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Construction of quasi-invariant holomorphic parameters for the Gauss-Manin connection of a holomorphic map to a curve (second version)

Daniel Barlet

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Construction of quasi-invariant holomorphic
parameters for the Gauss-Manin connection of a
holomorphic map to a curve.
(second version).

Daniel Barlet*

26/03/12

To my children who are my (quasi-)invariant parameters.

Abstract.

In this paper we consider holomorphic families of frescos (i.e. filtered differential equations with a regular singularity) and we construct a locally versal holomorphic family for every fixed Bernstein polynomial. We construct also several holomorphic parameters (a holomorphic parameter is a function defined on a set of isomorphism classes of frescos) which are quasi-invariant by changes of variable. This is motivated by the fact that a fresco is associated to a relative de Rham cohomology class on a one parameter degeneration of compact complex manifolds, up to a change of variable in the parameter. Then the value of a quasi-invariant holomorphic parameter on such data produces a holomorphic (quasi-)invariant of such a situation.

AMS CLASSIFICATION. 32 S 25, 32 S 40, 32 S 50.

KEY WORDS. Degenerating family of complex manifolds, Relative de Rham cohomology classes, filtered Gauss-Manin connection, asymptotic expansion, vanishing period, Theme, Fresco, geometric (a,b)-module.

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1 Introduction.

When we consider a proper holomorphic map $\tilde{f} : X \rightarrow C$ of a complex manifold X on a smooth complex curve C with a critical value at a point 0 in C , the choice of a local coordinate near this point allows to dispose of an holomorphic function f . Then we may construct, using this function, an (a,b)-module structure on the cohomology sheaves of the formal completion (in f) of the complex of sheaves $(Ker\,df^\bullet, d^\bullet)$ (see [B.12]). These (a,b)-modules represent a filtered version of the Gauss-Manin connection of f . The most simple example of this construction is the Brieskorn module (see [Br.70]) of a function with an isolated singular point. See also [B.08] for the case of a germ of holomorphic function with a 1-dimensional critical locus.

But it is clear that this construction depends seriously on the choice of the function f , that is to say on the choice of the local coordinate near the critical point 0 in the complex curve C .

The aim of the present paper is to study the behaviour of such constructions when we make a change of local coordinate near the origin. We consider the case of frescos which are monogenic geometric (a,b)-modules corresponding to a minimal filtered differential equation associated to a relative de Rham cohomology class on X (see [B.09] and [B.10]).

A holomorphic parameter is a function on the set of isomorphism classes of frescos which behave holomorphically in a holomorphic family of frescos. In general, a holomorphic parameter is not invariant by a change of variable, but we prove a theorem of stability of holomorphic families of frescos by a change of variable (see theorem 3.1.10) and this implies that a holomorphic parameter gives again a holomorphic parameter by a change of variable.

Our main task is the construction of holomorphic parameters which are (quasi)-invariant by all changes of variable. The first observation is the fact that the *principal Jordan-Hölder* sequence of a fresco is covariant with the changes variable (see theorem 3.1.7). That implies that any holomorphic parameter which is (quasi)-invariant by changes of variable obtained for some quotient between two terms of this sequence will produce a holomorphic parameter which is (quasi)-invariant by changes of variable for the fresco itself. Now the fact that the parameter of a rank 2 fresco is a holomorphic parameter which is (quasi)-invariant by changes of variable will produce a first collection of holomorphic parameters which are (quasi)-invariant by changes of variable. These holomorphic parameters are associated to Jordan blocks of size at least 2 of the monodromy.

Another construction of holomorphic parameters, which are (quasi)-invariant by changes of variable, is given. It is non trivial even in the semi-simple case for which the previous construction does not give anything. In this case the holomorphic parameters look like some "cross ratio" of eigenvectors of the monodromy.

In order to enlarge the use of this second construction, we prove that for any holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X there exists a dense Zariski open set X' in X on which the family of semi-

simple parts of the frescos is again a holomorphic family.

It is clear that combining these two constructions and this result we are able to produce many interesting holomorphic parameters which are (quasi-)invariant by changes of variable for a general holomorphic family of frescos.

To finish this introduction let me describe now the most significant results in this paper. After some preliminaries on the change of variable of a fresco, we introduce the notion of holomorphic family of frescos and we prove some basic results on this notion : theorem 3.2.2 which is the stability of holomorphic families by twisted duality and theorem 3.2.3 which says that in a short exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves, when two are holomorphic families the third is also a holomorphic family. The theorem 3.1.7 shows that the quotient of two terms in the principal Jordan-Hölder sequence in a holomorphic families define also holomorphic families. Then, in section 4, we construct a "standard" locally versal holomorphic family for any given fundamental invariants.

In section 5 we prove that the collection of semi-simple parts of members in a holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos is a holomorphic family on a Zariski dense open set in the parameter space,. This result is rather interesting because it is a tool to produce quasi-invariant holomorphic parameters (see above) which do not come from the principal J-H. sequence.

In order to construct more quasi-invariant holomorphic parameters than these we obtain from the rank 2 quotients of the principal J-H. sequence, we study the rank 3 case in detail. The classification of rank 3 frescos is given in the appendix and the study of the changes of variable in rank 3 leads to the construction of a new holomorphic parameter which behave in a very simple way by change of variable. This allows to produce a new quasi-invariant holomorphic parameter for each pair of rank 3 quotients of terms in the principal J-H. sequence. These results are collected in theorems 7.4.1 and 7.4.2.

2 Change of variable in the ring \hat{A} .

2.1 Some facts on frescos.

For basic properties of (a,b) -modules the reader may consult [B.93] [B.09] or [B.12].

Definition 2.1.1 *We call a geometric monogenic (a,b) -module a fresco.*

Definition 2.1.2 *A geometric (a,b) -module is call $[\Lambda]$ -primitive for some subset $[\Lambda] \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ if each root of its Bernstein polynomial is in $[-\Lambda]$.*

For any geometric (a,b) -module and any subset $[\Lambda] \in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ there exists an unique maximal submodule $E[\Lambda]$ which is $[\Lambda]$ -primitive. It is a normal submodule. The

quotient $E/E[\Lambda]$ is the maximal $[\Lambda]$ -primitive quotient of E , where $[\Lambda]$ is the complement of $[\Lambda]$ in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} .

Recall that if $F \subset E$ is a normal¹ submodule of a fresco E , then F and E/F are frescos. Moreover, if E is $[\Lambda]$ -primitive, so are F and E/F .

As any regular (a,b)-module, a $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco E admits a Jordan-Hölder sequence, which is a sequence of normal sub-modules (which are frescos)

$$0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \cdots \subset F_{k-1} \subset F_k = E$$

such that the quotients F_j/F_{j-1} have rank 1. Then, for each $j \in [1, k]$ we have $F_j/F_{j-1} \simeq E_{\lambda_j} \simeq \hat{A}/\hat{A} \cdot (a - \lambda_j \cdot b)$.

For any J-H. sequence of a $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco E the sequence of numbers μ_1, \dots, μ_k associated to the consecutive quotients are such that the (unordered) set $\{\mu_1 + 1, \dots, \mu_k + k\}$ is independent of the choice of the J-H. sequence.

Recall that for a fresco E the Bernstein polynomial B_E is the *characteristic* polynomial of the action of $-b^{-1} \cdot a$ on $E^\# / b \cdot E^\#$. So its degree is equal to the rank of E over $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. The roots of B_E are the opposite of the numbers $\{\mu_1 + 1, \dots, \mu_k + k\}$. It is proved in [B.09] proposition 3.5.2 that any $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco admits a J-H. sequence such that

$$\lambda_1 + 1 \leq \lambda_2 + 2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_k + k.$$

Moreover it is proved in [B.12] proposition 1.2.5 such a J-H. sequence is unique (so the sub-modules F_j are uniquely determined).

It is called the **principal J-H. sequence** of E .

In *loc. cit.* we call **fundamental invariants** of the rank k $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco E the ordered sequence of numbers $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ corresponding to the principal J-H. sequence. It is often convenient, in the $[\Lambda]$ -primitive case, to define the numbers p_j by the formula $\lambda_{j+1} := \lambda_j + p_j - 1$ for $j \in [1, k-1]$ and to give the fundamental invariants via the numbers $\lambda_1, p_1, \dots, p_{k-1}$. Note that p_j are natural integers and that λ_1 is rational number such that $\lambda_1 > k - 1$.

Remark that the uniqueness of F_1 for the principal J-H. sequence of a $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco E implies that the dimension of $\text{Ker}(a - \lambda_1 \cdot b)$ is a one dimensional vector space and that $F_1 = \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot e_1$ where e_1 is any non zero vector in this kernel.

NOTATION AND CONVENTION. We want to extend the previous terminology to general frescos. So we fix now a total order on \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} . Then for each regular (a,b)-module there exists an unique filtration of E by normal submodules $(G_h)_{h \in H}$, that we shall call the **primitive filtration** of E (associated to the order chosen above), such that

¹A sub-module $F \subset E$ is normal if E/F is again free on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. Note that for $G \subset F \subset E$ it is equivalent to ask that G is normal in F and F normal in E or to ask that G and F are normal in E .

- If E is $[\Lambda]$ -primitive with $[\Lambda] = \{[\mu_1] < \dots < [\mu_H]\}$ then we have $G_h := E\{[\mu_1], \dots, [\mu_h]\}$.

For a $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco E we define the **principal Jordan-Hölder sequence** as the unique J-H. sequence of E satisfying the following properties

1. This J-H. sequence is compatible with the primitive filtration $(G_h)_{h \in [1, H]}$ of E .
2. In each quotient G_h/G_{h-1} of the primitive filtration of E which is a $[\mu_h]$ -primitive fresco, the J-H. sequence induces the principal J-H. sequence.

Note that existence and uniqueness of the principal J-H. sequence of a $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco implies existence and uniqueness (for a given order on \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}) in the general case.

When we consider a $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco with $[\Lambda] = \{[\mu_1] < \dots < [\mu_H]\}$ we shall call $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ the **fundamental invariants** of E when the numbers $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ are ordered in the same way that the successive rank 1 quotients of the principal J-H. sequence of E . For instance λ_1 is the first fundamental invariant of $E[\mu_1]$ where $[\mu_1]$ is the smallest class in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} of the opposite of the roots of the Bernstein polynomial of E .

2.2 Embedding frescos.

Definition 2.2.1 Let λ be a rational number in $]0, 1[$ and N an integer. We define the left \hat{A} -module $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$ as the free $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ module generated by e_0, \dots, e_N with the action of a define by the following rules :

1. $a.e_0 = \lambda.b.e_0$;
2. For $j \in [1, N]$ $a.e_j = \lambda.b.e_j + b.e_{j-1}$;
3. The left action of a is continuous for the b -adic topology of $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$. As $a.\Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \subset b.\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$ the action of a extends to an action of $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$

It is an easy computation to check that $a.b - b.a = b^2$ on $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$, so we have defined a simple pole (a, b) -module of rank $N + 1$.

Remark that $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$ corresponds to the formal asymptotic expansions of the type

$$\sum_{j=0}^N S_j(b).s^{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{(\text{Log } s)^j}{j!} = \sum_{j=0}^N T_j(s).s^{\lambda-1} \cdot \frac{(\text{Log } s)^j}{j!}$$

where the action of a is the multiplication with s and b is the "primitive without constant". For $[\Lambda] \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ a finite subset, we define $\Xi_\Lambda^{(N)}$ as the direct sum

$$\Xi_\Lambda^{(N)} := \bigoplus_{\lambda_i \in [\Lambda]} \Xi_{\lambda_i}^{(N)}.$$

When V is a finite dimensional complex vector space, we shall also consider vector-valued asymptotic expansions. Then we let a and b acts on $\Xi_{\Lambda}^{(N)} \otimes V$ as $a \otimes \text{id}_V$ and $b \otimes \text{id}_V$.

Now the following embedding theorem is an elementary by-product of the theorem 4.2.1 in [B.09] (The more precise version for $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos stated in the remark below is given in [B.12].)

Theorem 2.2.2 *Let E be any rank k geometric (a,b) -module. Then there exists an integer $N \leq k - 1$, a complex vector space V of dimension $\leq k$ and an embedding of E in the left \hat{A} -module $\Xi_{\Lambda}^{(N)} \otimes V$, where $[\Lambda]$ is the subset of \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} of the classes containing an opposite of a root of the Bernstein polynomial of E .*

REMARK. When E is $[\lambda]$ -primitive we may choose $[\Lambda] = [\lambda]$ and the minimal N is equal to $d(E) - 1$ where $d(E)$ is the ss-depth of E ; the minimal dimension for V is $\delta(E)$ the rank of the semi-simple part of E (see below for the corresponding definitions.) \square

Let me recall basic definitions and results proved in [B.12] for frescos.

Definition 2.2.3 *Let E be a fresco. We say that E is a **theme** if there exists an embedding of E in $\Xi_{\Lambda}^{(N)}$ for some integer N .*

*We say that E is **semi-simple** when any \hat{A} -linear map $\varphi : E \rightarrow \Xi_{\lambda}^{(N)}$ has rank at most equal to 1 for any choice of $[\lambda]$.*

REMARKS.

1. Of course any rank 1 fresco is at the same time a theme and semi-simple. But it is clear that in rank ≥ 2 a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco cannot be at the same time a theme and semi-simple.
2. Themes and semi-simple frescos have nice stability properties. See the [B.09] and [B.12].

Proposition 2.2.4 (See [B.12]) *Let E be a fresco. There exists a biggest semi-simple submodule $S_1(E)$ in E . It is normal and has rank $\delta(E)$ at least equal to 1. Then we define inductively the semi-simple filtration $(S_j(E))_{j \in [1, d]}$ by the formula*

$$S_{j+1}(E) := q_j^{-1} [S_1(E/S_j(E))]$$

where $q_j : E \rightarrow E/S_j(E)$ is the quotient map.

Then $d(E) := \inf\{j \in \mathbb{N}, S_j(E) = E\}$ is called the **ss-depth** of E . For instance for a fresco E we have $d(E) = 1$ if and only if E is semi-simple, and $d(E) = rk(E)$ if and only if E is a $[\lambda]$ -primitive theme.

Note that $\delta(E) = 1$ if and only if E is a $[\lambda]$ -primitive theme, and $\delta(E) = rk(E)$ if and only if E is semi-simple.

The isomorphism class of E determines the isomorphism classes of the normal sub-modules $S_j(E)$, and of the quotients $E/S_j(E)$.

2.3 Definition and first properties of a change of variable.

We shall work with the \mathbb{C} -algebra

$$\hat{A} := \sum_{\nu=0}^{+\infty} P_\nu(a).b^\nu \quad \text{where } P_\nu \in \mathbb{C}[[a]] \quad (1)$$

with the product law defined by the following two conditions

1. $a.b - b.a = b^2$.
2. The right and left multiplications by any $T \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ is continuous for the b -adic filtration of \hat{A} .

The first condition implies the identities

$$a.b^n = b^n.a + n.b^{n+1} \quad \text{and} \quad a^n.b = b.a^n + n.b.a^{n-1}.b$$

and with the second condition we obtain

$$a.S(b) = S(b).a + b^2.S'(b) \quad \text{for any } S \in \mathbb{C}[[b]] \quad \text{and} \quad (2a)$$

$$T(a).b = b.T(a) + b.T'(a).b \quad \text{for any } T \in \mathbb{C}[[a]] \quad (2b)$$

Lemma 2.3.1 *We have the following properties of the \mathbb{C} -algebra \hat{A} .*

1. For any x, y in \hat{A} we have $x.y - y.x \in \hat{A}.b^2$.
2. For each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ we have $b^n.\hat{A} = \hat{A}.b^n$ and it is a two-sided ideal in \hat{A} .
3. We have $a.\hat{A} + b.\hat{A} = \hat{A}.a + \hat{A}.b$ and any element $x \in \hat{A}$ is invertible if and only if $x \notin a.\hat{A} + b.\hat{A}$.

The easy proof is left to the reader. ■

When E is a regular (a,b) -module, it is in a natural way a \hat{A} -module, because it is complete for the a -adic filtration². Then we may identify the category of regular (a,b) -modules with the subcategory of left \hat{A} -module that they defined. The following easy lemma make this fact more explicit. Recall that $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ is the subalgebra of \hat{A} in which the coefficients of b^ν are polynomials in a . So an (a,b) -module is a left $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -module which is free and finite type on $\mathbb{C}[[b]] \subset \tilde{\mathcal{A}} \subset \hat{A}$.

Lemma 2.3.2 *Let E a regular (a,b) -module and let $u \in \hat{A}$ and $x \in E$. Then there exists $v \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ such that $u.x = v.x$.*

²in fact the existence of an integer N such that $a^N.E \subset b.E$ is enough for that purpose.

PROOF. As $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.x \subset E$ is a regular (a,b)-module there exists (see [B.09]) a monic polynomial in a with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ and initial form in (a,b) homogeneous of degree k , such that $P.x = 0$. Now write for each $n \geq k$

$$a^n = Q_n.P + R_n$$

where Q_n is in \hat{A} and R_n is a polynomial in a of degree $\leq k-1$. Assume that we know that $\text{val}_{a,b}(Q_n) \geq n-k$ and $\text{val}_{a,b}(R_n) \geq n$. We shall prove that this implies $\text{val}_{a,b}(Q_{n+1}) \geq n+1-k$ and $\text{val}_{a,b}(R_{n+1}) \geq n+1$. Write

$$R_n := \sum_{j=1}^k a^{k-j}.R_n^j.$$

Then we have from our assumption $\text{val}_b(R_n^j) \geq n-k+j$. Now write

$$a^k.R_n^1 = R_n^1.P + S_n$$

where S_n is a polynomial of degree $\leq k-1$ in a and with $\text{val}_{a,b}(S_n) \geq n+1$ because $\text{val}_b(R_n^1) \geq n-k+1$. Now the equality

$$a^{n+1} = (a.Q_n + R_n^1).P + S_n + \sum_{j=2}^k a^{k-j+1}.R_n^j$$

gives $Q_{n+1} = a.Q_n + R_n^1$ and $R_{n+1} = S_n + \sum_{j=2}^k a^{k-j+1}.R_n^j$. So we obtain $\text{val}_{a,b}(Q_{n+1}) \geq n+1-k$ as $a.Q_n$ and R_n^1 have valuation in (a,b) at least equal $n+1-k$, and also $\text{val}_{a,b}(R_{n+1}) \geq n+1-k$ because S_n has valuation in (a,b) at least equal to $n+1$ and each term $a^{k-j+1}.R_n^j$ also for $j \in [2, k]$.

For $n = k$ we have $Q_k = 1$ and $R_k = P - a^k$ so our hypothesis is true and we may begin the induction. Now write

$$u = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} u_n.a^n$$

where u_n is in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. So we obtain

$$u = \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} u_n.a^n + \left(\sum_{n=k}^{\infty} u_n.Q_n \right).P + \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} u_n.R_n$$

where the convergence is obtained from the previous inequalities on valuations. Then we may take $v := \sum_{n=0}^{k-1} u_n.a^n + \sum_{n=k}^{\infty} u_n.R_n$ which is a polynomial in a of degree $\leq k-1$ with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. ■

IMPORTANT REMARK. In the sequel we shall always identify frescos with the corresponding left \hat{A} -modules that they define.

Note that two frescos are isomorphic as (a,b) -modules (that is to say as left \hat{A} -modules) if and only if the corresponding left \hat{A} -modules are isomorphic. \square

Lemma 2.3.3 *Let $\theta \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ such that $\theta(0) = 0$ and $\chi(\theta) := \theta'(0) \neq 0$. Then the elements $\alpha := \theta(a)$ and $\beta := b.\theta'(a)$ satisfy the commutation relation in \hat{A} :*

$$\alpha.\beta - \beta.\alpha = \beta^2.$$

PROOF. This is a simple computation using the identity in (2b)

$$\alpha.\beta - \beta.\alpha = \theta(a).b.\theta'(a) - b.\theta'(a).\theta(a) = b.\theta'(a).b.\theta'(a) = \beta^2$$

■

So for any such θ there exists an unique automorphism of \mathbb{C} -algebra $\Theta : \hat{A} \rightarrow \hat{A}$ such that $\Theta(1) = 1, \Theta(a) = \alpha, \Theta(b) = \beta$ which is continuous for the a -adic and b -adic filtrations. We have, when $x = \sum_{\nu=0}^{+\infty} P_\nu(a).b^\nu$

$$\Theta(x) = \sum_{\nu=0}^{+\infty} P_\nu(\alpha).\beta^\nu.$$

Definition 2.3.4 *We shall say that $\theta \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ such that $\theta(0) = 0$ and $\chi(\theta) = \theta'(0) \neq 0$ is a **change of variable** in \hat{A} . For any left \hat{A} -module E , we define a new \hat{A} -module $\theta_*(E)$, called **the change of variable of E for θ** , by letting \hat{A} act on E via the automorphism Θ .*

*We shall say that θ is **unimodular** when $\chi(\theta) := \theta'(0) = 1$.*

Note that, as a \mathbb{C} -vector space, we have $\theta_*(E) = E$ and for $u \in \hat{A}$ and $e \in \theta_*(E)$ we put $u.e := \Theta(u).e$, where on the right handside \hat{A} acts on e as an element of E .

NOTATION. When we consider an element $x \in \theta_*(E)$ we write $a.x$ and $b.x$ for the action of a and b on the \hat{A} -module $\theta_*(E)$. Considering now x as an element of E , this means that we look in fact at $\alpha.x$ and $\beta.x$ respectively. So we have to distinguish carefully if we are looking at x as an element of $\theta_*(E)$ or as an element in E .

Lemma 2.3.5 *For any \hat{A} -module E and any change of variable θ we have*

$$b^n.\theta_*(E) = \beta^n.E = b^n.E \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}.$$

PROOF. We shall prove the statement (i. e. the second equality) by induction on $n \geq 0$. As the case $n = 0$ is clear, assume that the equality $\beta^n.E = b^n.E$ is proved and we shall prove it for $n + 1$. The inclusion $\beta^{n+1}.E \subset b^{n+1}.E$ is easy because $\beta = b.\theta'(a)$, $b^n.E$ is stable by \hat{A} as $b^n.\hat{A} = \hat{A}.b^n$ and our induction hypothesis allows to conclude.

Assume that $x \in E$. As $\theta'(0)$ is not zero, $\theta'(a)$ is invertible in \hat{A} , the element $\theta'(a)^{-1}.b^n.x$ is in $b^n.E = \beta^n.E$ and so there exists $y \in E$ such that $\beta^n.y = \theta'(a)^{-1}.b^n.x$. Then $\beta^{n+1}.y = b.\theta'(a).\theta'(a)^{-1}.b^n.x = b^{n+1}.x$, which gives the desired inclusion $b^{n+1}.E \subset \beta^{n+1}.E$. ■

Corollary 2.3.6 *If we have a \hat{A} -linear map $f : E \rightarrow F$ between two left \hat{A} -modules, then the **same map** induces a \hat{A} -linear map between $\theta_*(E)$ and $\theta_*(F)$. So θ_* is an exact functor.*

PROOF. The map f is $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$ -linear and also $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -linear. So it is $\mathbb{C}[[\alpha]]$ -linear. It is also $\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ -linear because we have

$$f(\beta.x) = f(b.\theta'(a).x) = b.\theta'(a).f(x) = \beta.f(x).$$

It is now enough to see that f is continuous for the β -adic filtration to conclude that f is $\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ -linear. But as the previous lemma shows that the β -adic filtration is equal to the b -adic filtration for which f is continuous, the map f is \hat{A} -linear from $\theta_*(E)$ to $\theta_*(F)$. ■

REMARKS.

1. Thanks to the previous corollary, it is obvious that any change of variable θ defines a functor θ_* on the category of left \hat{A} -module into itself, which is the identity on morphisms, and it is an automorphism of this category.
Warning : it is not true in general that $\theta_*(E)$ is isomorphic to E , even when θ is unimodular (see section 6.3).
2. Remark also that for any left \hat{A} -module E the sub- \hat{A} -modules of the \hat{A} -module $\theta_*(E)$ are the same sub-vector spaces than the sub- \hat{A} -modules of E of the given vector space $E = \theta_*(E)$.
3. If the left \hat{A} -module E is finitely generated, then so is $\theta_*(E)$. This a easy consequence of the fact that $\theta_*(\hat{A})$ is isomorphic to \hat{A} as a left \hat{A} -module via the map Θ .

Lemma 2.3.7 *Let E be a left \hat{A} -module. Then $T_b(E)$, the b -torsion sub- $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module of E , is a left \hat{A} -sub-module. For any change of variable θ we have the equality*

$$\theta_*(T_b(E)) = T_b(\theta_*(E)) = T_\beta(E).$$

If E is finitely generated on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ then $\theta_(E)$ is finitely generated on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$*

PROOF. First remark that for any left \hat{A} -module E and for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the sub-vector space $\text{Ker } b^n$ is an \hat{A} -submodule of E . For $n = 0$ this is clear. For $n = 1$ it is an immediate consequence of the formula $b.T(a) = T(a).b + b.T'(a).b$. So assume that $n \geq 2$ and the assertion true for $\text{Ker } b^{n-1}$. Let $x \in \text{Ker } b^n$ and $T \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$. Then we have $b^n.T(a).x = b^{n-1}.T(a).b.x + b^n.T'(a).b.x$; but $b.x$ is in $\text{Ker } b^{n-1}$ and also $T(a).b.x$ and $T'(a).b.x$ because our inductive assumption. We conclude that $T(a).x$ is in $\text{Ker } b^n$. Now let us show that we have $\text{Ker } \beta^n = \text{Ker } b^n$ for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Again the case $n = 0$ is obvious and for $n = 1$ we have $\text{Ker } \beta \subset \text{Ker } b$ because $\theta'(a)$ is invertible in \hat{A} and $\text{Ker } b \subset \text{Ker } \beta$ because $\text{Ker } b$ is stable by $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$.

Assume $n \geq 2$ and that the equality $\text{Ker } \beta^{n-1} = \text{Ker } b^{n-1}$ is proved. If $b^n.x = 0$ then $b.x$ is in $\text{Ker } b^{n-1} = \text{Ker } \beta^{n-1}$. Now $\beta^n.x = \beta^{n-1}.b.\theta'(a).x$ and

$$b.\theta'(a).x = \theta'(a).b.x - b.\theta''(a).b.x$$

which is also in $\text{Ker } \beta^{n-1} = \text{Ker } b^{n-1}$ because this kernel is a \hat{A} -submodule. So $\text{Ker } b^n \subset \text{Ker } \beta^n$.

Conversely, if $\beta^n.x = 0$ we have $\beta.x \in \text{Ker } \beta^{n-1} = \text{Ker } b^{n-1}$ and then

$$b^{n-1}.\beta.x = b^n.\theta'(a).x = 0.$$

So $\theta'(a).x$ is in $\text{Ker } b^n$ which is $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$ -stable, and $\theta'(a)$ is invertible in $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$. So x is in $\text{Ker } b^n$, and we have the equality $\text{Ker } b^n = \text{Ker } \beta^n$.

Then the b -torsion of E coincides with the b -torsion of $\theta_*(E)$.

As we know that $b.E = \beta.E$, the vector spaces $E/b.E$ and $\theta_*(E)/b.\theta_*(E)$ coincide. So the finite dimension of $E/b.E$ implies that $\theta_*(E)$ is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module. ■

We introduce in [B.08] (see also the appendix of [B.12]) the notion of a small $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -module on the algebra

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}} := \left\{ \sum_{\nu=0}^{+\infty} P_\nu(a).b^\nu \right\} \quad \text{where } P_\nu \in \mathbb{C}[a],$$

with conditions for $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ analogous to conditions 1 and 2 for \hat{A} .

In fact we were mainly interested in the case where these modules are naturally \hat{A} -modules. The following definition is the \hat{A} -analog.

First define for any \hat{A} -module E

$$\hat{T}_a(E) := \{x \in E / \mathbb{C}[[b]].x \subset T_a(E)\}$$

where $T_a(E)$ is the a -torsion of E . Note that $T_a(E)$ is not stable by b in general, so it is not a sub- $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -module (and "a fortiori" not a sub- \hat{A} -module).

Definition 2.3.8 We shall say that a \hat{A} -module E is **small** when it satisfies the following conditions :

1. E is a finitely generated $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module.
2. We have the inclusion $T_b(E) \subset \hat{T}_a(E)$.
3. There exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such $a^N \cdot \hat{T}_a(E) = 0$.

Proposition 2.3.9 *The class of small \hat{A} -modules is stable by any change of variable.*

The proof of this proposition will be an easy consequence of the lemma 2.3.7 and the next lemma.

Lemma 2.3.10 *For any \hat{A} -module E , $\hat{T}_a(E)$ is the maximal sub- \hat{A} -module contained in $T_a(E)$.*

PROOF. It is clear that any sub- \hat{A} -module of E contained in $T_a(E)$ is contained in $\hat{T}_a(E)$. So the only point to prove is that $\hat{T}_a(E)$ is a sub- \hat{A} -module. Let x be an element in $\hat{T}_a(E)$ and z be an element of \hat{A} . We shall prove that $z \cdot x$ is in $T_a(E)$ which is enough to conclude.

As x is in $T_a(E)$, there exists $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ with $a^{N_0} \cdot x = 0$. Now write

$$z = \sum_{\nu=0}^{+\infty} b^\nu \cdot P_\nu(a)$$

where P_ν is in $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$. Put for each $\nu \geq 0$

$$P_\nu(a) = Q_\nu(a) \cdot a^{N_0} + R_\nu(a)$$

with $Q_\nu \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ and $R_\nu \in \mathbb{C}[a]$ a polynomial of degree at most $N_0 - 1$. Then we have

$$z \cdot x = \sum_{\nu=0}^{+\infty} b^\nu \cdot R_\nu(a) \cdot x = \sum_{j=0}^{N_0-1} S_j(b) \cdot a^j \cdot x.$$

But we may write in \hat{A}

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N_0-1} S_j(b) \cdot a^j = \sum_{j=0}^{N_0-1} a^j \cdot T_j(b)$$

where each T_j is in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. As $T_j(b) \cdot x$ is in $T_a(E)$, there exists an integer N_1 such that $a^{N_1} \cdot T_j(b) \cdot x = 0$ for each $j \in [0, N_0 - 1]$. Then we get

$$a^{N_1} \cdot z \cdot x = \sum_{j=0}^{N_0-1} a^{N_1+j} \cdot T_j(b) \cdot x = 0$$

and $z \cdot x$ is in $T_a(E)$. ■

As $T_b(E)$ is a sub- \hat{A} -module of E , we have equivalence between the two inclusions

1. $T_b(E) \subset T_a(E)$
2. $T_b(E) \subset \hat{T}_a(E)$.

For any change of variable θ the equality $T_a(E) = T_{\alpha}(E) = T_a(\theta_*(E))$ is obvious. So the previous lemma implies the equality $\hat{T}_a(E) = \hat{T}_a(\theta_*(E))$ as E and $\theta_*(E)$ have the same sub- \hat{A} -modules, and so the conditions 1, 2 and 3 of the definition 2.3.8 are stable by any change of variable, thanks to the lemma 2.3.7. This proves the proposition 2.3.9. ■

Definition 2.3.11 *We shall say that a left \hat{A} -module E is a **simple pole** (\hat{a}, b) -**module** when E is free and finitely generated over $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ and satisfies $a.E \subset b.E$.*

*We shall say that a left \hat{A} -module E is a **regular** (\hat{a}, b) -**module** when it is contained in a simple pole (\hat{a}, b) -module.*

REMARKS.

1. A regular (\hat{a}, b) -module is free and finitely generated on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ by definition.
2. The previous terminology is compatible with the terminology on regular (a, b) -modules (see [B.93]) because an (a, b) -module (which is not "a priori" a $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$ -module) is complete for the a -adic filtration when it is regular. So the action of \hat{A} is well defined on a regular (a, b) -module and a regular (a, b) -module is canonically a regular (\hat{a}, b) -module (see the important remark before lemma 2.3.3). □

Lemma 2.3.12 *Let E a simple pole (\hat{a}, b) -module (resp. a regular (\hat{a}, b) -module). Then for any change of variable θ the left \hat{A} -module $\theta_*(E)$ is a simple pole (\hat{a}, b) -module (resp. a regular (\hat{a}, b) -module).*

PROOF. As E is free and finitely generated on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ the lemma 2.3.7 implies that $\theta_*(E)$ is free and finitely generated on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. Then $\alpha.E \subset a.E \subset b.E = \beta.E$ gives that $\theta_*(E)$ has a simple pole when E has a simple pole. As θ_* preserves \hat{A} -linear injection, it preserves regularity. ■

Definition 2.3.13 *Let E be a regular (\hat{a}, b) -module. We define the **Bernstein polynomial** of E as the minimal polynomial of the action of $-b^{-1}.a$ on the finite dimensional vector space $E^\# / b.E^\#$.*

Proposition 2.3.14 *Let E be a regular (\hat{a}, b) -module and θ a change of variable. Then we have a canonical \hat{A} -linear isomorphism $\theta_*(E^\#) \rightarrow \theta_*(E)^\#$ and the Bernstein polynomial of E and $\theta_*(E)$ coincide.*

PROOF. As $\theta_*(E^\sharp)$ is a simple pole (\hat{a}, b) -module and $\theta_*(E)$ is regular, thanks to the previous lemma, the universal property of $i : \theta_*(E) \rightarrow \theta_*(E)^\sharp$ implies, as the change of variable gives an \hat{A} -linear injection $\theta_*(i) : \theta_*(E) \rightarrow \theta_*(E^\sharp)$, that there is an \hat{A} -linear factorization for $\theta_*(i)$

$$\theta_*(E) \xrightarrow{i} \theta_*(E)^\sharp \xrightarrow{j} \theta_*(E^\sharp).$$

It is then easy to see (using θ^{-1}) that the injective map $\theta_*(i)$ has the same universal property than i . So j is an isomorphism.

Now we have a natural isomorphism of vector spaces

$$\theta_*(E)^\sharp / b.\theta_*(E)^\sharp \simeq \theta_*(E^\sharp) / b.\theta_*(E^\sharp).$$

To conclude, it is now enough to prove that the endomorphisms $b^{-1}.a$ on both sides are compatible with this isomorphism. This is a obvious consequence of the following fact : if F is a simple pole (\hat{a}, b) -module then $b^{-1}.a$ and $\beta^{-1}.\alpha$ induce the same endomorphism in $F/b.F$, because of the relation

$$\beta^{-1}.\alpha = \theta'(a)^{-1}.(b^{-1}.a).(\theta(a)/a)$$

and the fact that a induces the 0 map on $F/b.F$. ■

Corollary 2.3.15 *Let E be rank 1 regular (\hat{a}, b) -module. Then for any change of variable θ we have $\theta_*(E) \simeq E$.*

PROOF. As any regular rank 1 (\hat{a}, b) -module is isomorphic to $\hat{A}/(a - \lambda.b).\hat{A}$ for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ and as the corresponding Bernstein polynomial is $z + \lambda$, the previous proposition implies this result. ■

Remark that the isomorphism between E_λ and $\theta_*(E_\lambda)$ is unique up to a non zero constant, because $Aut_{\hat{A}}(E_\lambda) \simeq \mathbb{C}^*$. A precise description of this isomorphism will be given later on (see lemma 7.3.1).

2.4 Change of variable for frescos and themes.

Our next proposition shows that the (\hat{a}, b) -module of $[\lambda]$ -primitive asymptotic expansions $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$ is stable by change of variable. We will use the following easy lemma ; the proof is left to the reader.

Lemma 2.4.1 *Let N be the endomorphism of \mathbb{C}^n define by $N(e_j) = e_{j+1}$ for $j \in [1, n-1]$ and $N(e_n) = 0$. Then for any $\nu \in \mathbb{C}^*$ the linear map*

$$f : End(\mathbb{C}^n) \rightarrow End(\mathbb{C}^n)$$

given by $f(S) := S.N - N.S + \nu.S$ is an isomorphism.

Corollary 2.4.2 *Let E be a simple pole (\hat{a}, b) -module of rank n such that the map induced by a on $E/b^2.E$ is given in a suitable basis by*

$$a.e = b.(\lambda.Id_n + N).e$$

where N is the principal nilpotent endomorphism of the previous lemma. Then there exists a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis $\varepsilon := (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_n)$ of E in which we have

$$a.\varepsilon = b.(\lambda.Id_n + N).\varepsilon.$$

PROOF. We begin with a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis $e := (e_1, \dots, e_n)$ of E such that we have, thanks to our hypothesis,

$$a.e = b.(\lambda.Id_n + N).e + b^2.Z.e$$

where Z is in $End(\mathbb{C}^n) \otimes \mathbb{C}[[b]]$. We look for $S \in End(\mathbb{C}^n) \otimes \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ such that $S(0) = Id_n$ and that the $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis $\varepsilon := S.e$ satisfies our requirement. This gives the equation

$$a.S.e = S.a.e + b^2.S'.e = S.b.(\lambda.Id_n + N).e + S.b^2.Z.e + b^2.S'.e = b.(\lambda.Id_n + N).S.e.$$

So we want to solve the equation

$$S.N - N.S + b.S.Z + b.S' = 0 \quad (1)$$

Writting $S := \sum_{\nu \geq 0} S_\nu.b^\nu$ and $Z := \sum_{\nu \geq 0} Z_\nu.b^\nu$ we want to solve the recursion system

$$S_\nu.N - N.S_\nu + \nu.S_\nu = - \sum_{j=0}^{\nu-1} S_{\nu-j-1}.Z_j \quad \forall \nu \geq 1 \quad \text{with} \quad S_0 = Id_n. \quad (2)$$

The previous lemma gives existence and uniqueness of the solution S . ■

Proposition 2.4.3 *Fix $\lambda \in]0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ and $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Then for any change of variable θ the (\hat{a}, b) -module $\theta_*(\Xi_\lambda^{(p)})$ is isomorphic to $\Xi_\lambda^{(p)}$.*

PROOF. As the (\hat{a}, b) -module $E := \Xi_\lambda^{(p)}$ is a simple pole (a, b) -module of rank $n := p + 1$ such that the map induced by a on $E/b^2.E$ is given in a suitable basis by

$$a.e = b.(\lambda.Id_n + N).e$$

where N is the principal nilpotent endomorphism of the lemma above, it is enough to prove that the map induced by α on $E/b^2.E \simeq E/\beta^2.E$ is again given by $\beta.(\lambda.Id_n + N)$. But we have $\alpha = \chi(\theta).a + b^2.E$ and $\beta = \chi(\theta).b + b^2.E$, which allow to conclude. ■

Note that the compatibility of changes of variable with direct sum implies that for any finite subset $[\Lambda] \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ we have also

$$\theta_*(\Xi_{[\Lambda]}^{(N)} \otimes V) \simeq \Xi_{[\Lambda]}^{(N)} \otimes V$$

for any finite dimensional complex vector space V .

So we obtain the following easy corollary.

Corollary 2.4.4 *If E is a geometric (\hat{a}, b) -module, so is $\theta_*(E)$ for any change of variable θ . Moreover, if E is semi-simple, $\theta_*(E)$ is also semi-simple³.*

Our next result gives the the stability of the notions of fresco, theme and of semi-simple geometric (\hat{a}, b) -module by any change of variable.

Proposition 2.4.5 *Let E be a fresco (resp. a theme) and let θ be any change of variable. Then $\theta_*(E)$ is a fresco (resp. a theme). Moreover if E is $[\Lambda]$ -primitive then $\theta_*(E)$ is also $[\Lambda]$ -primitive.*

The proof of the first statement is a consequence of the following lemma

Lemma 2.4.6 *Let E be a rank k fresco and let $\theta \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ be a change of variable. Then a generator e of E on \hat{A} is also a generator of $\theta_*(E)$ on \hat{A} .*

PROOF. Denote $\alpha_\theta := \theta(a)$ and $\beta_\theta := b.\theta'(a)$ the action of a and b on E which define the \hat{A} -module $\theta_*(E)$. It is enough to show that $e, \alpha_\theta.e, \dots, \alpha_\theta^{k-1}.e$ is a $\mathbb{C}[[\beta_\theta]]$ -basis of $\theta_*(E)$. And so it is enough to show that it induces a \mathbb{C} -basis of $\theta_*(E)/\beta_\theta.\theta_*(E) \simeq E/b.E$.

Assume that we have complex numbers μ_1, \dots, μ_k and an element $x \in E$ such that

$$\sum_{j=1}^k \mu_j \cdot \alpha_\theta^j \cdot e = \beta_\theta \cdot x.$$

Then, as we have $\alpha_\theta^i = \chi(\theta)^i \cdot a^i + a^{i+1} \cdot \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ for each i , and $\alpha_\theta^k \cdot E \subset \beta_\theta \cdot E$, the matrix expressing the $(\alpha_\theta^i \cdot e)_{i \in [0, k-1]}$ in the basis $(a^i \cdot e)_{i \in [0, k-1]}$ is lower triangular with the $\chi(\theta)^i \neq 0$ on the diagonal. \blacksquare

PROOF OF THE PROPOSITION 2.4.6. In the case of a theme, the result is an easy consequence of the fact that we have an isomorphism (see the remark after proposition 2.4.3) $\theta_*(\Xi_\Lambda^{(N)}) \simeq \Xi_\Lambda^{(N)}$.

The last statement is consequence of the invariance of the Bernstein polynomial by change of variable. \blacksquare

³It is easy to show that a geometric (\hat{a}, b) -module is semi-simple if and only if it admits an embedding in some $\Xi_\Lambda^{(0)} \otimes V$.

IMPORTANT REMARK. The *primitive filtration* of a fresco and its *principal Jordan-Hölder sequence* are covariant by any change of variable. \square

Corollary 2.4.7 *Let E be a fresco and θ a change of variable. Then we have natural isomorphisms*

$$u_j : \theta_*(S_j(E)) \rightarrow S_j(\theta_*(E)) \quad \forall j \geq 0.$$

So the numbers $d(E)$ and $\delta(E)$ are invariant by any change of variable.

PROOF. As we know that any change of variable of a semi-simple fresco is a semi-simple fresco we have a natural maps u_1 . But extremality properties allow immediately to conclude that it is an isomorphism. The induction on j is immediate as the functor θ_* is exact. \blacksquare

2.5 Change variable for the dual.

Proposition 2.5.1 *Let E be a regular (a,b) -module and $\theta \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ a change of variable. Then we have a functorial isomorphism*

$$\theta_*(E^*) \rightarrow \theta(E)^*.$$

PROOF. Let recall first that for any rank p (a,b) -module E we have a resolution

$$0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \xrightarrow{\square.M} \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \rightarrow E \rightarrow 0 \quad (1)$$

where $M := \text{id}.a - N$, deduces from a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis e and $a.e = N.e$ with N a (p,p) matrix with coefficients in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. Then E^* which is, by definition $\text{Ext}_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}}^1(E, \tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ endowed with the left $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -module structure associated with the right $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -structure on $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ and the anti-automorphism of $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$

$$\eta : \tilde{\mathcal{A}} \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$$

defined by the conditions

- i) $\eta(1) = 1$ and $\eta(x.y) = \eta(y).\eta(x) \quad \forall x, y \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$,
- ii) $\eta(a) = a$ and $\eta(b) = -b$.

Now when E is regular, E^* is also regular and we may replace $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ by \hat{A} in the previous considerations.

For any change of variable θ which is associated with the automorphism Θ of the algebra \hat{A} defined by the conditions

- i) $\Theta(1) = 1$ and $\Theta(x.y) = \Theta(x).\Theta(y) \quad \forall x, y \in \hat{A}$,

ii) $\Theta(a) := \theta(a)$ and $\Theta(b) := b.\theta'(a)$.

Extending η to \hat{A} we have the relation $\eta \circ \Theta = \Theta \circ \eta$.

Now the exact sequence (1) gives, after applying the functor $\text{Hom}_{\tilde{\mathcal{A}}}(-, \tilde{\mathcal{A}})$ the exact sequence of right $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \xrightarrow{{}^t M, \square} \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \rightarrow E^* \rightarrow 0 \quad (2)$$

and then the exact sequence of left $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \xrightarrow{\square, \eta({}^t M)} \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \rightarrow E^* \rightarrow 0 \quad (3)$$

and after completion

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{A}^p \xrightarrow{\square, \eta({}^t M)} \hat{A}^p \rightarrow E^* \rightarrow 0 \quad (\hat{3})$$

Applying the functor Θ leads to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{A}^p \xrightarrow{\square, \Theta \circ \eta({}^t M)} \hat{A}^p \rightarrow \theta_*(E^*) \rightarrow 0 \quad (4)$$

Now applying the functor θ_* to the exact sequence ($\hat{1}$) gives the exact sequence of left \hat{A} -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{A}^p \xrightarrow{\square, \Theta(M)} \hat{A}^p \rightarrow \theta_*(E) \rightarrow 0 \quad (1\text{bis})$$

and so the exact sequence of right \hat{A} -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \hat{A}^p \xrightarrow{{}^t \Theta(M), \square} \hat{A}^p \rightarrow \theta_*(E)^* \rightarrow 0 \quad (2\text{bis})$$

and then the exact sequence of left \hat{A} -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \xrightarrow{\square, \eta \circ \Theta({}^t M)} \tilde{\mathcal{A}}^p \rightarrow \theta_*(E)^* \rightarrow 0 \quad (3\text{bis})$$

The relation $\eta \circ \Theta = \Theta \circ \eta$ allows to conclude. ■

3 Holomorphic families of frescos.

3.1 Holomorphic families and the principal J-H. sequence.

Definition 3.1.1 *Let X be a reduced complex space. We define the sheaf $\Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(N)}$ as the free sheaf of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module with basis e_0, \dots, e_N . We define the action of \hat{A} on this sheaf by the condition 1. 2. and 3. of the definition 2.2.1. We obtain in this way a structure of left \hat{A} -module on this sheaf. We shall say that a sheaf on X with these two compatible structures, a $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module and a \hat{A} -left module, is a \hat{A}_X -sheaf.*

FUNDAMENTAL EXAMPLE. For any finite subset $\Lambda \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ we define on

$$\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} := \bigoplus_{[\lambda_i] \in [\Lambda]} \Xi_{\lambda_i, X}^{(N)}$$

and for any finite dimensional complex vector space V we define the actions of a and b on $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ via $\bigoplus_{[\lambda_i] \in [\Lambda]} (a \otimes \text{id}_V)$ and $\bigoplus_{[\lambda_i] \in [\Lambda]} (b \otimes \text{id}_V)$. This gives a structure of \hat{A}_X -sheaf on $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. \square

REMARKS.

1. Of course the action of \mathcal{O}_X and of \hat{A} commutes on $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$.
2. For each point in X we have an evaluation map

$$ev_x : \Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V \rightarrow \Xi_{\Lambda}^{(N)} \otimes V$$

which is \hat{A} -linear and surjective. For any \hat{A}_X -sub-sheaf \mathbb{E} of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ we shall denote by $\mathbb{E}(x)$ its *image* by this evaluation map.

Note that $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is the image of the fiber $\mathbb{E}/\mathfrak{M}_x \cdot \mathbb{E}$ at x of \mathbb{E} in the fiber at x of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. So it is a quotient of its fiber at x and the sheaf \mathbb{E} may be free of finite type on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ and this quotient map may not be injective.

Because of this last remark, the following easy lemma will be required later on.

Lemma 3.1.2 *Let X be a reduced complex space and $\mathcal{F} \subset \mathcal{O}_X^p$ be a coherent sub-sheaf such that for each x the evaluation map $ev_x : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^p \simeq \mathcal{O}_X^p / \mathfrak{M}_x \cdot \mathcal{O}_X^p$ has rank r . Then \mathcal{F} is locally free with rank r on \mathcal{O}_X and is locally a direct factor of \mathcal{O}_X^p .*

PROOF. Locally on X consider $M : \mathcal{O}_X^q \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_X^p$ a \mathcal{O}_X -map with image equal to \mathcal{F} . Considering M as a holomorphic map to $End(\mathbb{C}^q, \mathbb{C}^p)$ we see that our hypothesis implies that the rank of $M(x)$ is constant and equal to r . So the image of M is a rank r vector bundle and \mathcal{F} , which is the sheaf of holomorphic sections of this rank r vector bundle, is then locally free of rank r and is locally a direct factor of \mathcal{O}_X^p . \blacksquare

Definition 3.1.3 *A section φ of the sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ will be called **k -admissible** when the sub- \hat{A}_X -sheaf generated by φ in $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ is a free rank k $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module with basis $\varphi, a \cdot \varphi, \dots, a^{k-1} \cdot \varphi$ such that, for each $x \in X$, $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is a rank k fresco, where we denote $\mathbb{E}(x)$ the image of \mathbb{E} by the evaluation map ev_x .*

*A \hat{A}_X -sheaf \mathbb{E} on X will be called an **holomorphic family of rank k frescos** parametrized by X , when the sheaf \mathbb{E} is locally isomorphic on X to a \hat{A}_X -sheaf generated by an admissible section of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$, for some N , some finite set $[\Lambda] \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$ and some finite dimensional complex vector space V .*

Of course the sheaf \mathbb{E} on X defines the family $(\mathbb{E}(x))_{x \in X}$ of rank k $[\Lambda]$ -primitive frescos (see the remark 2 below). And conversely, such a family will be holomorphic when it is given by the evaluations maps ev_x from a \hat{A}_X -sheaf \mathbb{E} as in the previous definition.

REMARKS.

1. The sub- \hat{A}_X -sheaf generated by a k -admissible section φ of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ is stable by $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$ by definition. So we may write locally

$$a^k \cdot \varphi = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} T_j \cdot a^j \cdot \varphi$$

where T_j are unique (local) section of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$. So there is unique monic degree k polynomial $P := a^k - \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} T_j \cdot a^j$ in $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]][a]$ such that $P \cdot \varphi = 0$. An easy argument of division shows that the left ideal of \hat{A}_X generated by P is the annihilator of φ .

2. When \mathbb{E} is locally free rank k on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ its fiber at x $\mathbb{E}/\mathfrak{M}_x \cdot \mathbb{E}$ is a free rank k $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module. In the case \mathbb{E} is a holomorphic family of rank k $[\Lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by X , the evaluation map

$$\mathbb{E}/\mathfrak{M}_x \cdot \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(x)$$

associated to a local isomorphism $\mathbb{E} \simeq \hat{A}_X \cdot \varphi$, where φ is a k -admissible section of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$, for some N , and some finite dimensional complex vector space V and to the corresponding evaluation map ev_x , is an isomorphism because it is a surjective map between two rank k free $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -modules. So we shall identify $\mathbb{E}/\mathfrak{M}_x \cdot \mathbb{E}$ and $\mathbb{E}(x)$ in this case, and use the notation $\mathbb{E}(x)$ for the fiber at x of \mathbb{E} .

3. As long as we work inside a simple pole \hat{A}_X -sheaf (i.e. $a \cdot \mathcal{F} \subset b \cdot \mathcal{F}$) which is a locally free finite type $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ module (as $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$), we dont need to consider the sheaf algebra \hat{A}_X to define the \hat{A}_X -structure : the \hat{A}_X -structure is completely defined by the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -structure and the action of a (i.e. the left module structure on the sub-algebra $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]][a]$) because the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -completion implies the $\mathcal{O}_X[[a]]$ completion.

4. Our definition of an 1-admissible section is not satisfied by the following :

$$\varphi := z \cdot s^{\lambda_1 - 1} \in \Xi_{\lambda, \mathbb{C}}^{(0)}$$

where z is the coordinate on $X := \mathbb{C}$ and $\lambda_1 \in 1 + \mathbb{Q}^{+*}$ is in $[\lambda]$ because the evaluation at $z = 0$ of the $\hat{A}_{\mathbb{C}}$ -sheaf generated by φ is 0. But of course

the "abstract" sheaf $\hat{A}_{\mathbb{C}}.\varphi$ is isomorphic to the subsheaf of $\Xi_{\lambda, \mathbb{C}}^{(0)}$ generated by the 1-admissible section $\psi := s^{\lambda_1-1}$ and so it defines an holomorphic family of rank 1 frescos parametrized by \mathbb{C} via the isomorphism define by $\varphi \mapsto \psi$.

Lemma 3.1.4 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of rank k $[\Lambda]$ -primitive frescos. Then for each x in X the \hat{A} -module $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is a rank k $[\Lambda]$ -primitive fresco and the Bernstein polynomial of $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is locally constant on X .*

PROOF. It is enough to prove the result for the \hat{A}_X -sheaf generated by an admissible section φ of the sheaf $\Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. Then write

$$a^k.\varphi = \sum_{j=1}^k S_j(b, x).a^{k-j}.\varphi \quad (\textcircled{a})$$

where S_1, \dots, S_k are sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$. For each given x , we know that $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is a fresco of rank k . This implies that the valuation in b of S_j is $\geq j$. Then we have $S_j(b, x) = b^j.s_j(x) + b^{j+1}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ where s_j is a holomorphic function on X . As the Bernstein element⁴ of $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is equal to $a^k + \sum_{j=1}^k s_j(x).b^j.a^{k-j}$ and has rational coefficients, we conclude that s_j is locally constant on X . ■

Proposition 3.1.5 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of $[\Lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X and let $[M] \subset [\Lambda]$. Then there exists a natural \hat{A}_X -sheaf $\mathbb{E}[M] \subset \mathbb{E}$ which is normal in \mathbb{E} and defined a holomorphic family of $[M]$ -primitive frescos such for each $x \in X$ we have*

$$\mathbb{E}(x)[M] = \mathbb{E}[M](x).$$

This proposition is an easy consequence of the following lemma. ■

Lemma 3.1.6 *Let φ be a k -admissible section of some sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ and $P := (a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b)$ a generator of the annihilator of φ . Then $(a - \lambda_k.b).\varphi$ is $(k-1)$ -admissible and defines a normal corank 1 holomorphic sub-family of the holomorphic family defined by \mathbb{E} .*

PROOF. As $(a - \lambda_k.b).\varphi(x)$ generates for each $x \in X$ a rank $(k-1)$ -fresco which is normal in $\mathcal{A}.\varphi(x)$, the assertion is obvious. ■

⁴the Bernstein element of a fresco E with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ is the element $P_E := (a - \lambda_1.b) \dots (a - \lambda_k.b)$ in \hat{A} ; see [B.09].

Theorem 3.1.7 *Let X be a reduced complex space and \mathbb{E} an holomorphic family of rank k frescos parametrized by X . Then for each j in $[1, k]$ there exists a sub- \hat{A}_X -sheaf $\mathbb{F}_j \subset \mathbb{E}$ which is an holomorphic family of rank j frescos parametrized by X such that for each x in X the sub-modules $\mathbb{F}_j(x), j \in [1, k]$, give the principal J -H. sequence of the fresco $\mathbb{E}(x)$. Moreover, for each $j \in [1, k]$ the quotient sheaf \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_j is an holomorphic family of frescos.*

PROOF. In fact we shall prove by induction on $k \geq 1$ that for any k -admissible section φ of the sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ corresponding to an holomorphic family of rank k frescos with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$, there exists locally on X , invertible sections S_1, \dots, S_k of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ such that

$$(a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_2 \cdot b) \dots S_{k-1}^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot S_k^{-1} \cdot \varphi \equiv 0. \quad (@@)$$

Then it will not be difficult to prove that for each $j \in [0, k-1]$ the section

$$\varphi_j := (a - \lambda_{k-j+1} \cdot b) \cdot S_{k-j+1}^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot S_k^{-1} \cdot \varphi$$

is $(k-j)$ -admissible and generates the sheaf \mathbb{F}_{k-j} corresponding to the family $\mathbb{F}_{k-j}(x), x \in X$ locally.

The case $k=1$ is contained in the following lemma.

Lemma 3.1.8 *Let X be a connected reduced complex space and let φ be an 1-admissible section of the sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. Then there exists locally on X an invertible section S of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ and a non vanishing holomorphic map $v_0 : X \rightarrow V$ such that*

$$\varphi = S(b, x) \cdot s^{\lambda_1 - 1} \otimes v_0(x)$$

where λ_1 is a positive rational number in $[\Lambda] \subset \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z}$.

PROOF. By definition the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module \mathbb{E} generated by φ is free with rank 1 and stable by a . Write $a \cdot \varphi = T(b, x) \cdot \varphi$. As for each x in X the fresco $\mathbb{E}(x)$ has rank 1, it has a simple pole and $T(b, x)$ has valuation ≥ 1 in b . Moreover if we put $T(b, x) = t(x) \cdot b + b^2 \cdot T_1(b, x)$ the Bernstein element of $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is $a - t(x) \cdot b$. So, as in the lemma 3.1.4, this implies that the holomorphic function t is constant on X ; let λ_1 the positive rational value of t . We may write

$$a \cdot \varphi = b \cdot (\lambda_1 + b \cdot T_1(b, x)) \cdot \varphi.$$

Now the section $U := \lambda_1 + b \cdot T_1(b, x)$ of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ is invertible and we may solve the differential equation (with holomorphic parameter in X)

$$b \cdot S' + S \cdot (U - \lambda_1) = 0 \quad S(0, x) \equiv 1$$

where S is a section of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$, and obtain the new generator $\psi := S.\varphi$ for \mathbb{E} with the following property

$$\begin{aligned} a.S.\varphi &= S.a.\varphi + b^2.S'.\varphi = S.b.U.\varphi + b^2.S'.\varphi = \lambda_1.b.S.\varphi \quad \text{and so} \\ a.\psi &= \lambda_1.b.\psi \end{aligned}$$

and this implies that there exists an holomorphic function $v_0 : X \rightarrow V$ such that $\psi = s^{\lambda_1-1} \otimes v_0$. To conclude the proof it is enough to remark that if $v_0(x) = 0$ then $\mathbb{E}(x) = \{0\}$ contradicting our rank 1 assumption. So v_0 does not vanish. \blacksquare

So now assume that we have proved our assertion (@@) for $k-1 \geq 1$, and consider now a k -admissible section φ of the sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ corresponding to a holomorphic family of rank k frescos with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. Consider the subsheaf $K := (\mathcal{O}_X.s^{\lambda_1-1} \otimes V) \cap \mathbb{E}$ of \mathbb{E} . It is \mathcal{O}_X -coherent as it is contained in the \mathcal{O}_X -coherent subsheaf of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(0)} \otimes V$ where the degree in b is bounded by some $n \gg 1$. As $K(x) = F_1(\mathbb{E}(x)) \cap \text{Ker}(a - \lambda_1.b)$ has dimension 1 for each x in X , it is a locally free rank 1 \mathcal{O}_X -module which is a direct factor, thanks to lemma 3.1.2 ; then we may find, at least locally, an holomorphic non vanishing section $v_0 : X \rightarrow V$ which is a local basis for it. The subsheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\psi$, where $\psi := s^{\lambda_1-1} \otimes v_0$, has a simple pole because $a.\psi = \lambda_1.b.\psi$. Then ψ is admissible and we define the holomorphic family $\mathbb{F}_1(x)_{x \in X}$.

To prove that \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 is a holomorphic family, remark first that if χ is a section of \mathbb{E} of the form $\chi := S(b, x).s^{\mu-1} \otimes v_0$ for some $\mu \in [\lambda_1]$, where we assume that the generic valuation of S in b is 0, then χ is a section of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\psi$ because we have $\mu \geq \lambda_1$: indeed, near a generic point x the section S will be invertible and we find $s^{\mu-1} \otimes v_0$ in \mathbb{E} . But for each x in X there is no non zero element in $\mathbb{E}(x)$ which is annihilated by $a - \mu.b$ with $\mu < \lambda_1$. This proves our claim. Now write locally $\mathcal{O}_X \otimes V = (\mathcal{O}_X \otimes W) \oplus \mathcal{O}_X.v_0$ where W is an hyperplane in V , and consider the map

$$\sigma : \Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V \rightarrow \Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$$

given by the identity map on $\Xi_{\Lambda', X}^{(N)} \otimes V$, where we define $[\Lambda'] := [\Lambda] \setminus [\lambda_1]$, and also on $\Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(N)} \otimes W$ and given on $\Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(N)} \otimes v_0$ by the quotient map by $\Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(0)} \otimes v_0$:

$$\Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(N)} \otimes v_0 \rightarrow \Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(N-1)} \otimes v_0$$

composed with the obvious inclusion

$$\Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(N-1)} \otimes v_0 \rightarrow \Xi_{\lambda_1, X}^{(N)} \otimes v_0.$$

As we proved above that the intersection of the kernel of σ with \mathbb{E} is \mathbb{F}_1 the quotient sheaf \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 is isomorphic to the subsheaf of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ generated by the section $\sigma(\varphi)$.

Moreover we have $\hat{A}_X.\sigma(\varphi)(x) \simeq \mathbb{E}(x)/\mathbb{F}_1(x)$ for each $x \in X$. We shall prove that the section $\sigma(\varphi)$ is $(k-1)$ -admissible.

First we shall prove that the sections $\sigma(\varphi), a.\sigma(\varphi), \dots, a^{k-2}.\sigma(\varphi)$ are locally free on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ in the sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. This is equivalent to show that the corresponding classes are \mathcal{O}_X -free modulo b . We shall use the following lemma.

Lemma 3.1.9 *In the situation above write*

$$\psi = s^{\lambda_1-1} \otimes v_0 = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} U_j.a^j.\varphi ;$$

then the b -valuation of U_j is at least $k-j-1$, for $j \in [0, k-1]$.

PROOF. Write $(a - \lambda_1.b).\psi = 0$. It gives the equations

$$U_{k-1}.S_j + b^2.U'_j - \lambda_1.b.U_j + U_{j-1} = 0$$

where we have written $a^k.\varphi = \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} S_j.a^j.\varphi$ and used the convention $U_{-1} \equiv 0$. Recall that the b -valuation of S_j is at least $k-j$. Then an easy induction conclude the proof. \blacksquare

END OF THE PROOF OF THE THEOREM 3.1.7. Now $\psi = U_{k-1}.a^{k-1}.\varphi + b.\mathbb{E}$ does not belong to $b.\mathbb{E}$ because $\mathbb{F}_1(x)$ is normal in $\mathbb{E}(x)$ for each x . So U_{k-1} is invertible in $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ and we have

$$U_{k-1}.a^{k-1}.\sigma(\varphi) = - \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} U_j.a^j.\sigma(\varphi).$$

So we easily deduce that $\sigma(\varphi), a.\sigma(\varphi), \dots, a^{k-2}.\sigma(\varphi)$ is locally free on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ in the sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ and generate a subsheaf stable by a . So $\sigma(\varphi)$ is $(k-1)$ -admissible with corresponding fundamental invariants $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$ and the induction hypothesis gives S_2, \dots, S_k invertible in $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ such that

$$(a - \lambda_2.b).S_2^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}.\sigma(\varphi) \equiv 0$$

in \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 . So we get

$$(a - \lambda_2.b).S_2^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}.\varphi = T.\psi$$

with $T \in \mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\psi$. This equality modulo b gives an invertible element f of \mathcal{O}_X such that $f.a^{k-1}.\varphi = T(0).\psi$ modulo $b.\mathbb{E}$.

But we already know that $\psi = U_{k-1}.a^{k-1}.\varphi + b.\mathbb{E}$, with $U_{k-1}(0)$ invertible in \mathcal{O}_X , so we conclude that we have

$$(f - T(0).U_{k-1}(0)).a^{k-1}.\varphi \in b.\mathbb{E}.$$

As we know that for each $x \in X$ we have $a^{k-1}.\varphi(x) \notin b.\mathbb{E}(x)$ it implies that $f = U_{k-1}(0).T(0)$. So T is an invertible element in $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ and we may define $S_1 := T$ to conclude our induction.

Now to complete the proof of the theorem it is enough to prove that for each $j \in [1, k-1]$ the section φ_j is $(k-j)$ -admissible. But it is clear that, modulo $b.\mathbb{E}$, the classes of $\varphi_j, a.\varphi_j, \dots, a^{k-j-1}.\varphi_j$ coincide with $a^j.\varphi, \dots, a^{k-1}.\varphi$. So they are independant on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$. The identity

$$(a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1} \dots (a - \lambda_{k-j}.b).S_{k-j}^{-1}.\varphi_j \equiv 0$$

shows that $a^{k-j}.\varphi_j$ is in the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module with basis $\varphi_j, a.\varphi_j, \dots, a^{k-j-1}.\varphi_j$, and then φ_j is $(k-j)$ -admissible for each j . \blacksquare

Theorem 3.1.10 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of rank k $[\Lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X and let $\theta \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ be a change of variable. Then the family $\theta_*(\mathbb{E}(x)), x \in X$ is holomorphic.*

PROOF. The problem is local on X and we may assume that \mathbb{E} is generated by a k -admissible section φ of some sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. As the \hat{A}_X -module $\theta_*(\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V)$ is isomorphic to $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$, thanks to the remark following the proposition 2.4.3, it is enough to prove that $\theta_*(\varphi)$ is a k -admissible section generating $\theta_*(\mathbb{E})$. Then it is enough to prove that the images in

$$\mathbb{E}/b.\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}/\beta.\mathbb{E}$$

of $\varphi, a.\varphi, \dots, a^{k-1}.\varphi$ are \mathcal{O}_X -free, where $\mathbb{E} := \hat{A}_X.\varphi$. And this is an easy consequence of the fact that the images of $\varphi, a.\varphi, \dots, a^{k-1}.\varphi$ are \mathcal{O}_X -free by the definition of a k -admissible section. \blacksquare

3.2 Basic theorems on holomorphic families.

In this section we shall prove some general stability results for the notion of holomorphic family of frescos.

Theorem 3.2.1 *Let X be a reduced complex space and consider an exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves :*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{G} \rightarrow 0.$$

Assume that \mathbb{F} and \mathbb{G} are holomorphic families of frescos parametrized by X . Assume also that for each $x \in X$ we have an exact sequence of frescos given by the fibers at x

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$$

Then the family \mathbb{E} is holomorphic.

PROOF. We shall show that it is enough to prove the case where \mathbb{F} has rank 1. Assume that \mathbb{F} has rank $k - 1 \geq 2$ and that the theorem has been proved for rank $\leq k - 2$ in the first sheaf of the exact sequence. Let \mathbb{F}_1 be the sheaf given by the rank 1 term in the principal J-H. sequence of \mathbb{F} . Then we have an exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G} \rightarrow 0$$

and now the first sheaf has rank $k - 2$ and is an holomorphic family thanks to 3.1.7. To apply the induction hypothesis we have to check that $(\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1)(x) = \mathbb{E}(x)/\mathbb{F}_1(x)$ for each $x \in X$. But this is a consequence of the exactness of the sequence

$$\mathbb{F}_1(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1)(x) \rightarrow 0$$

(the tensor product is right exact) and the fact that the first map has to be injective because the ranks force its kernel to be torsion. So $(\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_1)(x) = \mathbb{F}(x)/\mathbb{F}_1(x)$ and we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_1)(x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1)(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$$

for each $x \in X$ and the induction hypothesis implies the holomorphy of the family \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 . Then applying the rank 1 case to the exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves :

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow 0$$

we conclude that \mathbb{E} is a holomorphic family.

Now we consider the case where \mathbb{F} is rank 1. Let k be the rank of \mathbb{E} . The assertion is local on X so we may assume that \mathbb{G} is generated by a $(k - 1)$ -admissible section ψ of some sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. We may find (locally on X) a section φ of \mathbb{E} which lift ψ . Let Q be a section of the sheaf $\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} \mathcal{O}_X[[b]].a^j$, monic of degree $k - 1$ in a such that $\mathbb{G} \simeq \hat{A}_X/\hat{A}_X.Q$. So Q generates the annihilator⁵ of ψ in \hat{A}_X . Then $Q.\varphi$ is a section of \mathbb{F} which generates $\mathbb{F}(x)$ for each $x \in X$, and as we may assume, at least locally on X , that $\mathbb{F} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X[[b]].s^{\lambda-1}$, there exists an invertible section S_1 of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ such that $P := (a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1}.Q$ annihilates φ . So we may (locally) assume that φ is a section of some sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N')} \otimes V'$ such that $\mathbb{E}(x) \simeq \hat{A}.\varphi(x)$ for all x .

To conclude, it is then enough to show that $\varphi, a.\varphi, \dots, a^{k-1}.\varphi$ is a $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -basis of \mathbb{E} . As this is true for each given x in X , the only point to prove is the fact that they generate the sheaf \mathbb{E} . Let σ be a local section of \mathbb{E} . We may write, locally on X , the image of σ by the quotient map $\pi : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{G}$ as

$$\pi(\sigma) = \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} T_j.a^j.\psi$$

⁵see the remark i) following the definition 3.1.3.

where T_j are local sections of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$. Then $\sigma - \sum_{j=0}^{k-2} T_j \cdot a^j \cdot \varphi$ is a section of \mathbb{F} and it may be written as $T \cdot Q \cdot \varphi$. This gives the conclusion. \blacksquare

Let me recall that for a regular (a,b)-module E the dual E^* may be also defined as follows (comparaison with the section 2.5 is not obvious ; see [K.11]) : as a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module E^* is $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[[b]]}(E, E_0)$ where $E_0 := \hat{A}/\hat{A} \cdot a$, and the action of a on E^* is given by

$$(a.l)(x) = a.l(x) - l(a.x) \quad (*)$$

for $l \in E^*$ and $x \in E$. We may also define directly in this way the δ -dual $E^* \otimes E_\delta$ for any complex number δ by the same formula for a acting on the free finite type $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}[[b]]}(E, E_\delta)$.

For a holomorphic family we define the \hat{A}_X -sheaf $\mathbb{E}^* \otimes E_\delta$ as the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module $\text{Hom}_{\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]}(\mathbb{E}, E_\delta)$ where E_δ is now the rank 1 free $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module generated by e_δ on which we define $a \cdot e_\delta = \delta \cdot b \cdot e_\delta$. In order to have a \hat{A}_X -sheaf the action of a is defined by the formula (*).

REMARK. When X is connected, for δ big enough, $[\mathbb{E}^* \otimes E_\delta](x)$ is a fresco for each $x \in X$. More precisely, if \mathbb{E} is a holomorphic $[\lambda]$ -primitive family the inequality $\delta > \lambda_k + k - 1$ implies that $\mathbb{E}(x)^* \otimes E_\delta$ is a fresco for each $x \in X$. \square

EXAMPLE. For $\delta > 1$ a rational number and $\lambda \in \mathbb{Q} \cap]0, 1]$ the δ -dual of $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)}$ is $\Xi_{\delta-\lambda}^{(N)}$. \square

Theorem 3.2.2 *Let X be a reduced complex space and \mathbb{E} be an holomorphic family of rank k frescos parametrized by X . Assume that for some $\delta \in \mathbb{Q}$ and for each $x \in X$ the \hat{A} -module $\mathbb{E}(x)^* \otimes E_\delta$ is a fresco. Then the family $\mathbb{E}^* \otimes E_\delta$ is holomorphic.*

PROOF. Remark that we may assume X connected as the problem is clearly local on X , so the rank is globally well defined. We shall make an induction on the rank of the frescos.

In rank 1 we know that the family may be locally given, assuming that the Bernstein element is $a - \lambda_1 \cdot b$ with $\lambda_1 \in \mathbb{Q}^{+*}$, by the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]] \cdot s^{\lambda_1-1} \subset \Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(0)}$ and the (twisted) dual is then defined (locally) by the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]] \cdot s^{\delta-\lambda_1-1}$ where the condition on $\delta \in \mathbb{Q}$ is that $\delta - \lambda_1 > 0$. So the rank 1 is clear.

Assume now that for $k-1 \geq 1$ the theorem is proved and consider an holomorphic family \mathbb{E} of rank k frescos parametrized by X . We have a exact sequence, thanks to 3.1.7,

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{k-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1} \rightarrow 0$$

where $\mathbb{F}_{k-1}(x)$ is the family of the $(k-1)$ terms of the principal J-H. sequence of $\mathbb{E}(x)$ for each $x \in X$. Then we have an exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves

$$0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1})^* \otimes E_\delta \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^* \otimes E_\delta \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_{k-1}^* \otimes E_\delta \rightarrow 0$$

and we know that the families $(\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1})^* \otimes E_\delta$ and $\mathbb{F}_{k-1}^* \otimes E_\delta$ are holomorphic, using the induction hypothesis. Then the theorem 3.2.1 gives the holomorphy of $\mathbb{E}^* \otimes E_\delta$. \blacksquare

Combining these two theorems we obtain the following result.

Theorem 3.2.3 *Let X be a reduced complex space and consider an exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves :*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{G} \rightarrow 0.$$

Assume that two of these are homorphic families of frescos parametrized by X and that for each $x \in X$ we have an exact sequence of frescos given by the fibers at x

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$$

then the third family is holomorphic.

PROOF. The statement in the case where \mathbb{F} and \mathbb{E} are holomorphic is easily reduced to the rank 1 case for \mathbb{F} : if \mathbb{F} has rank $r \geq 2$ let \mathbb{F}_1 be the first term is the principal J-H. sequence for \mathbb{F} . Then we have the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{G} \rightarrow 0$$

where the first two sheaves are holomorphic families. As we know that \mathbb{F} is a holomorphic family applying the theorem 3.1.7 we obtain the holomorphy of \mathbb{F}/\mathbb{F}_1 . But $\mathbb{F}_1(x)$ is normal in $\mathbb{E}(x)$, so the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}(x)/\mathbb{F}_1(x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1)(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(x) \rightarrow 0$$

is exact for each x and the induction on the rank of \mathbb{F} implies the holomorphy of \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 . Then the theorem 3.2.1 applies to the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1$$

and gives the holomorphy of \mathbb{E} .

So we have to prove the first case in the rank 1 case for \mathbb{F} . But, as the statement is local on X we may assume that \mathbb{E} is generated by a k -admissible section φ of some sheaf $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ and that \mathbb{F} is locally generated by a section ψ of $\Xi_{\Lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ satisfying $(a - \mu.b).\psi = 0$ where $-\mu$ is the root of the Bernstein polynomial of \mathbb{F} . If we show that $\psi(x)$ never vanishes then we may argue as in the proof of the theorem 3.1.7 when we proved that \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 is holomorphic. But if $\psi(x) = 0$ for some $x \in X$, the image of $\mathbb{F}(x)$ in $\mathbb{E}(x)$ is 0 contradicting our assumption.

The second case (i.e. where \mathbb{E} and \mathbb{G} are assumed to be holomorphic) is consequence of the first one using duality and the theorem 3.2.2.

We proved already the third case in the theorem 3.2.1. \blacksquare

4 Versal families of frescos.

4.1 Preliminaries.

NOTATION. For $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ the fundamental invariants of a fresco, we shall denote $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ the set of isomorphism class of frescos with these fundamental invariants.

Define the rational numbers $p_j := \lambda_{j+1} - \lambda_j + 1$ for $j \in [1, k-1]$. Recall that we have fixed an order on \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} and that in the principal J-H. sequence for a fresco the fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ are listed in such a way that if $[\mu_1] < \dots < [\mu_d]$ are their distinct classes in \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} we begin by the principal J-H. sequence of $E[\mu_1]$ and then continue with the principal J-H. sequence of $(E/E[\mu_1])[\mu_2]$ and so on. Now for $j \in [1, k]$ let l_j be the maximal integer (0 is possible) such that $\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_{j+l_j}$ are equal modulo \mathbb{Z} . Note that the numbers p_j, \dots, p_{j+l_j-1} are integers (for $l_j \geq 1$) and that p_{j+l_j} is not an integer. Now, with this notation define

$$Y(\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_k) := \sum_{h=0}^{k-j-1} \mathbb{C}.b^h \oplus \sum_{q=p_j+\dots+p_{j+l_j-1} \geq k-j}^{l \in [0, l_j-1]} \mathbb{C}.b^q \subset \mathbb{C}[[b]].$$

It will be convenient to adopt the convention $Y(\lambda_k) = \mathbb{C}.1 \subset \mathbb{C}[[b]]$.

We shall denote

$$\mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) := \{(S_1, \dots, S_{k-1}) / S_j(0) = 1 \text{ and } S_j \in Y(\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_k) \quad \forall j \in [1, k-1]\}.$$

We have a natural map

$$[\] : \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$$

which send the point $s = (S_1, \dots, S_{k-1}) \in \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ to the isomorphism class $[s] \in \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ of the fresco

$$s := \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b).$$

REMARK. We have a natural projection

$$\pi : \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$$

defined in forgetting S_1 . It corresponds to the quotient map $E \rightarrow E/F_1$ where F_1 is the first term of the principal J-H. sequence of E . \square

Lemma 4.1.1 *Let T_1, \dots, T_k be invertible elements in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ and consider the action of*

$$P_j := T_j.(a - \lambda_{j+1}.b).T_{j+1} \dots T_{k-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b).T_k$$

on E_{λ_j} . We have $P_j.E_{\lambda_j} + Y(\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_k).e_{\lambda_j} = E_{\lambda_j}$, where e_{λ_j} is a standard generateur of E_{λ_j} .

PROOF. First remark that T_h acts bijectively on E_{λ_j} and respect the b -filtration. Remark also that for any $\mu \in \mathbb{C}$ the operator $(a - \mu.b)$ on E_{λ_j} is also closed for the b -adic filtration. So $P_j.E_{\lambda_j}$ is closed with finite codimension image and contains $b^N.E_{\lambda_j}$ for $N \gg 1$. Then, to complete the proof, it is enough to show that for each $q \geq k - j, q \neq p_j + \dots + p_{j+l}$ for each $l \in [0, l_j - 1]$, there exists an element in $P_j.E_{\lambda_j}$ with initial term equal to $b^q.e_{\lambda_j}$. But applying P_j to $\gamma.b^{q-k+j}.e_{\lambda_j}$ will give such an element for a good choice of $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}^*$, because for each $h \geq j + 1$, the action of T_h changes the initial term by a non zero constant and the action of $(a - \lambda_h.b)$ changes the initial term by the action of b and by a non zero constant, as our choice of q implies that at each step the initial term is not in the kernel of $(a - \lambda_h.b)$. Remark that for $h \geq j + l_j$ we have $\lambda_h - \lambda_j \notin \mathbb{N}$. \blacksquare

Proposition 4.1.2 *Let X a connected reduced complex space and let φ a k -admissible section on X of the sheaf $\Xi_{X,\Lambda}^{(N)} \otimes V$ where V is a finite dimensional complex vector space. Then*

i) *For all k -admissible section φ in $\Xi_{X,\Lambda}^{(N)} \otimes V$ such that the corresponding frescos have fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ there exists*

$$P_k := (a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}$$

where S_j are global sections on X of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ satisfying $S_j(0) \equiv 1$, such that $\hat{A}.P_k$ is the annihilator ideal of φ in the sheaf \hat{A}_X .

ii) *Moreover, we may choose locally on X another local k -admissible generator ψ of $\hat{A}.\varphi$ in order that the annihilator of ψ is of the form P_k where S_1, \dots, S_k satisfy the extra condition*

$$S_j \in \mathcal{O}_X \otimes Y(\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_k) \quad \forall j \in [1, k - 1] \quad \text{and} \quad S_k \equiv 1.$$

PROOF. Let $\mathbb{E} := \hat{A}.\varphi$ and let \mathbb{F}_{k-1} its corank 1 term of its principal J-H. sequence. Thanks to the theorem 3.1.7 and lemma 3.1.8 we have an isomorphism $\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1} \simeq \mathcal{O}_X[[b]].s^{\lambda_k-1}$. Then the image of φ is equal to $S_k.s^{\lambda_k-1}$ where S_k is a global section of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ which is locally (and so globally) invertible. Then $(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}.\varphi$ is $(k - 1)$ -admissible and generates \mathbb{F}_{k-1} . The $(k - 1)$ -admissibility is consequence of the lemma 3.1.6. To show that φ generates \mathbb{F}_{k-1} let $\sigma \in \mathbb{F}_{k-1}$ and write $\sigma = P.S_k^{-1}.\varphi$ where $P := \sum_{j=0}^{k-1} P_j.a^j$, and divide P by $a - \lambda_k.b$:

$$P = Q.(a - \lambda_k.b) + U$$

where U is a section of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ and Q a section of the sheaf \hat{A}_X which is a polynomial of degree $k - 1$ in a . Then we have

$$\sigma = P.S_k^{-1}.\varphi = Q.(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}.\varphi + S_k^{-1}.U.\varphi$$

and as the image of σ is 0 in $\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1}$ we obtain

$$S_k^{-1}.U.s^{\lambda_{k-1}} \equiv 0$$

which implies that $U \equiv 0$, and this shows that $\sigma = Q.(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}.\varphi$.

Now by induction on k , the point i) is proved.

We shall prove the point ii) by induction on k . As the case $k = 1$ in consequence of the lemma 3.1.8, we shall assume the result proved in rank $k - 1 \geq 1$. Let $\mathbb{E} := \hat{A}_X.\varphi$ and $\mathbb{F}_1 \simeq \mathcal{O}_X[[b]].s^{\lambda_1-1}$ the first term of the principal J-H. of \mathbb{E} . So applying the induction hypothesis, as the fundamental invariants of \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 are $\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k$, we find a local generator $[\varphi]$ of \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_1 , which is $(k - 1)$ -admissible, induced (locally) by a local k -admissible section φ of \mathbb{E} , such that

$$P_{k-1} := (a - \lambda_2, b).S_2^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b)$$

generates the annihilator of $[\varphi]$ where $S_j, j \in [2, k - 1]$ satisfy $S_j(0) \equiv 1$ and $S_j \in Y(\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_k)$ for $j \in [2, k]$. Define the (local) section T of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ by the equality $P_{k-1}.\varphi = T.s^{\lambda_1-1}$. As it has to be a generator of \mathbb{F}_1 the section $T(0)$ is invertible in \mathcal{O}_X . Now the lemma 4.1.1, as we are working on a Stein open set, allows to find a section S_1 of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ such that

$$S_j(0) \equiv 1, \quad S_j \in \mathcal{O}_X \otimes Y(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \quad \text{and} \quad T(0).S_1 - T \in P_{k-1}.\mathbb{F}_1.$$

Note that, as $P_{k-1}.\mathbb{F}_1$ contains $b^N.\mathbb{F}_1$ for $N \gg 1$, it is easy to show that $P_{k-1}.\mathbb{F}_1/b^N.\mathbb{F}_1$ is a \mathcal{O}_X -coherent subsheaf of a locally free \mathcal{O}_X -sheaf, and then to use the surjectivity of the \mathcal{O}_X -linear maps

$$P_{k-1}.\mathbb{F}_1/b^N.\mathbb{F}_1 \oplus (Y(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \otimes \mathcal{O}_X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{F}_1/b^N.\mathbb{F}_1$$

and

$$\mathbb{F}_1/b^N.\mathbb{F}_1 \xrightarrow{P_{k-1}} P_{k-1}.\mathbb{F}_1/b^N.\mathbb{F}_1$$

will allow to use H. Cartan theorem B on a Stein open set. So, using again the lemma 4.1.1 and the fact that we work on an open Stein set of X , we may find with the argument above a section χ of \mathbb{F}_1 such that

$$P_{k-1}.\chi = (T(0).S_1 - T).s^{\lambda_1-1}.$$

Then $\psi := S_k^{-1}.\varphi - \chi$ is again k -admissible and generates \mathbb{E} . Moreover it satisfies $P_{k-1}.\psi = T(0).S_1.s^{\lambda_1-1}$ and then

$$(a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1}.P_{k-1}.\psi \equiv 0.$$

Then it is easy to see that $P_k := (a - \lambda_1.b), S_1^{-1}$ generates the annihilator of ψ . ■

4.2 The existence theorem.

Theorem 4.2.1 *The tautological family \mathbb{E}^{taut} parametrized by the affine space $G_k = \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ whose value at S_1, \dots, S_{k-1} is given by the sheaf*

$$\hat{A}_{G_k} / \hat{A}_{G_k} \cdot (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b)$$

is holomorphic⁶. Moreover this family is locally versal at each point of G_k .

PROOF. To prove the holomorphy of \mathbb{E}^{taut} we shall construct by induction on $k \geq 1$ a k -admissible global section φ_k of the sheaf

$$\Xi_{G_k, \Lambda}^{(k-1)} \otimes \mathbb{C}^k$$

with annihilator generates in \hat{A}_{G_k} by the section

$$P_k := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b).$$

Then we shall show that the family $\mathbb{E}[G_k] := \hat{A}_{G_k} \cdot \varphi_k$ is locally versal near each point.

The rank 1 case is obvious as G_1 is one point. Then $\mathbb{E}(G_1)$ is the rank 1 fresco E_{λ_1} . Note that in this case, this family is locally universal thanks to the lemma 3.1.8.

Now assume $k \geq 2$ and that we have already constructed φ_{k-1} with annihilator generated by P_{k-1} and such that we obtain a locally versal family. As we may increase Λ without problem, we shall assume that Λ contains all $[\lambda_j]$, $j \in [1, k]$. We have a natural projection $\pi : G_k \rightarrow G_{k-1} := \mathcal{G}(\lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_k)$ and we may lift φ_{k-1} successively to a section of the sheaves $\Xi_{G_k, \Lambda}^{(k-2)} \otimes \mathbb{C}^{k-1} \subset \Xi_{G_k, \Lambda}^{(k-1)} \otimes \mathbb{C}^k$ where we define $\mathbb{C}^k := \mathbb{C}^{k-1} \oplus \mathbb{C} \cdot e_k$. Define now φ_k as the solution of the equation

$$(a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot \varphi_k = S_{k-1} \cdot [\pi^*(\varphi_{k-1}) \oplus 0]$$

satisfying the following condition :

- The component of φ_k on $\Xi_{G_k, \Lambda}^{(k-1)} \otimes \mathbb{C} \cdot e_k$ is equal to $s^{\lambda_k - 1} \otimes e_k$.

It is easy to see that such a solution exists and is unique with this extra condition. To prove that φ_k is admissible, as $\varphi_k, a \cdot \varphi_k, \dots, a^{k-1} \cdot \varphi_k$ clearly generates $\hat{A}_{G_k} \cdot \varphi_k$ as a $\mathcal{O}_{G_k}[[b]]$ -modules thanks to the k -admissibility of φ_{k-1} , it is enough to prove that a relation like

$$\sum_{j=0}^{k-1} T_j \cdot a^j \cdot \varphi_k \equiv 0$$

⁶in fact polynomial !

where $T_j, j \in [0, k-1]$ are local sections of the sheaf $\mathcal{O}_{G_k}[[b]]$ implies that $T_j \equiv 0$ for each j . But a simple computation shows that it is equivalent to prove that a relation like

$$\tilde{T}_0 \cdot \varphi_k + \sum_{j=1}^{k-1} \tilde{T}_j \cdot a^{j-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot \varphi_k \equiv 0$$

also implies the vanishing of the local sections \tilde{T}_j for $j \in [0, k-1]$. Looking at the component on $\Xi_{G_k, \Lambda}^{(k-1)} \otimes \mathbb{C} \cdot e_k$ we see that $\tilde{T}_0 \equiv 0$ and the $(k-1)$ -admissibility of φ_{k-1} allows to conclude.

As it is clear that P_k generates the annihilator of φ_k , to conclude the proof we have only to show the local versality of the holomorphic family defined by φ_k .

So let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of frescos parametrized by a connected complex space X with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$, and let x_0 be a point in X . Up to replace X by a small Stein connected open set X_0 containing x_0 we may assume that $\mathbb{E}|_{X_0}$ is generated by a k -admissible section φ of the sheaf $\Xi_{X_0, \Lambda}^{(N)} \otimes V$ where V is a finite dimensional complex vector space. The proposition 4.1.2 allows, up to shrink X_0 , to replace φ by a generating section ψ with annihilator $P_k := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k)$ with the conditions $S_j(0) \equiv 1$ and $S_j \in \mathcal{O}_X \otimes Y(\lambda_j, \dots, \lambda_k)$. Then this defines a holomorphic map $f : X_0 \rightarrow \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$, and it is clear that $f^*(\mathbb{E}^{taut})$ is then isomorphic on X_0 with the sheaf $\hat{A} \cdot \psi = \hat{A} \cdot \varphi \simeq \mathbb{E}|_{X_0}$. \blacksquare

We study in detail the classification of rank 3 frescos in the Appendix. This gives many examples of locally universal holomorphic families of such frescos (see also [B.10] for more such examples.)

5 The theorem of the semi-simple part.

5.1 The statement.

The aim of this section is to prove the following result

Theorem 5.1.1 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X . Then there exists a dense Zariski open set X' in X on which the family of semi-simple frescos $(S_1(\mathbb{E}(x)), x \in X')$ is holomorphic.*

Note that we may not avoid to restrict our family to a dense Zariski open set in general because of the example of the rank 2 family

$$\mathbb{E}(z) := \hat{A} / \hat{A} \cdot P_z$$

where $P_z := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot (1 + z \cdot b^p)^{-1} \cdot (a - (\lambda_1 + p - 1) \cdot b)$ where $z \in \mathbb{C}, \lambda_1 > 1$ is in \mathbb{Q} and $p \in \mathbb{N}^*$. This holomorphic family satisfies $S_1(\mathbb{E}(z)) \simeq E_{\lambda_1}$ for $z \in \mathbb{C}^*$ because $\mathbb{E}(z)$ is a theme in these cases, and $\mathbb{E}(0)$ is semi-simple.

REMARK. Some more results will be obtained in the proof of this theorem

- i) There is natural \hat{A}_X -subsheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \subset \mathbb{E}$ on X which is a finitely generated $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module such that on a dense Zariski open set X' in X it induces the holomorphic family of the semi-simple parts.
- ii) The subsheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is normal and the quotient $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is a \mathcal{O}_X -coherent subsheaf of the locally free \mathcal{O}_X -module $\mathbb{E}/b.\mathbb{E}$.
- iii) It is probably not difficult to extend the above theorem to a general holomorphic family of frescos using the same lines that in our proof.

5.2 Preparations.

The proof will need some preparations. First we have to recall some facts which are proved in [B. 12]. Let E be a fresco.

- i) A necessary and sufficient condition for a fresco E to be semi-simple is that E may be embedded in $\Xi_\Lambda^{(0)} \otimes V$ for some finite set $\Lambda \subset]0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$ and some finite dimensional complex vector space V . We may choose V in order that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(V) \leq rk(E)$.
- ii) For any E there is a maximal semi-simple submodule $S_1(E)$ (see section 2.3). This submodule is normal, so it is a semi-simple fresco. Its rank will be noted $\delta(E)$. If E is embedded in $\Xi_\Lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$ then we have

$$S_1(E) \simeq (\Xi_\Lambda^{(0)} \otimes V) \cap E.$$

The following proposition is the key of the description of semi-simple part of a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco which will be used in presence of holomorphic parameters.

Proposition 5.2.1 *Let E be a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco with rank k and fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. For $\mu \in [\lambda]$ define K_μ as the kernel of $(a - \mu.b)$ acting on E . Then the following properties hold:*

- i) *The vector space $K_\mu/b.K_{\mu-1}$ has dimension 1 if $-(\mu - \delta(E) + 1)$ is a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$, the semi-simple part of E .*
- ii) *The vector space $K_\mu/b.K_{\mu-1}$ is $\{0\}$ in all other cases.*
- iii) *For $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ the dimension of K_μ is equal to $\delta(E)$ the rank of $S_1(E)$.*
- iv) *For $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ and $q \geq \mu - \lambda_1$ we have the equality*

$$S_1(E) = (b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu) \cap E$$

$$\text{in } E[b^{-1}] := E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[[b]]} \mathbb{C}[[b]][b^{-1}].$$

The proof will use some lemma.

Lemma 5.2.2 *Let E be a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco with rank k and fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. Define the non negative integer p by the formula*

$$\lambda + p = \lambda_1 - k + 1.$$

If we have an embedding $E \hookrightarrow \Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$ then, in fact, E is contained in $b^p \cdot \Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$.

PROOF. First recall that in our situation we have $\lambda_1 > k - 1$ and λ is in $]0, 1] \cap \mathbb{Q}$. So the integer p we defined above is non negative.

We shall prove the lemma by induction on the rank k of E . Note first that for $k = 1$ the result is obvious. Assume that the result is proved for $k - 1$ for $k \geq 2$ and consider a rank k fresco E . Note F_{k-1} the rank $k - 1$ submodule of the principal J-H. of E . Then the fundamental invariants of F_{k-1} are $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{k-1}$. Consider an embedding of E in $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$ given by the image φ of a generator of E . Up to change φ by an invertible element in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ we may assume that $\psi := (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot \varphi$ generates the image of F_{k-1} . The inductive hypothesis implies that ψ lies in $b^{p+1} \cdot \Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$. Then φ and also E is contained in $b^p \cdot \Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$. ■

Corollary 5.2.3 *Let E be a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco with rank k and fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. Let $\mu \in [\lambda]$ and $q \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mu - \lambda_1 \leq q - k + 1$ we have*

$$(b^{-q-1} \cdot \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot K_\mu) \cap E = (b^{-q} \cdot \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot K_\mu) \cap E$$

in $E \otimes_{\mathbb{C}[[b]]} \mathbb{C}[[b]][[b^{-1}]]$ where we put as above $K_\mu := \text{Ker}[(a - \mu \cdot b) : E \rightarrow E]$.

PROOF. We want to prove that if x is in $\mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot K_\mu \cap b^{q+1} \cdot E$ then x is in $b \cdot \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot K_\mu$. Choose an embedding⁷ of E in $\Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$ and define $p \in \mathbb{N}$ as in the lemma 5.2.2. Then x is in $b^{q+1} \cdot E \subset b^{p+q+1} \cdot \Xi_\lambda^{(N)} \otimes V$. If we write $x = y + z$ where $y \in K_\mu$ and $z \in b \cdot \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot K_\mu$ we will have $y = \rho \cdot s^{\mu-1}$ for some $\rho \in \mathbb{C}$. So, if $\rho \neq 0$, we must have

$$\mu - 1 \geq \lambda + p + q = \lambda_1 + q - k + 1$$

contradicting our assumption; so $\rho = 0$ and $x = z$ is in $b \cdot \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot K_\mu$. ■

Lemma 5.2.4 *Let E be a (a, b) -module and let x_1, \dots, x_p be \mathbb{C} -linearly independant elements in E satisfying $(a - \mu \cdot b) \cdot x_j = 0$, $\forall j \in [1, p]$. Then they are independant over the ring $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$.*

⁷such an embedding always exists for a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco thanks to the theorem 2.2.2.

PROOF. Consider S_1, \dots, S_p in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ such that at least one of them is not zero and satisfying

$$\sum_{j=1}^p S_j(b).x_j = 0 \quad \text{in } E.$$

Assume, as b is injective on E , that not all $S_j(0)$ vanishes. Applying $(a - \mu.b)$ to the previous equality gives, using again the injectivity of b ,

$$\sum_{j=1}^p S'_j(b).x_j = 0.$$

So we have the same relation for any derivative of the S_j . This gives, using b -completion to prove Taylor formula in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$,

$$\sum_{j=1}^p \left(\sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{\nu!} .S_j^{(\nu)}(b).(-b)^\nu \right) .x_j = 0$$

which implies $\sum_{j=1}^p S_j(0).x_j = 0$. And this contradicts our assumption. \blacksquare

CONSEQUENCE. We obtain from the previous lemma, observing that a rank 1 sub-module is always contained in $S_1(E)$, that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} K_\mu \leq \text{rank}(S_1(E))$, with equality for μ large enough, because in a semi-simple module F the rank 1 sub-modules of F generates F^\flat , the maximal simple pole sub-module in F , which has same rank than F (see [B.12] section 2). \square

PROOF OF PROPOSITION 5.2.1. Consider an element x in $E \setminus b.E$ such that $a.x = \mu.b.x$. Then $\mathbb{C}[[b]].x$ is a normal rank 1 sub-(a,b)-module of E , so it is contained in $S_1(E)$ and so $\mu - \delta(E) + 1$ is the opposite of a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$.

This prove that, in the case where $\mu - \delta(E) + 1$ is not the opposite of a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$, an element $x \in E$ such $a.x = \mu.b.x$ is in $b.E$. But if $x = b.y$ we have, as b is injective, $y \in K_{\mu-1}$ and so $K_\mu = b.K_{\mu-1}$. This proves i) and ii).

Note that in the case i) $\mu - k + 1$ is also the opposite of a root of the Bernstein polynomial of E , so there exists $j \in [1, k]$ such that $\mu - \delta(E) + 1 = \lambda_j + j - k$. Then $\mu = \lambda_j + j - 1 + \delta(E) - k$ for some $j \in [1, k]$. So we have $\mu \leq \lambda_k + k - 1$. So for $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ we have, using the consequence of the lemma 5.2.4, $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} K_\mu = \delta(E)$, and point iii) is proved.

To prove point iv) remark that $b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu$ is a semi-simple (regular) (a,b)-module, as direct sum of rank 1 regular (a,b)-modules. As it has rank equal to $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} K_\mu = \delta(E)$, it is enough to prove that $(b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu) \cap E$ is normal in E : it is contained in $S_1(E)$ and with the same rank, so normality will give the equality with $S_1(E)$.

To prove normality let $x \in E$ such that $b.x \in (b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu) \cap E$. Then $x \in (b^{-q-1}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu) \cap E$ and the equality proved in the corollary 5.2.3

$$(b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu) \cap E = (b^{-q-1}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu) \cap E$$

for $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ and $q \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k - 1$ allows to conclude. \blacksquare

5.3 Coherence of \mathcal{K}_μ .

We begin by a very simple remark.

REMARK. Let \mathbb{E} be a locally free finite type $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module. If U is an open set in X and if $\sigma \in \Gamma(U, \mathbb{E})$ satisfies $\sigma(x) \in b^q.\mathbb{E}(x), \forall x \in U$ (resp. $\sigma(x) = 0, \forall x \in U$) then σ is in $\Gamma(U, b^p.\mathbb{E})$, (resp. $\sigma = 0$).

Let us give now a version with parameter of the corollary 5.2.3 and of a part of the proposition 5.2.1.

Corollary 5.3.1 *Let \mathbb{E} an holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a connected reduced complex space X . Note $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ the fundamental invariants of the $\mathbb{E}(x)$ and define*

$$\mathcal{K}_\mu : Ker[(a - \mu.b) : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}].$$

Then for $q \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k - 1$ we have

$$(b^{-q-1}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E} = (b^{-q}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E}$$

in $b^{-q-1}.\mathbb{E}$.

Moreover for $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ we have $b.\mathcal{K}_\mu = \mathcal{K}_{\mu+1}$.

PROOF. Let α a germ of section of the sheaf $(\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap b^{q+1}.\mathbb{E}$ and write $\alpha = \beta + \gamma$ where β is a germ of section of \mathcal{K}_μ and γ a germ of section of $b.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu$. Now embed (locally) \mathbb{E} in $\Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. Then the lemma 5.2.2 implies that \mathbb{E} is contained in $b^p.\Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$. Then write $\beta = \rho.s^{\mu-1}$ where ρ is a germ of section of \mathcal{O}_X . If $\rho \neq 0$, we have

$$\mu - 1 \geq \lambda - 1 + p + q + 1$$

which contradicts our assumption. So $\alpha = \gamma$ is in $b.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu$ and we conclude using the injectivity of b .

To prove the second statement let σ be a germ of section of $\mathcal{K}_{\mu+1}$ where we assume $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$. For each x we have $\sigma(x) \in \mathbb{E}(x)$ which is in $K_{\mu+1}(x) = b.K_\mu(x)$ where we note $K_\mu(x)$ the kernel of $a - \mu.b$ acting on $\mathbb{E}(x)$ and we apply the proposition 5.2.1. Using the remark which begins the section 4.3, we conclude that σ is in $b.\mathbb{E}$ and so in $b.\mathcal{K}_\mu$. \blacksquare

Lemma 5.3.2 *Let E be a rank k fresco with generator e . Then its saturation E^\sharp by $b^{-1}.a$ is a free rank k $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module with basis $\{b^{-j}.a^j.e, j \in [0, k-1]\}$. Moreover, the images in E^\sharp/E of $b^{-j}.a^j.e, j \in [1, k-1]$ form a \mathbb{C} -basis of E^\sharp/E . Assuming that $(a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b)$ generates the annihilator of e and defining e_1, \dots, e_k by the relations $e_k := e$ and $(a - \lambda_j.b).e_j = S_{j-1}.e_{j-1}$ for $j \in [1, k]$ (with the convention $e_0 := 0$), then the set $\{b^{-k+j}.e_j, j \in [1, k]\}$ is a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis of E^\sharp and the images of the $b^{-k+j}.e_j, j \in [1, k-1]$ give a \mathbb{C} -basis of E^\sharp/E .*

PROOF. Let F_{k-1} be the sub- $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -module generated by e_{k-1} . Then it is easy to deduce from the relation $(b^{-1}.a - \lambda_k).e_k = S_{k-1}.b^{-1}.e_{k-1}$ that the equality

$$E^\sharp = E + b^{-1}.F_{k-1}^\sharp \quad (\textcircled{a})$$

holds. Using induction on the rank we obtain that $\{b^{-j}.a^j.S_{k-1}.e_{k-1}, j \in [1, k-1]\}$ is a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis for F_{k-1}^\sharp .

This implies that e_k and $\{b^{-j-1}.a^j.S_{k-1}.e_{k-1}, j \in [1, k-1]\}$ generate E^\sharp as a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -module. Then the equality

$$b^{-j-1}.a^j.S_{k-1}.e_{k-1} = b^{-j-1}.a^j.(a - \lambda_k.b).e_k = b^{-j-1}.a^{j+1}.e_k - \lambda_k.b^{-j-1}.a^j.b.e_k$$

implies our first statement using the identity in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$

$$a^j.b = b.a^j + \sum_{h=0}^{j-1} T_{h,j}.b^{j-h+1}.a^h$$

as we know that E is free of rank k on $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. Now the relation (\textcircled{a}) shows that $E^\sharp/E \simeq b^{-1}.F_{k-1}^\sharp/F_{k-1}$, as we have $b^{-1}.F_{k-1}^\sharp \cap E = F_{k-1}$ because F_{k-1} is normal in E . Using again induction on the rank, we may assume that the set $\{b^{j-(k-1)}.e_j, j \in [1, k-2]\}$ is a \mathbb{C} -basis of F_{k-1}^\sharp/F_{k-1} . Then, thanks to the isomorphism above, it is enough to add $b^{-1}.e_{k-1}$ to the $b^{j-k}.e_j, j \in [1, k-2]$ to generate the vector space E^\sharp/E . And it is easy to show that $b^{-1}.e_{k-1}$ is not a linear combination of the $b^{j-k}.e_j, j \in [1, k-2]$.

We leave as an exercise for the reader the proof of the other statements. \blacksquare

Corollary 5.3.3 *Let $\varphi \in \Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ be a k -admissible section and put $\mathbb{E} := \hat{A}_X.\varphi$. Define \mathbb{E}^\sharp as the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module generated by the sections $b^{-j}.a^j.\varphi, j \in [0, k-1]$. Then \mathbb{E}^\sharp is a free rank k $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module, stable by $b^{-1}.a$ and for each $x \in X$ we have*

$$\mathbb{E}^\sharp(x) \simeq \mathbb{E}(x)^\sharp.$$

PROOF. It is clear from the previous lemma that the set $\{b^{-j}.a^j.\varphi, j \in [0, k-1]\}$ is a $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -basis of \mathbb{E}^\sharp . Also the quotient $\mathbb{E}^\sharp/\mathbb{E}$ is a free \mathcal{O}_X -module with basis $\{b^{-j}.a^j.\varphi, j \in [1, k-1]\}$. So the exact sequence of \mathcal{O}_X -modules

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^\sharp \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^\sharp/\mathbb{E} \rightarrow 0$$

splits. Then for each x the map $\mathbb{E}(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}^\sharp(x)$ is injective. As \mathbb{E}^\sharp has a simple pole the lemma 5.3.2 allows to see that the map induced between $\mathbb{E}(x)^\sharp$ and $\mathbb{E}^\sharp(x)$ is bijective. \blacksquare

Lemma 5.3.4 *Let $\varphi \in \Xi_{\lambda, X}^{(N)} \otimes V$ be a k -admissible section and let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ be the fundamental invariants of the corresponding holomorphic family of frescos. Let $\mu \in [\lambda]$ and $N \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $N \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k$. Then if σ is a section of the sheaf \mathbb{E}^\sharp such that $(a - \mu.b).\sigma \in b^{N+1}.\mathbb{E}^\sharp$ then there exists $\tau \in \mathbb{E}^\sharp$ such that*

- i) $(a - \mu.b).\tau = 0$;*
- ii) $\sigma - \tau$ is a section of the subsheaf $b^N.\mathbb{E}^\sharp$.*

PROOF. Write $(a - \mu.b).\sigma = b^{N+1}.z_{N+1}$ and look for a $x_N \in \mathbb{E}^\sharp$ such that $(a - \mu.b).(\sigma + b^N.x_N)$ is in $b^{N+2}.\mathbb{E}^\sharp$. The equation

$$(a - \mu.b).(\sigma + b^N.x_N) = b^{N+2}.y$$

is then equivalent, as b is injective with

$$(b^{-1}.a - (\mu - N)).x_N = -z_{N+1} + b.y.$$

But on a Stein open set U in X the map $(b^{-1}.a - (\mu - N))$ is bijective⁸ on $\Gamma(U, \mathbb{E}^\sharp/b.\mathbb{E}^\sharp)$ and we have also the exactness⁹ of the sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \Gamma(U, b.\mathbb{E}^\sharp) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathbb{E}^\sharp) \rightarrow \Gamma(U, \mathbb{E}^\sharp/b.\mathbb{E}^\sharp) \rightarrow 0$$

which allows to find a solution $x_N \in \Gamma(U, \mathbb{E}^\sharp)$ for our equation. Then an easy induction on $j \geq 0$ allows to define a sequence $(x_{N+j})_{j \geq 0}$ of elements in $\Gamma(U, \mathbb{E}^\sharp)$ such that, if we define $\tau \in \Gamma(U, \mathbb{E}^\sharp)$ as

$$\tau := \sigma + \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} b^{N+j}.x_{N+j},$$

it satisfies the conditions *i)* and *ii)*. \blacksquare

Corollary 5.3.5 *In the situation of the previous lemma, assume that σ is now a section of \mathbb{E} such that $(a - \mu.b).\sigma \in b^{N+1}.\mathbb{E}$. Then there exists a section $\tau \in \mathbb{E}$ such that*

- i) $(a - (\mu + k).b).\tau = 0$;*
- ii) $b^k.\sigma - \tau$ is a section of the subsheaf $b^N.\mathbb{E}$*

⁸Recall that $\lambda_1 + 1 - k$ is the smallest eigenvalue of $b^{-1}.a$ acting on $\mathbb{E}^\sharp/b.\mathbb{E}^\sharp$ by definition of the Bernstein polynomial.

⁹recall that \mathbb{E}^\sharp is a free rank k $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module, and we have on the Stein open set U $H^1(U, \mathcal{O}_X[[b]]) = 0$.

PROOF. As a consequence of the lemma 5.3.2 the inclusion $b^k.\mathbb{E}^\sharp \subset \mathbb{E}$ holds. The corollary is now an easy consequence of the lemma above. ■

Lemma 5.3.6 *Let E be a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$, and let $\mu \in [\lambda]$. Then for $N \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k$ the linear map*

$$\text{Ker}[(a - \mu.b) : E \rightarrow E] \rightarrow \text{Ker}[(a - \mu.b) : E/b^N.E \rightarrow E/b^N.E]$$

is injective.

PROOF. If $x \in \text{Ker}(a - \mu.b) \cap b^N.E$, write $x = b^N.y$. Then $(a - (\mu - N).b).y = 0$ and this implies $y = 0$ as $\mu - N < \lambda_1 + 1 - k$. ■

Corollary 5.3.7 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X . Assume X connected and note $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ the fundamental invariants of the frescos $\mathbb{E}(x)$. Then for $\mu \in [\lambda]$ and $N \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k$ the map induced by the quotient $\mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/b^N.\mathbb{E}$ is injective on the sheaf \mathcal{K}_μ .*

PROOF. Obvious from the remark which begins the section 4.3. ■

Proposition 5.3.8 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X . Define for $\mu \in [\lambda]$ the \mathcal{O}_X -module*

$$\mathcal{K}_\mu : \text{Ker}[(a - \mu.b) : \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}].$$

Then this sheaf is a coherent \mathcal{O}_X -module.

PROOF. Note \mathcal{K}_μ^N the kernel of $a - \mu.b$ acting on the sheaf $\mathbb{E}/b^N.\mathbb{E}$. Then we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{K}_\mu & \xrightarrow{b^k} & \mathcal{K}_{\mu+k} \\ \downarrow q_{N+1} & & \downarrow q_N \\ \mathcal{K}_\mu^{N+1} & \xrightarrow{b^k} & \mathcal{K}_{\mu+k}^N \end{array}$$

where the horizontal maps are induced by b^k and the vertical maps are the obvious quotient maps. The corollary 5.3.5 gives the equality in $\mathcal{K}_{\mu+k}^N$

$$b^k(\mathcal{K}_\mu^{N+1}) = q_N(\mathcal{K}_{\mu+k}^N).$$

Now the corollary 5.3.7 gives that the map q_N is injective for $N \geq \mu + k - \lambda_1$. As the sheaf \mathcal{K}_μ^N is \mathcal{O}_X -coherent for any choice of μ and N because it is the kernel of a \mathcal{O}_X -linear map between coherent (in fact locally free) \mathcal{O}_X -modules,

the conclusion follows from the injectivity of q_N choosing N large enough. \blacksquare

Recall that for a fresco E we denote $\delta(E)$ the rank of $S_1(E)$ the maximal semi-simple sub-module in E .

Proposition 5.3.9 *Let \mathbb{E} be a holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X . There exists a dense Zariski open set in X on which the function*

$$x \mapsto \delta(\mathbb{E}(x))$$

is locally constant.

PROOF. We may assume that X is irreducible. Fix μ and an integer $m \gg 1$ such that for any $x \in X$ the map $K_\mu(x) \rightarrow K_\mu^m(x)$ is an isomorphism, where K_μ (resp. $K_\mu^m(x)$) is the kernel of $a - \mu.b$ acting on $\mathbb{E}(x)$ (resp. on $\mathbb{E}(x)/b^m.\mathbb{E}(x)$). This is possible thanks to the proposition 5.2.1 the lemma 5.3.6 and the corollary 5.3.5. Choose now a dense Zariski open set X' in X on which the \mathcal{O}_X -linear map

$$a - \mu.b : \mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E}$$

has constant rank. Then its kernel \mathcal{K}_μ^m is a locally free finite type \mathcal{O}_X -module, and we have for each $x \in X'$

$$\mathcal{K}_\mu^m(x) = \text{Ker} [a - \mu.b : (\mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E})(x) \rightarrow (\mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E})(x)].$$

But as $\mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E}$ is locally free on \mathcal{O}_X we have for any $x \in X'$ an isomorphism

$$(\mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E})(x) \simeq \mathbb{E}(x)/b^m.\mathbb{E}(x).$$

So for each x in X' we have

$$K_\mu(x) \simeq K_\mu^m(x) \simeq \mathcal{K}_\mu^m(x).$$

This implies that on X' we have $\delta(\mathbb{E}(x)) = \text{rank}(\mathcal{K}_\mu^m)$. \blacksquare

REMARK. If we choose X' smaller in order that the sheaf \mathcal{K}_μ is also locally free and isomorphic to \mathcal{K}_μ^m , we see that on this smaller dense Zariski open set in X we have the free $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu$ which is contained in $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ as it will be defined in the proof of the theorem 5.1.1 which is given in the next subsection.

5.4 The proof.

Lemma 5.4.1 *Let E be a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. Assume that $\delta(E) = \delta(F_{k-1}) + 1$ where F_{k-1} is the $(k-1)$ -th term of the principal J-H. sequence of E . Then let $-\mu$ be the root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$ such that $-\mu - 1$ is not a root of the Bernstein polynomial*

of $S_1(F_{k-1})$ and define $r := \mu - \lambda_k$. Then r is a non negative integer and we have an exact sequence of semi-simple frescos

$$0 \rightarrow S_1(F_{k-1}) \rightarrow S_1(E) \rightarrow b^r.(E/F_{k-1}) \rightarrow 0$$

where the first map is the obvious inclusion and the second is induced by the quotient map $E \rightarrow E/F_{k-1} \simeq E_{\lambda_k}$.

Note that, as $-\mu$ is a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$ there exists $j \in [1, k]$ such that $\mu = \lambda_j + j - \delta(E) \leq \lambda_k + k - \delta(E)$ and so $r \leq k - \delta(E)$.

PROOF. As we have $S_1(F_{k-1}) = S_1(E) \cap F_{k-1}$ (see [B.12] section 2), the kernel of the restriction to $S_1(E)$ of the quotient map $E \rightarrow E/F_{k-1}$ is $S_1(F_{k-1})$. As we assume the equality $\delta(F_{k-1}) = \delta(E) - 1$ the image of the second map has rank 1 and so is equal to $b^r.E_{\lambda_k}$ for some non negative integer r . Now this implies that $\lambda_k + r$ is the opposite of a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$. The roots of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$ are pairwise distinct (see [B.12] section 2), and the roots of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(F_{k-1})$ are of the form $-\nu - 1$ where $-\nu$ is a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$. This shows that $\mu = \lambda_k + r$ is well defined by the condition that $-\mu$ is the root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(E)$ such that $-\mu - 1$ is not a root of the Bernstein polynomial of $S_1(F_{k-1})$. ■

Proposition 5.4.2 *For each holomorphic family \mathbb{E} of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by a reduced complex space X there exists a \hat{A}_X -subsheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \subset \mathbb{E}$ with the following properties :*

i) *For a holomorphic map $f : Y \rightarrow X$ we have a natural \hat{A}_Y -map*

$$f^*(\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(f^*(\mathbb{E}))$$

where f^ is the pull-back for the \hat{A}_X -modules to \hat{A}_Y -modules¹⁰.*

For $X = \{pt\}$ parametrizing the $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco E we have $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ equal to $S_1(E)$.

ii) *When we have an exact sequence*

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F} \rightarrow 0$$

of holomorphic families of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos parametrized by X we have

$$\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F}) = \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \cap \mathbb{F}.$$

Note the following special case : if $\eta : \mathbb{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}$ is an isomorphism then the above condition says that η induces an isomorphism of \hat{A}_X -sheaves between $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F})$ and $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$.

¹⁰which is the same than the pull-back for the $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -modules to $\mathcal{O}_Y[[b]]$ -modules when we forget the action of a .

iii) We have $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \cap b.\mathbb{E} = b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$.

iv) The sheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is \mathcal{O}_X -coherent.

v) On an open set X' in X on which the sheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is a locally free finite type \mathcal{O}_X -module and on which its inclusion in $\mathbb{E}/b.\mathbb{E}$ is a constant rank map of holomorphic vector bundles, the natural map

$$\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})(x) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}(x)$$

induces an isomorphism on a normal semi-simple sub-module of $S_1(\mathbb{E}(x))$, for each point $x \in X'$.

vi) There exists a dense Zariski open set X' in X such that v) holds.

PROOF. Of course we may assume that X is connected. So the rank k and the fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ of the frescos $\mathbb{E}(x)$ are independent of $x \in X$. Choose $\mu \in [\lambda]$ such that $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ and $q \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $q \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k - 1$. Then define

$$\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) := (b^{-q}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E}$$

First we shall prove that $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is independant of the choices of μ and q . An immediate consequence of the corollary 5.3.1 is that the sheaf we defined depends only on $\mu - q$. So fix now $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$; we have for $q \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k - 1$

$$(b^{-q-1}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_{\mu+1}) \cap \mathbb{E} = (b^{-q}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E}$$

as $\mathcal{K}_{\mu+1} = b.\mathcal{K}_\mu$ thanks to the corollary 5.3.1, and we have

$$(b^{-q-1}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E} = (b^{-q}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E}$$

thanks again to the corollary 5.3.1. So we proved that the subsheaf of \mathbb{E} $(b^{-q}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E}$ is independant of μ and q satisfying $\mu \geq \lambda_k + k - 1$ and $q \geq \mu - \lambda_1 + k - 1$. The property iii) is then consequence of the equalities

$$b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) = b. [(b^{-q-1}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap \mathbb{E}] = (b^{-q}.\mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu) \cap b.\mathbb{E} = \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \cap b.\mathbb{E}.$$

The proof of i) is standard and ii) is easy as we have for any μ the equality

$$\mathcal{K}_\mu(\mathbb{F}) = \mathcal{K}_\mu(\mathbb{E}) \cap \mathbb{F}$$

For the proof of iv) we shall use the following lemma.

Lemma 5.4.3 *In the situation of the previous proposition, the sheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is finitely generated on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$.*

PROOF. Fix μ large enough and let s_1, \dots, s_p be a local generator of the sheaf \mathcal{K}_μ as \mathcal{O}_X -module. This exists as we proved that this sheaf is \mathcal{O}_X -coherent. For q large enough we shall show that the \mathcal{O}_X -module \mathcal{F} generated in $b^{-q}\mathbb{E}$ by the sections $b^{-j}.s_i, i \in [1, p], j \in [1, q]$ is \mathcal{O}_X -coherent. This is a consequence of the fact that for $m \gg q$ we have $\mathcal{F} \cap b^m.\mathbb{E} = \{0\}$ and so the map

$$\mathcal{F} \longrightarrow b^{-q}.\mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E}$$

is an isomorphism on the coherent \mathcal{O}_X -submodule generated in $b^{-q}.\mathbb{E}/b^m.\mathbb{E}$ (which is a locally free finite type \mathcal{O}_X -module) by the images of the sections $b^{-j}.s_i$ where $(i, j) \in [1, p] \times [1, q]$. Then $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathbb{E}$ which is the kernel of the \mathcal{O}_X -linear map $\mathcal{F} \rightarrow b^{-q}.\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{E}$ between two \mathcal{O}_X -coherent modules is \mathcal{O}_X -coherent.

Now we have

$$\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) = \mathcal{O}_X[[b]].\mathcal{K}_\mu + \mathcal{F} \cap \mathbb{E}$$

from our definition of \mathcal{F} , as \mathcal{K}_μ is a subsheaf of \mathbb{E} . So the lemma is proved. ■

END OF THE PROOF OF THE PROPOSITION 5.4.2. Now as $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is a subsheaf of $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -modules of the sheaf \mathbb{E} which locally free and finite type on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$, we shall deduce that iv) holds, using iii). We have, near each point in $x \in X$, $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_p$ a local generator of the sheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ on $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$. Then we have a surjective $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -linear map $\Sigma : \mathcal{O}_X[[b]]^p \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \subset \mathbb{E}$. Then Σ induced a \mathcal{O}_X -linear map between \mathcal{O}_X -coherent sheaves $(\mathcal{O}_X)^p \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/b.\mathbb{E}$ with image $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \subset \mathbb{E}/b.\mathbb{E}$ thanks to property iii) already proved above.

The proof of v) is again standard, using our hypothesis which allows to locally split on \mathcal{O}_X of the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/b.\mathbb{E} \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/b\mathbb{E} + \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \rightarrow 0,$$

because it implies that $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is locally a direct factor of \mathbb{E} as a $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module. So the tensor product giving the evaluation at $x \in X'$ gives an isomorphism of the fiber at x of $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ into a normal¹¹ submodule of $(b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu(x)) \cap \mathbb{E}(x)$ where $K_\mu(x)$ denotes the kernel of $(a - \mu.b)$ acting on $\mathbb{E}(x)$. But we have the equality $(b^{-q}.\mathbb{C}[[b]].K_\mu(x)) \cap \mathbb{E}(x) = \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}(x))$ thanks to the proposition 5.2.1.

To prove vi) it is enough to remark that for any morphism of \mathcal{O}_X -coherent modules there exists a dense Zariski open set X' of X on which the coherent modules are locally free and the morphism has constant rank. ■

PROOF OF THE THEOREM 5.1.1. We may assume that X is irreducible. We shall make an induction on the rank k of the frescos in the holomorphic family \mathbb{E} . In the rank 1 case we have a family which is locally isomorphic to a constant family, so we have $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) = \mathbb{E}$ and the result is clear.

¹¹because direct factor over $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$.

Assume now $k \geq 2$ and the theorem proved for $k' \leq k - 1$. Consider the family \mathbb{F}_{k-1} given by the rank $(k-1)$ -th term in the principal Jordan-Hölder sequence of \mathbb{E} . It is holomorphic, thanks to the theorem 3.1.7. Consider now the exact sequence of \hat{A}_X -sheaves, consequence of properties ii) of the proposition 5.4.2

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F}_{k-1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1}.$$

This induced an exact sequence of coherent \mathcal{O}_X -modules (see property ii) iii) and iv) in 5.4.2)

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F}_{k-1})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F}_{k-1}) \xrightarrow{i} \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}/(\mathbb{F}_{k-1} + b.\mathbb{E}).$$

Now from the property vi) of 5.4.2 there exists a dense Zariski open set X' on X such that on it the family $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F}_{k-1})$ is holomorphic, the sheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})/b.\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is locally free and the map i has constant rank. Now cutting X' with the dense Zariski open set given by the proposition 5.3.9, we may assume that the rank of $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}(x))$ is constant ; denote this rank $\delta(\mathbb{E})$. Then, using the lemma 5.4.1 the sheaf $\mathbb{E}/(\mathbb{F}_{k-1} + b.\mathbb{E})$ is locally free of rank equal to 0 or 1. Now we shall prove that the family given by the sheaf $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ is a holomorphic family.

The first case is when the rank of $\mathbb{E}/(\mathbb{F}_{k-1} + b.\mathbb{E})$ is 0; the conclusion is obvious from the inductive hypothesis.

When the rank is 1, in the exact sequence of the lemma 5.4.1 corresponding to the evaluation at $x \in X'_1$, the integer $r(x)$ is constant because the image of $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ in $\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1} \simeq \mathbb{E}_{\lambda_k}$ is a \hat{A}_X -module which is locally free rank 1 $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module. Then on X'_1 we have an exact sequence of sheaves

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{F}_{k-1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}) \rightarrow \mathbb{E}_{\lambda_{k+r}} \rightarrow 0$$

where $\mathbb{E}_{\lambda_{k+r}} \simeq b^r.(\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1})$ is a holomorphic family, thanks to the theorem 3.1.7. Now we conclude that $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})$ induces a holomorphic family on X'_1 using the theorem 3.2.3.

To finish the proof we have to show that, up to a restriction to a smaller dense Zariski open set in X , the map $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E})(x) \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}(x))$ is an isomorphism for each x . As we already know that this map is injective and that the image is a normal (semi-simple) submodule of $\mathcal{S}_1(\mathbb{E}(x))$, it is enough to show that the rank of this image is equal to $\delta(\mathbb{E})$. A sufficient condition for that purpose is to know that for $\mu \gg 1$ the dimension of the image of $\mathcal{K}_\mu(x)$ in $K_\mu(x)$ is at least equal $\delta(\mathbb{E})$, thanks to the lemma 5.2.4. But there exists a dense Zariski open set in X on which the coherent sheaf \mathcal{K}_μ is locally free of rank $\tilde{\delta}$ and locally direct factor of \mathbb{E} as \mathcal{O}_X -module. The assertion $\tilde{\delta} = \delta(\mathbb{E})$ is consequence of the fact that $\mathcal{K}_\mu \cap \mathbb{F}_{k-1}$ has rank $\delta(\mathbb{E}) - 1$ from our assumption and the fact that in this second case $\mathcal{K}_\mu \cap \mathbb{F}$ is strictly contained in \mathcal{K}_μ and the quotient cannot be a torsion sheaf on \mathcal{O}_X as this quotient is a subsheaf of the locally free $\mathcal{O}_X[[b]]$ -module $b^r.(\mathbb{E}/\mathbb{F}_{k-1})$. \blacksquare

6 Change of variable for holomorphic parameters.

6.1 Definition and statement of the theorem.

When we consider a sequence of variables $\rho := (\rho_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ we shall denote by $\mathbb{C}[\rho]$ the \mathbb{C} -algebra generated by these variables. Then $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ will be the commutative \mathbb{C} -algebra of formal power series

$$\sum_{\nu=0}^{\infty} P_{\nu}(\rho).b^{\nu}$$

where $P_{\nu}(\rho)$ is an element in $\mathbb{C}[\rho]$ so a polynomial in $\rho_0, \dots, \rho_{N(\nu)}$ where $N(\nu)$ is an integer depending on ν . So each coefficient in the formal power series in b depends only on a finite number of the variables ρ_i .

EXAMPLE. When we shall consider unimodular changes of variable

$$\theta(a) := a + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \theta_i.a^i$$

we shall use the notation $\mathbb{C}[\theta]$ for the algebra associated to the algebraically independent variables $\theta_i, i \geq 2$.

Definition 6.1.1 *Let E be a (a, b) -module and let $e(\rho)$ be a family of elements in E depending on a family of variables $(\rho_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. We say that $e(\rho)$ **depends polynomially on** ρ if there exists a fixed $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis e_1, \dots, e_k of E such that*

$$e(\rho) = \sum_{j=1}^k S_j(\rho).e_j$$

where S_j is for each $j \in [1, k]$ an element in the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$.

REMARKS.

1. It is important to remark that when $e(\rho)$ depends polynomially of ρ , then $a.e(\rho)$ also. Then for any $u \in \tilde{\mathcal{A}}$, again $u.e(\rho)$ depends polynomially on ρ . Note that this uses the stability of the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ by derivation in b .
2. It is easy to see that we obtain an equivalent condition on the family $e(\rho)$ by asking that the coefficient of $e(\rho)$ are in $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ in a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis of E basis depending polynomially of ρ .

3. The invertible elements in the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ are exactly those elements with an invertible constant term in b in the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\rho]$. When the variables $(\rho)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ are algebraically independent, the invertible elements are those with a constant term in b in \mathbb{C}^* . This will be the case when we consider unimodular changes of variable : the variables $\theta_i, i \geq 2$ are algebraically independent. But this is not the case for general changes of variables. \square

Proposition 6.1.2 *Let E be a rank k fresco and let $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ its fundamental invariants. Let $e(\rho)$ be a family of generators of E depending polynomially on a family of algebraically independent variables $(\rho_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$. Then there exists S_1, \dots, S_k in $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ such that $S_j(\rho)[0] = 1$ for each $j \in [1, k]$ and such that the annihilator of $e(\rho)$ in E is generated by the element of \mathcal{A}*

$$P(\rho) := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1(\rho)^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}(\rho)^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot S_k(\rho)^{-1}.$$

PROOF. The key result to prove this proposition is the rank 1 case. In this case we may consider a standard generator e_1 of E which is a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis of E and satisfies

$$(a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot e_1 = 0.$$

Then, by definition, we may write

$$e(\rho) = S_1(\rho) \cdot e_1$$

where S_1 is in $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ is invertible in this algebra, so has a constant non zero constant term in b . So, up to normalizing e_1 , we may assume that $S_1(\rho)[0] = 1$ and then define

$$P(\rho) := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1(\rho)^{-1}.$$

It clearly generates the annihilator of $e(\rho)$ for each ρ .

Assume now that the result is already proved for the rank $k - 1 \geq 1$. Then consider the family $[e(\rho)]$ in the quotient E/F_{k-1} where F_{k-1} is the rank $k - 1$ submodule of E in its principal J-H. sequence. Remark first that $[e(\rho)]$ is a family of generators of E/F_{k-1} which depends polynomially on ρ . This is a trivial consequence of the fact that we may choose a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis e_1, \dots, e_k in E such that e_1, \dots, e_{k-1} is a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ basis of F_{k-1} and e_k maps to a standard generator of $E/F_{k-1} \simeq E_{\lambda_k}$. So the rank 1 case gives $S_k \in \mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ with $S_k(\rho)[0] = 1$ and such that $(a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot S_k(\rho)^{-1} \cdot e(\rho)$ is in F_{k-1} for each ρ . But then it is a family of generators of F_{k-1} which depends polynomially on ρ and the inductive assumption allows to conclude. \blacksquare

We shall apply this result to the change of variable of a given fresco.

Theorem 6.1.3 *Let E be a rank k fresco with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$, and let $\theta \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ be an unimodular change of variable. Let e be a generator of E such that*

$$P^0 := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot (S_1^0)^{-1} \dots (S_{k-1}^0)^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot (S_k^0)^{-1}$$

where $S_j^0 \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ satisfies $S_j^0(0) = 1 \quad \forall j \in [1, k]$, generates the annihilator of e in E . Denote by s the family of variables associated to the non constant coefficients of k elements S_1, \dots, S_k in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ and s^0 the value of these variables for our given P^0 . Then there exist $S_1(\theta, s), \dots, S_k(\theta, s)$ elements in $\mathbb{C}[\theta, s][[b]]$ satisfying for all $j \in [1, k]$ $S_j(\text{id}, s^0) = S_j^0, S_j(\theta, s)[0] = 1$ and such that the generator e of $\theta_*(E)$ has its annihilator in $\theta_*(E)$ generated by the action on E of

$$\Pi(\theta, s) := (\alpha_\theta - \lambda_1 \cdot \beta_\theta) \cdot S_1(\theta, s^0) [\beta_\theta]^{-1} \cdot (\alpha_\theta - \lambda_2 \cdot \beta_\theta) \dots (\alpha_\theta - \lambda_k \cdot \beta_\theta) \cdot S_k(\theta, s^0) [\beta_\theta]^{-1}.$$

Moreover, for each integer q there exists an integer $m(q)$ depending only on q and $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ such that for any $j \in [1, k]$ the coefficient of b^q in $S_j(\theta, s)$ is independant of θ_i and $s_{k.i}$ for $i \geq m(q)$.

REMARKS.

- i) As the action of a change of variable of the form $\theta(a) = \xi \cdot a$ on the annihilator of a generator is obvious, the previous theorem implies the analog result for a general change of variable where we have to replace the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\theta] = \mathbb{C}[\theta_2, \theta_3, \dots]$ by the algebra $\mathbb{C}[\theta_2, \theta_3, \dots][\chi(\theta), \chi(\theta)^{-1}]$.
- ii) Note that the actions on a and b on $\theta_*(E)$ are given by $\alpha_\theta := \theta(a)$ and $\beta_\theta = b \cdot \theta'(a)$ so in $\theta_*(E)$ the annihilator of the generator $\theta(e)$ ¹² in \hat{A} (for these actions of a and b on $\theta_*(E)$) is generated by

$$P(\theta, s^0) := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1(\theta, s^0) [b]^{-1} \dots (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot S_k(\theta, s^0) [b]^{-1}.$$

- iii) Let $e(\rho)$ be a family of generators of a rank k fresco E depending polynomially on a family of variables ρ , and assume that we have $S_1(\rho), \dots, S_k(\rho)$ depending polynomially on ρ with $S_j(\rho)[0] = 1 \quad \forall j \in [1, k]$ and such that

$$P(\rho) := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S_1(\rho)^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}(\rho)^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_k \cdot b) \cdot S_k(\rho)^{-1}$$

satisfies $P(\rho) \cdot e(\rho) \equiv 0$ in E . Then we shall have in E

$$\Pi(\theta, s^\rho) \cdot e(\rho) \equiv 0 \quad \forall (\theta, \rho)$$

where s^ρ are the polynomials in ρ defining $S_1(\rho), \dots, S_k(\rho)$ for each ρ . \square

6.2 Proof of the theorem 6.1.3.

We shall prove the theorem by induction on the rank k of the fresco E . Let first give the key of the rank 1 case.

¹²this notation is used to recall that we consider here e as an element in $\theta_*(E)$.

Proposition 6.2.1 *We consider unimodular changes of variable. Let λ be a new variable. There exists an unique (invertible) element $S \in \mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$ such that, for each complex value of λ the element $\varepsilon(\theta, \lambda)$ in $E_\lambda := \hat{A}/\hat{A} \cdot (a - \lambda \cdot b)$ defined as $\varepsilon(\theta, \lambda) := S(\theta, \lambda)[\beta_\theta] \cdot e_\lambda$ satisfies :*

$$\alpha_\theta \cdot \varepsilon(\theta, \lambda) = \lambda \cdot \beta_\theta \cdot \varepsilon(\theta, \lambda)$$

where $\alpha_\theta := \theta(a)$ and $\beta_\theta := b \cdot \theta'(a)$.

PROOF. We shall prove first that there exists, for each integer n , an invertible element $\chi_n \in \mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$ such the following identity holds in E_λ :

$$b^n \cdot e_\lambda = \beta_\theta^n \cdot \chi_n(\theta, \lambda)[\beta_\theta] \cdot e_\lambda \quad (*)$$

where $\beta_\theta := b \cdot \theta'(a)$.

Remark that $\alpha_\theta := \theta(a)$ and β_θ are two \mathbb{C} -linear endomorphisms of E_λ , compatible with the b -filtration, which depend polynomially on θ . Now the equality

$$b^n \cdot \mathbb{C}[[b]] \cdot e_\lambda = \beta_\theta^n \cdot \mathbb{C}[[\beta_\theta]] \cdot e_\lambda$$

implies the existence and the uniqueness of χ_n for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ for each value given to θ and λ . So it is enough to show that χ_n depends polynomially on (θ, λ) . Fix an integer $p \gg 1$ and consider the basis of the vector space $V_p := E_\lambda / b^p \cdot E_\lambda$. We have two basis of V_p given by $b^q \cdot e_\lambda$ and $\beta_\theta^q \cdot e_\lambda$ for $q \in [0, p-1]$ and they satisfy

$$\beta_\theta^q \cdot e_\lambda = b^q \cdot e_\lambda + b^{q+1} \cdot V_p \quad \forall q \in [0, p-1].$$

So the corresponding base change is triangular with entries equal to 1 on the diagonal. Let us show by induction on $i \in [1, p]$ that the coefficients of the $(p-i)$ -th column of the corresponding matrix depends polynomially in (θ, λ) . For $i = 1$, this is clear. Assume it is proved for $i \geq 1$ and consider the equality

$$\beta_\theta^{i-1} \cdot e_\lambda = b^{i-1} \cdot e_\lambda + \sum_{j=i}^p c_{i-1,j} \cdot b^j \cdot e_\lambda$$

in V_p . Then applying $\beta_\theta = b \cdot \theta'(a)$ to both sides gives

$$\beta_\theta^i \cdot e_\lambda = b \cdot \theta'(a) \cdot b^{i-1} \cdot e_\lambda + \sum_{j=i}^p c_{i-1,j} \cdot b \cdot \theta'(a) \cdot b^j \cdot e_\lambda.$$

Now the conclusion follows from the following lemma and the inductive hypothesis:

Lemma 6.2.2 *For each integer q there exists T_q in $\mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$ with constant term in b equal to 1 and satisfying*

$$\theta'(a) \cdot b^q \cdot e_\lambda = b^q \cdot T_q(\theta, \lambda) \cdot e_\lambda$$

in E_λ , where e_λ is a standard generator of E_λ such that $(a - \lambda \cdot b) \cdot e_\lambda = 0$.

PROOF. As it is clear that for each (θ, λ) the element $T_q(\theta, \lambda)$ exists and is unique in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ the point is to prove the polynomial dependance in (θ, λ) . But as $\theta'(a)$ is affine in θ and as the coefficient of b^p in $T_q(\theta, \lambda)$ depends only on $\theta_2, \dots, \theta_p$, it is enough to prove that there exists $S_{p,q}(\lambda)$ in $\mathbb{C}[\lambda][[b]]$ such that

$$a^p.b^q.e_\lambda = b^q.S_{p,q}(\lambda).e_\lambda.$$

It is an easy exercise to show that $S_{p,q}(\lambda) = (\lambda + q) \dots (\lambda + q + p - 1).b^p$ and $T_q(\theta, \lambda) = 1 + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} j.\theta_j.S_{j-1,q}(\lambda)$. ■

END OF THE PROOF OF THE PROPOSITION 6.2.1. Remark that we have

$$\alpha_\theta.e_\lambda = \lambda.b.e_\lambda + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} L_j.\theta_j.b^j.e_\lambda$$

where $L_j(\lambda) := \lambda.(\lambda + 1) \dots (\lambda + j - 1)$. So using our previous statement, we may write

$$\alpha_\theta.e_\lambda = \lambda.\beta_\theta.e_\lambda + \beta_\theta^2.R(\theta, \lambda)[\beta_\theta].e_\lambda$$

where $R \in \mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$. Now the desired equality, with $S \in \mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$

$$\alpha_\theta.S[\beta_\theta].e_\lambda = \lambda.\beta_\theta.S[\beta_\theta].e_\lambda$$

is equivalent to

$$S[\beta_\theta].[\lambda.\beta_\theta.e_\lambda + \beta_\theta^2.R[\beta_\theta].e_\lambda] + \beta_\theta^2.S'[\beta_\theta].e_\lambda = \lambda.\beta_\theta.S[\beta_\theta].e_\lambda$$

where S' is the derivative in b of $S \in \mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$; and after simplification we find the differential equation :

$$S' + R.S = 0.$$

Let $\tilde{R}(\theta, \lambda)$ be the primitive in b without constant term of $R(\theta, \lambda)$. Then we obtain $S = \exp[-\tilde{R}] \in \mathbb{C}_0[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$ and its constant term (in b) is equal to 1, so it is invertible in $\mathbb{C}[\theta, \lambda][[b]]$. ■

PROOF OF THEOREM 6.1.3. Let us prove first the rank 1 case. So let e be a generator of E_{λ_1} . We may write $e = T.e_1$ where e_1 is a standard generator of E_{λ_1} and $T \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ satisfies $T(0) = 1$. Then the previous lemma gives an $S \in \mathbb{C}[\theta][[b]]$ such that $S(\theta)[0] \equiv 1$ and such that $\varepsilon(\theta) := S(\theta)[\beta_\theta].e_1$ satisfies

$$\alpha_\theta.\varepsilon(\theta) = \lambda_1.\beta_\theta.\varepsilon(\theta).$$

But the formula (*) in the proof of the lemma 6.2.1 gives an element $U \in \mathbb{C}[\theta][[b]]$ such that $U(\theta)[0] \equiv 1$ and satisfying for each θ

$$e_1 = U(\beta_\theta).e.$$

So we obtain, if $V \in \mathbb{C}[\theta][[b]]$ is the inverse of $S.U$,

$$\varepsilon(\theta) = (S.U)[\beta_\theta].e$$

and then

$$(\alpha_\theta - \lambda_1.\beta_\theta).(V(\theta)[\beta_\theta])^{-1}.e \equiv 0$$

concluding the rank 1 case.

REMARK. The coefficient of b^q in U does not depend on the coefficients of b^r in T for $r \geq q + 1$. \square

Assume now that the case of rank $\leq k - 1$ is proved and consider a rank k fresco E . Let F_1 be the rank 1 submodule of E in its principal J-H. sequence and define $G := E/F_1$. Now the image $[e]$ of e in G is a generator of G with annihilator generated by

$$Q^0 := (a - \lambda_2.b).S_2^{-1} \dots S_{k-1}^{-1}.(a - \lambda_k.b).S_k^{-1}.$$

So the induction hypothesis gives $S_j(\theta) \in \mathbb{C}[\theta][[b]]$ for $j \in [2, k]$ with $S_j(\theta)[0] = 1$ and such that the annihilator of $[\theta(e)]$ in $\theta_*(G)$ is generated by

$$Q(\theta) := (a - \lambda_2.b).S_2(\theta)[b]^{-1} \dots (a - \lambda_k.b).S_k(\theta)[b]^{-1}.$$

This means that

$$(\alpha_\theta - \lambda_2.\beta_\theta).S_2(\theta)[\beta_\theta]^{-1} \dots (\alpha_\theta - \lambda_k.\beta_\theta).S_k(\theta)[\beta_\theta]^{-1}$$

annihilates $[e]$ in E/F_1 for each unimodular θ .

Now we have $Q(\theta).[e] = 0$ in $\theta_*(E/F_1) = \theta_*(E)/\theta_*(F_1)$ which means that $Q(\theta).[e]$ lies in $\theta_*(F_1) = F_1(\theta_*(E)) \simeq E_{\lambda_1}$. So applying now the rank 1 case gives the conclusion.

To prove the existence of the integer $m(q)$ it is enough to remark that in the rank 1 case, the coefficient of b^q in $S_1(\theta, \lambda_1)$ depends neither on θ_l for $l \geq q + 1$ nor on the coefficient of b^r in T for $r \geq q + 1$ using the remark following the proof of the rank 1 case. \blacksquare

6.3 Polynomial dependance in E .

Fix now the fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ for a fresco.

Definition 6.3.1 Consider now a complex valued function f defined on a subset X of the isomorphism classes $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ frescos with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. We shall say that f **depends polynomially on the isomorphism class of the fresco** $E \in X$ if the following condition is satisfied :

Let s be the collection of variables corresponding to the coefficients of k elements

S_1, \dots, S_k in $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ satisfying $S_j(0) = 1 \quad \forall j \in [1, k]$ and consider for each value of s the rank k $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco $E(s) := \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.P(s)$ where

$$P(s) := (a - \lambda_1.b)S_1(s)^{-1} \dots (a - \lambda_k.b).S_k(s)^{-1}$$

where $S_1(s), \dots, S_k(s)$ correspond to the given values for s .

Then there exists a polynomial $F \in \mathbb{C}[s]$ such that for each value of s for which $E \in X$ is isomorphic to $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.P(s)$ the value of $F(s)$ is equal to $f([E])$.

Corollary 6.3.2 Assume that we have a family $E(\rho)_{\rho \in \mathbb{C}}$ of rank k frescos with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$ defined by a family of generators $e(\rho)_{\rho \in \mathbb{C}}$ in a given (a, b) -module \mathcal{E} , such that $e(\rho)$ polynomially depends on $\rho \in \mathbb{C}$. Let $f : \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a function which depends polynomially on $[E]$. Then the function

$$\rho \mapsto f([E(\rho)])$$

is a polynomial.

PROOF. For such a family $E(\rho)_{\rho \in \mathbb{C}}$ the theorem 6.1.3 implies that there exist S_1, \dots, S_k in $\mathbb{C}[\rho][[b]]$ such that

i) $S_j(\rho)[0] \equiv 1 \quad \forall j \in [1, k]$.

ii) For each ρ the annihilator of $e(\rho)$ in \mathcal{E} is generated by

$$P(\rho) := (a - \lambda_1.b)S_1(\rho)^{-1} \dots (a - \lambda_k.b).S_k(\rho)^{-1}$$

This gives a polynomial map $\rho \mapsto (s(\rho))$ and the map $\rho \mapsto f([E(\rho)])$ is equal to $\rho \mapsto F(s(\rho))$ which is a polynomial. ■

EXAMPLE. Let $(s_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}^*}$ a family of algebraically independant variables and let $S(s) := 1 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} s_i.b^i \in \mathbb{C}[s][[b]]$. Define $E(s) := \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).S(s)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b)$ where $\lambda_1 > 2$ is rational and $\lambda_2 := \lambda_1 + p_1 - 1$ with $p_1 \in \mathbb{N}^*$. Define $\alpha(s) := s_{p_1}$. Then the number $\alpha(s)$ depends only of the isomorphism class of the fresco $E(s)$ and defines a function on $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ which depends polynomially on $[E] \in \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$. This is an easy consequence of the classification of rank 2 frescos (see [B.12]). □

7 Construction of quasi-invariant parameters.

7.1 Holomorphic parameters.

Let $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ be the set of all isomorphism classes of frescos with rank k and fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. We have a natural map

$$I : \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$$

from the basis of the versal family which is given by $s \mapsto [\mathbb{E}^{taut}(s)]$ which is surjective.

Definition 7.1.1 Let \mathcal{F}_0 be a subset of $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ and let

$$f : \mathcal{F}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

be a function. We shall say that f is a **holomorphic parameter on \mathcal{F}_0** when there exists a locally closed analytic subset $\mathcal{G}_0 \subset \mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ containing $I^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_0)$ and a holomorphic map

$$F : \mathcal{G}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

such that for each $s \in \mathcal{G}_0$ with $I(s) \in \mathcal{F}_0$, we have $f(I(s)) = F(s)$.

We shall say that f is **polynomial** on $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ when we may choose for F a polynomial on the affine space $\mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$.

Corollary 7.1.2 (Corollary of theorem 6.1.3.) For any change of variable θ in $\mathbb{C}[[a]]$ the map

$$\theta_* : \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$$

define by the change of variable θ is polynomial in the sense that for any polynomial function

$$f : \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

the function $f \circ \theta_* : \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is again polynomial.

This implies that for any holomorphic parameter $f : \mathcal{F}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and any change of variable θ the function $f \circ \theta_* : (\theta_*)^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is again a holomorphic parameter.

This is a consequence of the theorem 6.1.3 applied to the tautological family we constructed on $\mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$: it gives, choosing locally a k -admissible generator, a polynomial map $\tilde{\theta}$ which (locally) lift to $\mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ the map θ on $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$. But, of course, this map is not canonical and may not globalize.

Fix $1 \leq i \leq j \leq k$ and let

$$g_{i,j} : \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathcal{F}(\lambda_i, \dots, \lambda_j)$$

the map which sends $[E]$ to $[F_j/F_{i-1}]$ where $(F_h)_{h \in [1,k]}$ is the principal J-H. sequence of E . It is a consequence of the uniqueness of the principal J-H. sequence of a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco that this map is well defined. Then the following obvious proposition will be used to produce inductively holomorphic parameters.

Proposition 7.1.3 Let \mathcal{F}_0 be a subset of $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_j)$ and

$$f : \mathcal{F}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

be a holomorphic parameter (resp. polynomial parameter), then

$$f \circ g_{i,j} : g_{i,j}^{-1}(\mathcal{F}_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

is a holomorphic parameter (resp. a polynomial parameter).

Definition 7.1.4 Let \mathcal{F}_0 be a subset of $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ which is invariant by any change of variable. We shall say that a holomorphic parameter

$$f : \mathcal{F}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

is quasi-invariant of weight $w \in \mathbb{N}$ if for any change of variable θ we have

$$f \circ \Theta = \chi(\theta)^w \cdot f$$

on \mathcal{F}_0 . We shall say **invariant** when $w = 0$.

The next proposition is the first basic stone from which we shall build a lot of quasi-invariant holomorphic parameters (in fact polynomial).

Proposition 7.1.5 Assume that $p_1 := \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 + 1$ is in \mathbb{N}^* . Let $\alpha : \mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ the map defined by the coefficient of b^{p_1} in a standard presentation of a rank 2 fresco. Then α is a quasi-invariant polynomial parameter with weight p_1 .

PROOF. As $\alpha(E) \neq 0$ is a necessary and sufficient condition in order that $[E]$ in $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2)$ is a theme, the polynomial map

$$\theta \mapsto \alpha(\theta_*(E))$$

for a given E , which is a polynomial in θ , is either identically zero when E is semi-simple, either never zero when E is a theme, thanks to the proposition 2.4.5. But a polynomial on an affine space which never vanishes is constant, so we have $\alpha(\theta_*(E)) = \alpha(E)$ for any unimodular θ . It is then clear that we have a quasi-invariant polynomial parameter of weight p_1 . ■

From the result of [B.12] we may also build another quasi-invariant polynomial parameter.

Proposition 7.1.6 Let $\mathcal{F}_0(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ be the subset of $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ of isomorphism classes of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos E such that F_{k-1} and E/F_1 are semi-simple, where $(F_j)_{j \in [1, k]}$ is the principal J-H. sequence of E . Then the function

$$\delta : \mathcal{F}_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

given by the α -invariant built in [B.12] section 3.2 is a quasi-invariant polynomial parameter with weight $p_1 + \dots + p_{k-1}$.

PROOF. The proof is almost the same than in the previous proposition because for such a fresco E we have the equivalence between E semi-simple and $\delta(E) = 0$: the polynomial function

$$\theta \mapsto \delta(\theta_*(E))$$

is either identically zero or never vanishes, as semi-simplicity is stable by change of variable thanks to the proposition 2.4.5. So it has to be constant by any unimodular

change of variable for any given $[E] \in \mathcal{F}_0(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$.

Here we have to use for \mathcal{G}_0 the subset defined in $\mathcal{G}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ by the condition that the terms F_1 and F_{k-1} of the principal J-H. sequence are semi-simple, which is a closed analytic (in fact polynomial) condition thanks to [B.12]. \blacksquare

So our aim now is to prove the theorem 7.4.1 which produces another basic stone for building quasi-invariant holomorphic parameters.

7.2 The sharp filtration.

Let E be a rank k fresco. Denote

$$0 = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \dots \subset F_{k-1} \subset F_k = E$$

the principal J-H. sequence of E .

Definition 7.2.1 Define for $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $h \in [0, k-1]$

$$\Phi_{n.k+h} := b^n . F_{k-h} + b^{n+1} . E.$$

The filtration of E by the vector spaces $(\Phi_\nu)_{\nu \geq 0}$ will be called the **sharp filtration** of E .

Lemma 7.2.2 The sharp filtration has the following properties :

- i) it is strictly decreasing, $\Phi_0 = E$ and $\bigcap_{\nu \geq 0} \Phi_\nu = \{0\}$.
- ii) For each $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$ the dimension of the complex vector space $\Phi_\nu / \Phi_{\nu+1}$ is 1 ; it is generated by the image of $b^\nu . e_{k-h}$ for $\nu = n.k + h$ with $h \in [0, k-1]$.
- iii) We have $a . \Phi_\nu \subset \Phi_{\nu+1}$ and $b . \Phi_\nu \subset \Phi_{\nu+k}$.
- iv) The sharp filtration is invariant by any change of variable.

PROOF. We leave to the reader as an exercise the proof of the properties i) to iii). The property iv) is consequence of the fact that the principal J-H. sequence of E is invariant by any change of variable and also the filtration $(b^m . E, m \in \mathbb{N})$ because we defined the sharp filtration only in term of these subspaces.

The next lemma is less obvious.

Lemma 7.2.3 The sharp filtration satisfies also the following properties :

- a) For $k := rk(E)$ we have $a^k . \Phi_\nu \subset \Phi_{\nu+2k-1} \quad \forall \nu \in \mathbb{N}$.
- b) If $b.x \in \Phi_{\nu+k}$ then $x \in \Phi_\nu \quad \forall \nu \in \mathbb{N}$.
- c) If $a.x \in \Phi_{\nu+k}$ then $x \in \Phi_\nu \quad \forall \nu \in \mathbb{N}$.

PROOF. We leave to the reader the easy verifications of the properties b) and c). Note that they are optimal : take $x := e_1$ the standard generator of F_1 .

Let e_1, \dots, e_k be a standard $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis of E . So $e := e_k$ generates E as a $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$ -module and we have $(a - \lambda_j.b).e_j = S_{j-1}.e_{j-1}$ for each $j \in [1, k]$ with the convention $e_0 := 0$ and where $S_j \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ satisfies $S_j(0) = 1$ for $j \in [1, k-1]$. It will be convenient to define $\mu_j := S'_j(0)$ for $j \in [1, k-1]$.

We want in fact to show that we have for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $j \in [1, k]$

$$a^k.b^n.e_j \in \Phi_{n.k+k-j+2k-1}$$

because $b^n.e_j$ induces a basis of $\Phi_{n.k+k-j}/\Phi_{n.k+k-j+1} = \Phi_{(n+3).k-j-1}$, for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $j \in [1, k]$ and we may use the property iii). As an easy induction on k shows that we have for any integers k and n

$$a^k.b^n = b^n.a^k + n.k.b^{n+1}.a^{k-1} + b^{n+2}.\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$$

we see that it is enough to show that we have $a^k.e_j \in \Phi_{k-j+2k-1} = \Phi_{3k-j-1}$ for each $j \in [1, k]$ and $a^{k-1}.e_j \in \Phi_{2k-j-1}$.

The second point is obvious as e_j is in Φ_{k-j} thanks to the property iii).

For the first point we shall prove that $a^j.e_j \in \Phi_{2k-1}$ for each $j \in [1, k]$.

As $a.e_1 = \lambda_1.b.e_1 \in \Phi_{k+k-1}$ because $e_1 \in \Phi_{k-1}$, the property is true for $j = 1$. Assume that it is proved for $j \geq 1$ and consider $a^{j+1}.e_{j+1}$. We have

$$a.e_{j+1} = \lambda_{j+1}.b.e_{j+1} + e_j + \mu_j.b.e_j + b^2.F_{k-j} \quad (F_{k-j} \subset \Phi_{k-j})$$

so, we obtain

$$a^{j+1}.e_{j+1} = a^j.e_j + a^j.(\lambda_{j+1}.b.e_{j+1} + \mu_j.b.e_j) \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_{3k-j} \subset \Phi_{2k-1}.$$

Now $a^j.b.e_{j+1}$ is in $\Phi_{j+k+k-j-1}$ and $a^j.b.e_j \in \Phi_{j+k+k-j}$; so $a^{j+1}.e_{j+1} - a^j.e_j$ lies in Φ_{2k-1} . Then $a^k.e_j = a^{k-j}.a^j.e_j$ is in $\Phi_{2k-1+k-j} = \Phi_{3k-j-1}$. \blacksquare

7.3 Change of variable in rank 3.

Lemma 7.3.1 *Let $\theta(a) := a + \theta_2.a^2 + \theta_3.a^3 + \dots$ an unimodular change of variable, let $\alpha := \theta(a)$ and $\beta := b.\theta'(a)$, and fix $\mu > 1$ in \mathbb{Q} . Then there exists an unique $S_\mu \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ with $S_\mu(0) = 1$ such that $\varepsilon_\mu := S_\mu(\beta).e_\mu$, where e_μ is the standard generator of E_μ , satisfies*

$$(\alpha - \mu.\beta).\varepsilon_\mu = 0.$$

Moreover $S'_\mu(0) = \theta_2.\mu.(\mu - 1)$.

PROOF. We want to prove that the equation

$$(\alpha - \mu.\beta).S_\mu(\beta).e_\mu = S_\mu(\beta).(\alpha - \mu.\beta).e_\mu + \beta^2.S'_\mu(\beta).e_\mu = 0$$

has an unique solution such that $S_\mu(0) = 1$. But we know that $E_\mu = \mathbb{C}[[\beta]].e_\mu$ as the $\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ -module. Then put $\alpha.e_\mu = \mu.\beta.T(\beta).e_\mu$ where $T(0) = 1$ leads to the equation

$$\beta.S'_\mu(\beta) + \mu.S_\mu(\beta).(T(\beta) - 1) = 0$$

which has clearly an unique solution in $\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ with constant term equal to 1, using the recursion formula (with the obvious notations for the coefficients of S_μ and T)

$$(n+1).s_{n+1} = -\mu. \sum_{j=1}^n s_{n+1-j}.t_j \quad \forall n \geq 0.$$

The term of degree 1 in β is given by $s_1 = -\mu.t_1$. But

$$\alpha.e_\mu = a.e_\mu + \theta_2.a^2.e_\mu + b^3.E_\mu$$

and so $\alpha.e_\mu = \mu.b.e_\mu + \theta_2.\mu.(\mu+1).b^2.e_\mu + b^3.E_\mu$. Now we have $\beta^3.E_\mu = b^3.E_\mu$ and $\beta.e_\mu = b.e_\mu + 2.\theta_2.\mu.b^2.e_\mu + b^3.E_\mu$ which implies $b.e_\mu = \beta.e_\mu - 2.\theta_2.\mu.\beta^2.e_\mu + \beta^3.E_\mu$ and also $b^2.e_\mu = \beta^2.e_\mu + \beta^3.E_\mu$. So finally

$$\alpha.e_\mu = \mu.[\beta.e_\mu - 2.\theta_2.\mu.\beta^2.e_\mu] + \theta_2.\mu.(\mu+1).\beta^2.e_\mu + \beta^3.E_\mu$$

and so $t_1 = \theta_2.(1-\mu)$ and $s_1 = \theta_2.\mu.(\mu-1)$. ■

Proposition 7.3.2 *Let E be a rank 3 fresco with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$. We assume that $p_1 := \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 + 1$ and $p_2 := \lambda_3 - \lambda_2 + 1$ are different from 1. Assume that E is generated by e such that the element in $\tilde{\mathcal{A}}$*

$$P := (a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(1 + v.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b)$$

generates the annihilator of e , where $S_1(0) = 1$, and where the complex number v is 0 when p_2 is not an integer ≥ 2 . Let $\theta(a) = a + a^3.\tau(a)$ be a change of variable. Then there exists a generator ε of $\theta_(E)$ with annihilator generated by*

$$(a - \lambda_1.b).T_1^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(1 + v.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b)$$

with $T_1(0) = 1$ and $T_1'(0) = S_1'(0)$.

REMARKS.

1. In fact the only assumption really made in the previous lemma is the fact that p_1 and p_2 are different from 1, because any rank 3 fresco with this condition admit a generator with such an annihilator, thanks to the classification of rank 2 frescos.
2. For $p_1 = 1$ the number $S_1'(0)$ is the parameter of the rank 2 fresco F_2 , so the assertion is obvious.

3. When $p_1 \neq 1$ and the coefficient $S'_1(0)$ is determined by the isomorphism class of E , then the classification of rank 3 frescos shows that the isomorphism class of E is completely determined by the parameters of F_2 and E/F_1 and the coefficient of b in S_1 . As the parameters of F_2 and E/F_1 are invariant by any unimodular change of variable (i.e. $\theta_1 = 1$), the previous lemma shows that in these cases we have $\theta_*(E) \simeq E$ for such a change of variable. This will reduce mainly our study of the changes of variable to the special case of the form $\theta(a) = a + \tau.a^2$ for rank 3 frescos.

PROOF. Define $e_3 := e, e_2 := (1 + v.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b).e$ and

$$e_1 := S_1^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(1 + v.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b).e.S_1^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).e_2.$$

Then we shall construct a corresponding $\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ -basis $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha - \lambda_1.\beta).\varepsilon_1 &= 0, \\ (\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).\varepsilon_2 &= T_1(\beta).\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{and} \\ (\alpha - \lambda_3.\beta).\varepsilon_3 &= (1 + v.\beta^{p_2}).\varepsilon_2. \end{aligned}$$

The first step is easy, thanks to the lemma 7.3.1 ; up to a non zero constant we must choose

$$\varepsilon_1 := S_{\lambda_1}(\beta).e_1. \quad (1)$$

As the principal J-H. sequence of E is invariant by any change of variable, we must have ε_2 which is a generator of F_2 . But, up to F_1 and a non zero multiplicative constant, ε_2 has to coincide with $\varepsilon_2^0 := S_{\lambda_2}(\beta).e_2$; so we shall define $\varepsilon_2 := \varepsilon_2^0 + W(\beta).\varepsilon_1$. We shall define U by the relation $(\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).\varepsilon_2^0 = U(\beta).\varepsilon_1$ where we normalize ε_1 and e_1, e_2, e_3 by the same non zero constant if necessary to have $U(0) = 1$.

Now, with the same argument, we must have

$$\varepsilon_3 := \rho.S_{\lambda_3}(\beta).e_3 + X(\beta).\varepsilon_2^0 + Y(\beta).\varepsilon_1$$

where ρ is in \mathbb{C}^* . Now the last equation $(\alpha - \lambda_3.\beta).\varepsilon_3 = (1 + v.\beta^{p_2}).\varepsilon_2$ gives

$$\begin{aligned} \rho.(\alpha - \lambda_3.\beta).S_{\lambda_3}(\beta).e_3 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3).\beta.X(\beta).\varepsilon_2^0 + \beta^2.X'(\beta).\varepsilon_2^0 + X(\beta).U(\beta).\varepsilon_1 \\ + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3).\beta.Y(\beta).\varepsilon_1 + \beta^2.Y'(\beta).\varepsilon_1 = (1 + v.\beta^{p_2}).\varepsilon_2^0 + (1 + v.\beta^{p_2}).W(\beta).\varepsilon_1. \quad (\textcircled{a}) \end{aligned}$$

As we have $a^3.E + b.a^2.E \subset \Phi_5$ thanks to lemma 7.2.3 and $S_{\lambda_3}(\beta) = 1 + \beta^2.\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ using $\theta_2 = 0$ and lemma 7.3.1, when we compute $(\alpha - \lambda_3.\beta).S_{\lambda_3}(\beta).e_3$ modulo Φ_5 , we find only $(a - \lambda_3.b).e_3 = e_2$ modulo Φ_5 . But we have also $\varepsilon_2^0 = e_2$ modulo Φ_5 , and $\beta.\varepsilon_1 \in \Phi_5$, so our equation above reduced modulo Φ_5 to

$$\rho.e_2 - (p_2 - 1).X(0).b.e_2 + X(0).\varepsilon_1 = e_2 + W(0).\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_5.$$

So we must have $\rho = 1, X(0) = W(0)$ and $X(0) = 0$ as $p_1 \neq 1$, looking successively in $\Phi_1/\Phi_2, \Phi_2/\Phi_3$ and Φ_4/Φ_5 . Then we obtain that $W(0) = 0$ and then

$$(\alpha - \lambda_2 \cdot \beta) \cdot \varepsilon_2 = U(\beta) \cdot \varepsilon_1 + \beta^2 \cdot F_1 \subset \Phi_7.$$

So we have $T'_1(0) = U'(0)$. But now

$$\begin{aligned} (\alpha - \lambda_2 \cdot \beta) \cdot \varepsilon_2 &= S_{\lambda_2}(\beta) \cdot (\alpha - \lambda_2 \cdot \beta) \cdot e_2 + \beta^2 \cdot F_2 \subset \Phi_7 \\ &= (a - \lambda_2 \cdot b) \cdot e_2 + \Phi_6 \\ &= S_1(b) \cdot e_1 + \Phi_6 = \varepsilon_1 + U'(0) \cdot \beta \cdot \varepsilon_1 + \Phi_6 \end{aligned}$$

where we uses the fact that $a^3 \cdot F_2$ and $b \cdot a^2 \cdot F_2$ are in Φ_6 . So as

$$e_1 = \varepsilon_1 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_8$$

we conclude that $T'_1(0) = U'(0) = S'_1(0)$.

Of course, we know "a priori" that such a $\mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ -basis $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ exists thanks to the classification of rank 2 frescos and the invariance by an unimodular change of variable of the parameter of a rank 2 $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco. \blacksquare

Proposition 7.3.3 *Let E be a rank 3 fresco with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$. We assume that $p_1 := \lambda_2 - \lambda_1 + 1$ and $p_2 := \lambda_3 - \lambda_2 + 1$ are different from 1. Assume that E is generated by e such that*

$$P := (a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot S^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_2 \cdot b) \cdot (1 + v \cdot b^{p_2})^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_3 \cdot b)$$

generates the annihilator of e , where $S(0) = 1$ and where the complex number v is 0 when p_2 is not an integer ≥ 2 . Let $\theta(a) = a + \tau \cdot a^2$ with $\tau \in \mathbb{C}$. Then there exists a generator ε of $\theta_*(E)$ with annihilator generated by

$$(a - \lambda_1 \cdot b) \cdot T_1^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_2 \cdot b) \cdot (1 + v \cdot b^{p_2})^{-1} \cdot (a - \lambda_3 \cdot b)$$

with $T(0) = 1$ and $T'(0) = S'(0) - \tau \cdot L$ where $L := (p_1 - 1) \cdot (p_1 + p_2 - 1)$.

Note that the result is also true for $p_1 = 1$ as $S'_1(0)$ is the parameter of F_2 which is invariant by any unimodular change of variable.

PROOF. We shall follow the same line than in the proof of the previous proposition. Now we have $\alpha := a + \tau \cdot a^2$ and $\beta := b + 2\tau \cdot b \cdot a$. Define

$$\begin{aligned} s_i &:= \tau \cdot \lambda_i \cdot (\lambda_i - 1) \quad i = 1, 2, 3; \\ \varepsilon_1 &:= S_{\lambda_1}(\beta) \cdot e_1, \quad \varepsilon_2^0 := S_{\lambda_2}(\beta) \cdot e_2; \\ \varepsilon_3 &:= \rho \cdot S_{\lambda_3}(\beta) \cdot e_3 + X(\beta) \cdot \varepsilon_2^0 + Y(\beta) \cdot \varepsilon_1. \end{aligned}$$

We we want to define $\varepsilon_2 := \varepsilon_2^0 + W(\beta) \cdot \varepsilon_1$ in order to have

$$(\alpha - \lambda_3 \cdot \beta) \cdot \varepsilon_3 = (1 + v \cdot \beta^{p_2}) \cdot \varepsilon_2. \quad (\textcircled{\textcircled{Q}})$$

We also define $U \in \mathbb{C}[[\beta]]$ by the equation $(\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).\varepsilon_2 = U(\beta).\varepsilon_1$ with $U(0) = 1$ (after a normalization if necessary of the initial basis e_1, e_2, e_3). Then

$$\begin{aligned}\varepsilon_1 &= e_1 + s_1.b.e_1 + \Phi_8 \\ \varepsilon_2^0 &= e_2 + s_2.(b.e_2 + 2\tau.b.e_1) + \Phi_7\end{aligned}$$

Now the equation (@@) gives modulo Φ_6 using

$$\begin{aligned}S_{\lambda_3}(\beta).(\alpha - \lambda_3.\beta).e_3 &= (1 + s_3.\beta).[(a - \lambda_3.b) + \tau.(a - 2\lambda_3.b).a].e_3 + \Phi_6 \\ &= (1 + s_3.\beta).[e_2 + \tau.(a - 2\lambda_3.b)(\lambda_3.b.e_3 + e_2)] + \Phi_6 \\ &= e_2 + s_3.e_2 + \tau[\lambda_3.b.e_2 + \lambda_2.b.e_2 + e_1 + S'(0).b.e_1 - 2\lambda_3.b.e_2] + \Phi_6\end{aligned}$$

we have, from the relation $(\alpha - \lambda_3.\beta).\varepsilon_3 = (1 + v.\beta^{p_2}).(\varepsilon_2^0 + W(\beta).\varepsilon_1)$

$$\begin{aligned}\rho.e_2 + \rho.\tau[(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3).b.e_2 + e_1 + S'(0).b.e_1] - (p_2 - 1).X(0).\beta.\varepsilon_2^0 + X(0).\varepsilon_1 + \\ + (X.U)'(0).\beta.\varepsilon_1 - (p_1 + p_2 - 2).\beta.Y(0).\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_2^0 + W(0).\varepsilon_1 + W'(0).\beta.\varepsilon_1 + \Phi_6.\end{aligned}$$

Using the basis e_1, e_2, e_3 this gives

$$\begin{aligned}\rho.e_2 - e_2 &= 0 \quad \text{in } \Phi_1/\Phi_2 \quad \text{so } \rho = 1 \\ \tau.e_1 + X(0).e_1 - W(0).e_1 &= 0 \quad \text{in } \Phi_2/\Phi_3 \quad \text{so} \\ W(0) &= X(0) + \tau \\ \text{and modulo } \Phi_5 &\text{ we obtain} \\ s_3 + \tau.(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3) - (p_2 - 1).X(0) - s_2 &= 0 \quad \text{and so} \\ (p_2 - 1).X(0) &= -\tau[(p_2 - 1) + \lambda_2.(\lambda_2 - 1) - \lambda_3.(\lambda_3 - 1)]\end{aligned}$$

This implies

$$W(0) = \tau.(2\lambda_2 + p_2 - 2)$$

Now we are looking for the value of $T'(0)$ where T is defined by the relation

$$(\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).\varepsilon_2 = T(\beta).\varepsilon_1.$$

As we have

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).\varepsilon_2^0 &= U(\beta).\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon_1 + U'(0).\beta.\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6 \\ (\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).W(\beta).\varepsilon_1 &= (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2).\beta.W(0).\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6\end{aligned}$$

we obtain that

$$T'(0) = U'(0) - (p_1 - 1).W(0).$$

So to conclude, it is enough to compute $U'(0)$. As $\varepsilon_2^0 = S_{\lambda_2}(\beta).e_2$ we have

$$\begin{aligned}(\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).\varepsilon_2^0 &= (1 + s_2.\beta).(\alpha - \lambda_2.\beta).e_2 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6 = \beta^2.E = b^2.E \\ &= (1 + s_2.\beta).[a - \lambda_2.b + \tau.(a - 2\lambda_2.b).a].e_2 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6 \\ &= (1 + s_2.\beta).[S.e_1 + \tau.(a - 2\lambda_2.b).(\lambda_2.b.e_2 + (1 + S'(0).b).e_1)] \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6 \\ &= (1 + s_2.\beta).[e_1 + S'(0).b.e_1 + \tau.(\lambda_1 - \lambda_2).b.e_1] \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6 \\ &= e_1 + s_2.b.e_1 + [S'(0) - \tau.(p_1 - 1)].b.e_1 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6 \\ &= \varepsilon_1 + [S'(0) - \tau.(p_1 - 1) + s_2 - s_1].\beta.\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{modulo } \Phi_6\end{aligned}$$

So we have $U'(0) = S'(0) - \tau.(p_1 - 1) + s_2 - s_1$ and

$$T'(0) = S'(0) - \tau.(p_1 - 1) + \tau.(p_1 - 1).(2\lambda_1 + p_1 - 2) - \tau.(p_1 - 1).(2\lambda_2 + p_2 - 2).$$

This gives $L = (p_1 - 1).(p_1 + p_2 - 1)$. ■

7.4 Constructions of quasi-invariant holomorphic parameters.

Theorem 7.4.1 (The new parameter in rank 3.) *Let E be a rank 3 fresco with fundamental invariants λ_1, p_1, p_2 . Let $S_1, S_2 \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ with $S_1(0) = 1$, $S_2(0) = 1$, such that E is isomorphic to*

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).S_1^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).S_2^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b).$$

Then the number

$$\gamma(E) := (p_2 - 1).S_1'(0) - (p_1 - 1).S_2'(0)$$

depends only of the isomorphism class of E . For any unimodular change of variable $\theta(a) = a + \tau.a^2 + \dots \in \mathbb{C}[[a]]$ we have

$$\gamma(\theta_*(E)) = \gamma(E) - (p_1 - 1)(p_2 - 1)(p_1 + p_2 - 1).\tau.$$

PROOF. Remark first that the classification of rank 3 $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos which is given in the appendix implies immediately the theorem when we assume that $S_2 = (1 + \beta.b^{p_2})$ where β is the parameter of E/F_1 : with this assumption, if $p_2 \neq 1$ we have $S_2'(0) = 0$ and then $\gamma(E) = (p_2 - 1).\gamma$, where $\gamma = S_1'(0)$. So the result is clear thanks also to the propositions 7.3.2 and 7.3.3. For $p_2 = 1$ the number $S_2'(0)$ is the parameter β of E/F_1 , so the result is again clear.

So the only point to prove is that for a general choice for S_2 and with $p_2 \neq 1$, $\gamma(E)$ coincides with the invariant γ which appear in the classification of the appendix and in the proposition 7.3.3. Using the basis e_1, e_2, e_3 of E deduced from the generator e and satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} (a - \lambda_3.b).e_3 &= S_2.e_2 \quad \text{with } e_3 := e \\ (a - \lambda_2.b).e_2 &= S_1.e_1 \\ (a - \lambda_1.b).e_1 &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

then we look for $\varepsilon_2 := e_2 + T.e_1, \varepsilon_3 := e_3 + X.e_2 + Y.e_1$ in order to have

$$\begin{aligned} (a - \lambda_2.b).\varepsilon_2 &= R_1.e_1, \text{ with } R_1(0) = 1, \\ (a - \lambda_3.b).\varepsilon_3 &= (1 + \beta.b^{p_2}).\varepsilon_2. \end{aligned}$$

Then this last relation implies

$$\begin{aligned} (a - \lambda_3.b).\varepsilon_3 &= S_2.e_2 + (\lambda_2 - \lambda_3).b.X.e_2 + b^2.X'.e_2 + \\ &+ X.S_1.e_1 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_3).b.Y.e_1 = b^2.Y'.e_1 = (1 + \beta.b^{p_2}).(e_2 + T.e_1) \end{aligned}$$

So we have to consider the equations

$$b^2.X' - (p_2 - 1).b.X = (1 + \beta.b^{p_2}) - S_2 \quad \text{and} \quad (\textcircled{a})$$

$$X.S_1 - (p_1 + p_2 - 2).b.Y + b^2.Y' = (1 + \beta.b^{p_2}).T \quad (\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a})$$

for which we know that a solution exists for a good choice of $T \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$.

But in fact we are only interested in the computation of $R'_1(0)$ with the assumption that $p_2 \neq 1$. We have

$$(a - \lambda_2.b).(e_2 + T.e_1) = S_1.e_1 + (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2).b.T.e_1 + b^2.T'.e_1$$

which gives $R'_1(0) = S'_1(0) - (p_1 - 1).T(0)$. So the computation of $T(0)$ is enough for our purpose. The equation $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a})$ gives $X(0) = T(0)$ as $S_1(0) = 1$. The equation (\textcircled{a}) gives $-(p_2 - 1).X(0) = -S'_2(0)$ for $p_2 \neq 1$ and we conclude then that

$$R'_1(0) = S'_1(0) - \frac{p_1 - 1}{p_2 - 1}.S'_2(0) \quad \text{for } p_2 \neq 1.$$

This completes the proof. ■

Theorem 7.4.2 *Let $\mathcal{S}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ the set of isomorphism class of frescos with fundamental parameters $\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k$. Define the rational numbers $p_j := \lambda_{j+1} - \lambda_j + 1$ for $j \in [1, k - 1]$. For $1 \leq i < j \leq k - 2$ define the function*

$$\pi_{i,j} : \mathcal{S}(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

by the formula

$$\pi_{i,j}(E) = (p_j - 1).(p_{j+1} - 1).(p_j + p_{j+1} - 1).\gamma_i(E) - (p_i - 1).(p_{i+1} - 1).(p_i + p_{i+1} - 1).\gamma_j(E)$$

where $\gamma_h(E) := \gamma(F_{h+2}/F_{h-1})$ for $h \in [1, k - 2]$, with F_h the h -th term in the principal J-H. of E . This function is a holomorphic parameter which is quasi-invariant of weight 1 by change of variables.

PROOF. This is an easy consequence of the theorem 7.4.1 and the covariance of the principal J-H. sequence by change of variables. ■

REMARK. If we have a holomorphic family \mathbb{E} of frescos parametrized by a connected reduced complex space, then for each $[\lambda]$ we have a holomorphic family of $[\lambda]$ -primitive frescos corresponding to the $[\lambda]$ -primitive parts of the $\mathbb{E}(x)[\lambda]$ (thanks to proposition 3.1.5) and the theorem 5.1.1 gives a Zariski dense open set X' in X on which the semi-simple part of the holomorphic family $\mathbb{E}[\lambda]$ is holomorphic. Then we may apply the previous theorem to this family and get on X' holomorphic functions which only depends on the the isomorphism classes of $\mathbb{E}(x)$ modulo an unimodular change of variables.

These functions cannot be obtained, in general, without using the theorem on the semi-simple part, because, even for a $[\lambda]$ -primitive fresco, the semi-simple part is not given, in general, by a term of the principal J-H. sequence.

8 Appendix : Classification of rank 3 frescos.

8.1 The main computation.

We fix a rank 3 frescos with fundamental invariants $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$. We assume that inside a class modulo \mathbb{Z} the λ_i are such that $\lambda_j + j$ is increasing. In the case where a class modulo 1 has exactly two members we shall assume that they are λ_2 and λ_3 . We fix a $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis e_1, e_2, e_3 such that

$$(a - \lambda_3.b).e_3 = S_2.e_2 \quad (a - \lambda_2.b).e_2 = S_1.e_1 \quad \text{and} \quad (a - \lambda_1.b).e_1 = 0$$

where $S_2 = 1 + \beta.b^{p_2}$ when $\lambda_3 = \lambda_2 + p_2 - 1$ with $p_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $\beta \in \mathbb{C}$ is the parameter of $E/F_1, F_1 := \mathbb{C}[[b]].e_1 \simeq E_{\lambda_1}$ and where $S_2 \equiv 1$ in all other cases. We assume $S_1(0) = 1$ and we want to give a unique normal form of the type $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1} + \delta.b^{p_1+p_2}$ to S_1 , of course as simple as possible, up to an isomorphism of E (so in fact by a change of $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis).

So we look for a new basis $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_3$ with the following properties :

$$(a - \lambda_3.b).\varepsilon_3 = S_2.\varepsilon_2 \quad (a - \lambda_2.b).\varepsilon_2 = \Sigma_1.\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{and} \quad (a - \lambda_1.b).\varepsilon_1 = 0.$$

We shall look to this new basis by looking for $X, Y, T \in \mathbb{C}[[b]]$ such that

$$\varepsilon_3 := e_3 + X.e_2 + Y.e_1 \quad \varepsilon_2 := e_2 + T.e_1 \quad \text{and} \quad \varepsilon_1 = e_1.$$

The relation $(a - \lambda_3.b).\varepsilon_3 = S_2.\varepsilon_2$ leads to the following two equations

$$(\lambda_2 - \lambda_3).b.X + b^2.X' = 0 \tag{@}$$

$$(\lambda_1 - \lambda_3).b.Y + b^2.Y' = S_2.T - X.S_1. \tag{@@}$$

Assume $\lambda_3 - \lambda_2 \notin \mathbb{N}$; the first equation gives $X = 0$ and the second equation becomes $b^2.Y' - (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1).b.Y = S_2.T$. This forces $T(0) = 0$ as $S_2(0) = 1$ and defining $T = b.\tilde{T}$ the second equation becomes

$$b.Y' - (\lambda_3 - \lambda_1).Y = S_2.\tilde{T} \tag{@@bis}$$

Remark that $\lambda_3 - \lambda_1$ is not in \mathbb{N} with our convention and so for any choice of \tilde{T} there exists a unique solution in Y . So the equation $(@@bis)$ imposes no condition on \tilde{T} in this case.

Now, when we have find a solution for X, Y, T we want to choose Σ_1 in order to have

$$(a - \lambda_2.b).\varepsilon_2 = \Sigma_1.\varepsilon_1 \quad \text{which gives} \quad (\lambda_1 - \lambda_2).b.T + b^2.T' = \Sigma_1 - S_1 \tag{@@@}$$

Note that if $T(0) = 0$ this implies the condition $\Sigma_1 - S_1 \in b^2.\mathbb{C}[[b]]$. This means that in this case our change of basis keep the coefficient in b fix in S_1 .

REMARK. If we want to keep the normal form for E/F_1 :

$$E/F_1 \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_2.b).S_2^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b)$$

and also the condition $(a - \lambda_2.b).\varepsilon_2 \in \text{Ker}(a - \lambda_1.b) \setminus \{0\}$ we may always normalize by a non zero constant our initial basis in order to have $\varepsilon_1 = e_1$ and then $\varepsilon_2 = e_2 + T.e_1$ is necessary because we assume $S_1(0) = \Sigma_1(0) = 1$. Then the condition $S_2(0) = 1$ forces the fact that $\varepsilon_3 := e_3 + X.e_2 + Y.e_1$. So the form we choose for the new $\mathbb{C}[[b]]$ -basis does not reduce the generality. \square

8.2 The different cases.

The case $\lambda_2 - \lambda_1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$.

With our convention, this implies $\lambda_3 - \lambda_1 \notin \mathbb{Z}$ so we have an unique solution Y for any choice of \tilde{T} for the equation $(@@bis)$. Then there exists an unique solution \tilde{T} for the equation $(@@@)$ with $\Sigma_1 := 1 + \gamma.b$ where $\gamma := S_1'(0)$. In this case we have an unique $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).S_2^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b). \quad (1)$$

NOTATION. Remark that with our convention, in all other case the fresco E is $[\lambda]$ -primitive. So p_1 and p_2 are natural integers.

The case where $p_1 \geq 2, p_2 \geq 2$ **with** F_2 **a theme** ($\alpha \neq 0$).

We have $X = \sigma.b^{p_2-1}$ for some $\sigma \in \mathbb{C}$ and the equation $(@@)$ forces again $T(0) = 0$. Now to have a solution to the equation

$$b.Y' - (p_1 + p_2 - 2).Y = S_2.\tilde{T} - \sigma.b^{p_2-2}.S_1 \quad (@@ter)$$

we must have no term in $b^{p_1+p_2-2}$ in the right handside of $(@@ter)$. Let $\alpha \neq 0$ be the parameter of F_2 which is also the coefficient of b^{p_1} in S_1 . Then to have a solution we must choose σ in order that $\beta.t_{p_1-1} = \sigma.\alpha$ where t_{p_1-1} is the coefficient of b^{p_1-1} in T . This shows that we may choose such a σ for every choice of T . So the only constraint on T is $T(0) = 0$ and we may choose $\Sigma = 1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1}$, where γ is the coefficient of b in S_1 . We conclude that in this case we have

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(1 + \beta.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b) \quad (2)$$

where $\alpha \neq 0$ and β are the parameters respectively of F_2 and E/F_1 and where γ is a complex number uniquely determined by the isomorphism class of E .

The case where $p_1 \geq 2, p_2 \geq 2$ with F_2 semi-simple ($\alpha = 0$).

We have to add to the previous computation the condition $\beta.t_{p_1-1} = 0$. Assume first that $\beta \neq 0$. So to solve the equation

$$b.\tilde{T}' - (p_1 - 2).\tilde{T} = (\Sigma_1 - S_1)/b^2, \quad (@@bis)$$

as S_1 has no term in b^{p_1} from our assumption, we may choose $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \gamma.b$ where γ is the coefficient of b in S_1 . For $\beta = 0$ the equation (@@bis) does not imply a condition on \tilde{T} and we may make the same choice. Then we find independantely of the value of β the same normal form than in the previous case (but $\alpha = 0$ by assumption !).

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(1 + \beta.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b). \quad (3)$$

The case $p_1 \geq 2, p_2 = 1$.

In the previous computation we now must choose $\sigma = T(0) = t_0$ and to have a solution in (@@) we must ask to $S_2.T - \sigma.S_1$ to have no term in b^{p_1} as $p_1 + p_2 - 1 = p_1$. This forces $t_{p_1} + \beta.t_{p_1-1} = t_0.\alpha$. Now T is solution of (@@@) which is now

$$b.T' - (p_1 - 1).T = (\Sigma_1 - S_1)/b. \quad (@@@ter)$$

This implies, as $\Sigma_1 := 1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1} + \delta.b^{p_1+1}$, the following conditions :

$$-(p_1 - 1).t_0 = \gamma - S_1'(0) \quad \beta.t_{p_1-1} = t_0.\alpha - t_{p_1} \quad t_{p_1} = \delta - s_{p_1+1}$$

where α and s_{p_1+1} are the coefficient of b^{p_1} and b^{p_1+1} in S_1 . If $\beta \neq 0$, as we may choose the coefficient t_{p_1-1} as we want for a solution of (@@@ter), we may take $\gamma = \delta = 0$. Then choose $\sigma = t_0 = S_1'(0)/(p_1 - 1)$ and we find

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \alpha.b^{p_1})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(1 + \beta.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b) \quad \beta \neq 0. \quad (4)$$

But for $\beta = 0$ the previous relations forces $t_{p_1} = \delta - s_{p_1+1} = (S_1'(0) - \gamma)/(p_1 - 1)$. So we may choose $\delta = 0$ and then γ is determined uniquely. Then there exists an unique $\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$ such that we have

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(a - \lambda_2.b) \quad \text{case } \beta = 0. \quad (4')$$

REMARK. For $\alpha \neq 0$ and $\beta = 0$ we may also choose $\gamma = 0$ and find an unique $\delta \in \mathbb{C}$ such that

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \alpha.b^{p_1} + \delta.b^{p_1+1})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(a - \lambda_2.b)$$

where γ and δ are linked by the relation $\alpha.\gamma = (p_1 - 1).\delta$.

The case $p_1 \geq 2, p_2 = 0$.

The equation (©) gives $X = 0$ as $\lambda_3 - \lambda_2 = -1$ and then $T = b.\tilde{T}$ and equation (©©bis) gives, as $S_2 = 1$,

$$b.Y' - (p_1 - 2).Y = \tilde{T}.$$

So we must have no b^{p_1-1} term in T to find a solution Y . Then the equation (©©©) leads to choose $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1}$ where $\gamma := S'_1(0)$ and α is the parameter of F_2 . The previous computation implies the uniqueness of γ . Then in this case

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b + \alpha.b^{p_1})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_2.b).(a - (\lambda_2 - 1).b). \quad (5)$$

The case $p_1 = 1, p_2 \geq 1$.

The equation (©) gives $X = \sigma.b^{p_2-1}$ and this implies $T = b.\tilde{T}$ for $p_2 \geq 2$ and $T(0) = \sigma$ for $p_2 = 1$.

Assume first $p_2 \geq 2$. Then we have from (©©bis)

$$b.Y' - (p_2 - 1).Y = S_2.\tilde{T} - \sigma.b^{p_2-2}.S_1.$$

So to have a solution we need that the right handside has no term in b^{p_2-1} . If α , the parameter of F_2 , which is the coefficient of b in S_1 , is not zero, there is a unique choice of σ to satisfy this condition. So the conditions on T are $T(0) = 0$ and $b^2.T' = \Sigma_1 - S_1$. Then we may choose $\Sigma = 1 + \alpha.b$ and obtain the normal form

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b)(1 + \alpha.b)^{-1}(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \beta.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b) \quad \text{for } \alpha \neq 0, p_2 \geq 2. \quad (6)$$

For $\alpha = 0$, we have the extra condition on T that it has no b^{p_2} term which forces that $\Sigma_1 - S_1$ has no b^{p_2+1} term. So we must choose $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \delta.b^{p_2+1}$ where δ is the coefficient of b^{p_2+1} in S_1 . Then E is isomorphic to

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \delta.b^{p_2+1})^{-1}(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \beta.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b) \quad \alpha = 0, p_2 \geq 2. \quad (6')$$

In the case $p_2 = 1$ we choose $T(0) = \sigma$ and (©©bis) is now

$$b^2.Y' = S_2.T - T(0).S_1$$

which have a solution if and only if $T'(0) + \beta.T(0) = \alpha.T(0)$ where β is the parameter of E/F_1 . The equation (©©©) is then $b^2.T' = \Sigma_1 - S_1$. If $\beta \neq \alpha$ we may choose $T'(0)$ as we want and deduce $T(0) = \sigma$. So $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \alpha.b$.

If $\beta = \alpha$ we must choose $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \alpha.b + \delta.b^2$ where δ is the coefficient of b^2 in S_1 . So we have normal forms

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \alpha.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \beta.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b) \quad \text{for } \beta \neq \alpha \quad (6'')$$

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \alpha.b + \delta.b^2)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \alpha.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_1.b) \quad \beta = \alpha. \quad (6''')$$

The case $p_1 = 1, p_2 = 0$.

The equation (\textcircled{a}) gives $X = 0$ and this implies $T = b.\tilde{T}$. We have $\lambda_3 - \lambda_1 = -1$ the equation $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{b}\textcircled{i}\textcircled{s})$ gives no condition on \tilde{T} . To solve the equation $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{b}\textcircled{i}\textcircled{s})$ with $p_1 = 1$ there is again no condition on \tilde{T} , so we have

$$E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b)^{-1}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(a - (\lambda_1 - 1).b) \quad \text{in this case.} \quad (7)$$

The case $p_1 = 0$.

Assume first $p_2 \geq 2$. Again we have $X = \sigma.b^{p_2-1}$ and $T = b.\tilde{T}$. Now in equation $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{b}\textcircled{i}\textcircled{s})$ we have $\lambda_3 - \lambda_1 = p_2 - 2 \geq 0$, so, to have a solution Y we must have no term in b^{p_2-2} in \tilde{T} . This implies via equation $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{b}\textcircled{i}\textcircled{s})$ that we have no b^{p_2} in $\Sigma_1 - S_1$. Then we have to choose $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \gamma.b + \delta.b^{p_2}$ with $\gamma = S'_1(0)$ and δ the coefficient of b^{p_2} in S_1 . Then in this case we have the normal form

$$\tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b + \delta.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - (\lambda_1 - 1).b).(1 + \beta.b^{p_2})^{-1}.(a - \lambda_3.b) \quad p_2 \geq 2. \quad (8)$$

For $p_2 = 0$ we have $X = 0$ and again $T = b.\tilde{T}$. Then there is no condition on \tilde{T} to solve $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{b}\textcircled{i}\textcircled{s})$ and we conclude that we may choose $\Sigma_1 = 1 + \gamma.b$.

For $p_2 = 1$ we must choose $T(0) = \sigma = X$ and we want to solve

$$b^2.Y' + b.Y = S_2.T - T(0).S_1$$

which has a solution for any choice of T . Then the equation $(\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a}\textcircled{a})$ is

$$b.T' + T = (\Sigma_1 - S_1)/b$$

and choosing $\sigma = -S'_1(0)$ we may have $\Sigma = 1$ in this case.

This may be summarized as follows

$$p_2 = 1 \quad E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(a - (\lambda_1 - 1).b).(1 + \beta.b)^{-1}.(a - (\lambda_1 - 1).b) \quad (8')$$

$$p_2 = 0 \quad E \simeq \tilde{\mathcal{A}}/\tilde{\mathcal{A}}.(a - \lambda_1.b).(1 + \gamma.b)^{-1}.(a - (\lambda_1 - 1).b).(a - (\lambda_1 - 2).b) \quad (8'')$$

REMARKS.

1. The only choices of p_1, p_2 where the number γ is not determined by the isomorphism class of the fresco E with fundamental invariants (λ_1, p_1, p_2) satisfy $p_2 = 1$. So for $p_2 \neq 1$ the function defined on $\mathcal{F}(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3)$ by this number γ is a non trivial holomorphic parameter.

Note that the proposition 7.3.3 implies that for $p_1 \neq 1$ and $p_1 + p_2 \neq 1$, with the changes of variable $\theta(a) = a + \tau.a^2$, the number $\gamma(\theta_*(E))$ takes all complex values (with fix α and β) when τ describes \mathbb{C} .

2. Note that for $p_1 \notin \mathbb{N}$ and $p_1 + p_2 \in \mathbb{N}^*$ we may change the order on \mathbb{Q}/\mathbb{Z} to have new fundamental invariants $\mu_1 = \lambda_2 + 1, \mu_2 = \lambda_1 - 1, \mu_3 = \lambda_3$ so we have $p'_1 = -p_1$ and $p'_2 = p_1 + p_2 - 1$ where $\mu_2 = \mu_1 + p'_1 - 1, \mu_3 = \mu_2 + p'_2 - 1$. So we reach with this new order our initial hypothesis in the case where a class modulo \mathbb{Z} contains exactly two of the fundamental invariants.

9 Bibliography.

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