - 2$ , we get:  $\sigma(P) - A^{(n-2)}h$  belongs to  $\mathcal{I}$ . Thus, using that  $W_g \subset \text{char}_{\mathcal{D}} \mathcal{D}(1/h)g^s$ , we have  $A^{(n-2)} \in (\sigma(\Delta^g), \xi_3, \dots, \xi_n) \mathcal{O}[\xi]$ . So  $A^{(n-2)}h \in \mathcal{I}$ , and we conclude that  $\sigma(P) \in \mathcal{I}$ . This ends the proof.  $\square$

*Proof of Theorem 5.2.* — From Proposition 1.10, we have  $\mathcal{D}1/h = \mathcal{O}[1/h]$ , and  $(\mathcal{D}1/h)[1/h'] = \mathcal{O}[1/h'h]$  is generated by  $1/h'h$ . Thus, using Proposition 3.1 of [18], we deduce that  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} 1/h'h$  is generated by  $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i(\partial/\partial x_i) + p + q$  and the elements of  $\text{Ann}_{\mathcal{D}} (1/h)h'^s$ . We conclude with Proposition 5.4.  $\square$

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