



**HAL**  
open science

## A constructive version of Warfield's Theorem

Cyrille Chenavier

► **To cite this version:**

| Cyrille Chenavier. A constructive version of Warfield's Theorem. 2019. hal-02120656v5

**HAL Id: hal-02120656**

**<https://hal.science/hal-02120656v5>**

Preprint submitted on 7 Jun 2019

**HAL** is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

# A constructive version of Warfield's Theorem

Cyrille Chenavier\*

\* Inria Lille - Nord Europe, Villeneuve d'Ascq, France (e-mail: [cyrille.chenavier@inria.fr](mailto:cyrille.chenavier@inria.fr)).

---

**Abstract:** Within the algebraic analysis approach to linear system theory, a multidimensional linear system can be studied by means of its associated finitely presented left module. Deep connections exist between module isomorphisms and equivalent matrices. In the present paper, we introduce a constructive proof of a result due to Warfield which controls the size of equivalent matrices involved in the study of isomorphic modules. We illustrate our constructive proof with an example coming from differential equations with constant coefficients.

*Keywords:* Linear functional systems, module isomorphisms, matrix equivalence

---

## 1. INTRODUCTION

A linear multidimensional system, such as a linear system of differential equations or partial derivative equations, maybe described by a matrix of functional operators. Indeed, a system of  $q$  equations with  $p$  unknown functions  $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_p$  over a ring of operators  $D$  is written

$$\ker_{\mathcal{F}}(R.) := \{\eta \in \mathcal{F}^p \mid R\eta = 0\}, \quad (1)$$

where  $R \in D^{q \times p}$  and  $\mathcal{F}$  is the functional space where we are looking for the solutions. The system (1) can be studied by mean of algebraic tools, using the finitely presented left module  $M := D^{1 \times p} / (D^{1 \times q} R)$  with  $p$  generators submitted to the  $q$  relations specified by the lines of  $R$ . Indeed, from the properties of free and quotient modules, the abelian group  $\ker_{\mathcal{F}}(R.)$  is isomorphic to  $\text{hom}_D(M, \mathcal{F})$ , that is the abelian group of left  $D$ -linear maps from  $M$  to  $\mathcal{F}$ , see Malgrange (1963). Hence, systemic properties of (1) can be studied by mean of modules properties, which can be computed using effective homological algebra and Groebner bases theory, see Chyzak et al. (2005).

The abelian group  $\text{hom}_D(M, \mathcal{F})$  only depend on  $M$  and  $\mathcal{F}$ , in particular it does not depend on the matrix  $R$ . That means that two matrices  $R$  and  $R'$  defining isomorphic modules  $M \simeq M'$  have the same algebraic properties. A particular example for the isomorphism  $M \simeq M'$  is the case where  $R$  and  $R'$  are *equivalent*, that is  $R = YR'X^{-1}$  for invertible matrices  $X$  and  $Y$ . A result due to Fitting (1936) asserts a weak converse implication: if  $R$  and  $R'$  define isomorphic modules, then they can be enlarged by 0 and identity blocs leading to equivalent matrices  $L$  and  $L'$ . An effective version of this result was obtained in Cluzeau and Quadrat (2011).

The purpose of the present paper is to introduce an effective version of a result of Warfield (1978), which asserts that the number of 0 and the size of identity blocs in  $L$  and  $L'$  maybe reduced, while keeping equivalent matrices. This result is based on an algebraic invariant of  $D$ , called the *stable rank*, see McConnell and Robson (2001). For a general presentation of the problem, we refer to Nicolas (2014).

The paper is organised as follows. In Section 2, we recall the notions of isomorphic left  $D$ -modules and equivalent matrices, as well as the effective version of Fitting's result and the statement of Warfield's result. In Section 3, we present the constructive version of Warfield's result for removing 0 and identity blocs. In Section 4, we illustrate this constructive version with a differential equation with constant coefficients. Section 5 contains proofs of formulas used in Section 3.

## 2. ISOMORPHISMS AND EQUIVALENT MATRICES

In this section, we recall the characterization of morphisms between finitely presented left  $D$ -modules, as well as results of Fitting and Warfield which rely isomorphic left  $D$ -modules to matrix conjugation.

### 2.1 Effective version of Fitting's Theorem

Consider two left  $D$ -modules  $M$  and  $M'$  with finite presentations:

$$D^{1 \times q} \xrightarrow{\cdot R} D^{1 \times p} \xrightarrow{\pi} M \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$D^{1 \times q'} \xrightarrow{\cdot R'} D^{1 \times p'} \xrightarrow{\pi'} M' \longrightarrow 0,$$

namely, *exact sequences* (see Rotman (2009)), where  $R \in D^{q \times p}$ ,  $(\cdot R)(\mu) = \mu R$ , for every  $\mu \in D^{1 \times q}$  and  $\pi$  is the natural projection on  $M = D^{1 \times p} / (D^{1 \times q} R)$  (similarly for  $R'$  and  $\pi'$ ).

From Rotman (2009), there exists  $f \in \text{hom}_D(M, M')$  if and only if there exist matrices  $P \in D^{p \times p'}$  and  $Q \in D^{q \times q'}$  such that  $RP = QR'$  and

$$\forall \lambda \in D^{1 \times p}, f(\pi(\lambda)) = \pi'(\lambda P).$$

Hence, the following diagram is exact and commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
D^{1 \times q} & \xrightarrow{\cdot R} & D^{1 \times p} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\cdot Q \downarrow & & \cdot P \downarrow & & f \downarrow & & \\
D^{1 \times q'} & \xrightarrow{\cdot R'} & D^{1 \times p'} & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

We let  $n := q + p' + p + q'$  and  $m := p + p'$ . The two  $n \times m$  matrices

$$L := \begin{pmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p'} \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L' := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ \text{id}_p & 0 \\ 0 & R' \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

induce finite presentations:  $M \simeq D^{1 \times m} / (D^{1 \times n} L)$  and  $M' \simeq D^{1 \times m} / (D^{1 \times n} L')$ . In Cluzeau and Quadrat (2011), an effective version of a result due to Fitting (1936) is given. If  $f$  is an isomorphism, then  $L$  and  $L'$  are equivalent: there exist 6 matrices  $R_2 \in D^{r \times q}$ ,  $R'_2 \in D^{r' \times q'}$ ,  $Z_2 \in D^{p \times q}$ ,  $Z_2 \in D^{q \times r}$ ,  $Z'_2 \in D^{q' \times r'}$ ,  $Z \in D^{p \times q}$  and  $Z' \in D^{p' \times q'}$  and two pairs of invertible matrices  $(X, X')$  and  $(Y, Y')$  of size  $m$  and  $n$

$$\begin{aligned}
X &:= \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_p & P & & \\ -P' & \text{id}_{p'} & -P'P & \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_q & 0 & R & Q \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p'} & -P' & Z' \\ -Z & P & 0 & PZ' - ZQ \\ -Q' & -R' & 0 & Z'_2 R'_2 \end{pmatrix}, \\
X' &:= \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_p & -PP' & -P \\ P' & \text{id}_{p'} & \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y' := \begin{pmatrix} Z_2 R_2 & 0 & -R & -Q \\ P'Z - Z'Q' & 0 & P' & -Z' \\ Z & -P & \text{id}_p & 0 \\ Q' & R' & 0 & \text{id}_{q'} \end{pmatrix},
\end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

such that  $L' = Y' L X$ . In other words, the following diagram is exact and commutative

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
D^{1 \times n} & \xrightarrow{\cdot L} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{\pi \oplus 0} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\cdot Y \downarrow \uparrow \cdot Y' & & \cdot X \downarrow \uparrow \cdot X' & & f \downarrow \uparrow f' & & \\
D^{1 \times n} & \xrightarrow{\cdot L'} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{0 \oplus \pi'} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array}$$

## 2.2 Warfield's Theorem

A result due to Warfield (1978) asserts that that the size of 0 an id blocs in (2) can be reduced, whereas the new matrices are still equivalent. This result is based on the notion of *stable rank*. The definition of the latter requires to introduce various notions that we present now.

A column vector  $u := (u_1 \cdots u_k)^T \in D^{k \times 1}$  is called *unimodular* if there exists a line  $v \in D^{1 \times k}$  such that  $vu = 1$ . Moreover,  $u$  is said to be *stable* if there exist  $d_1, \dots, d_{k-1} \in D$  such that  $(u_1 + d_1 u_k \cdots u_{k-1} + d_{k-1} u_k)$  is unimodular. An integer  $r$  is said to be in the stable rank of  $D$  if whenever  $k > r$ , every column  $u \in D^{k \times 1}$  is stable. The stable rank  $\text{sr}(D)$  of  $D$  is the smallest integer in the stable rank of  $D$ .

Assume that the two matrices (2) are equivalent, then Warfield's Theorem asserts that if there exist two integers  $r$  and  $s$  such that

$$\begin{cases} s \leq \min(p + q', q + p') \\ \text{sr}(D) \leq \max(p + q' - s, q + p' - s) \\ r \leq \min(p, p') \\ \text{sr}(D) \leq \max(p - r, p' - r) \end{cases}$$

then the following  $(n - r - s) \times (m - r)$  matrices are equivalent

$$\bar{L} := \begin{pmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p-r} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \bar{L}' := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \text{id}_{p-r} & 0 \\ 0 & R' \end{pmatrix},$$

and induce finite presentations of  $M$  and  $M'$ , respectively.

In the next section, we introduce a procedure which computes two pairs of invertible matrices  $(\bar{X}, \bar{X}')$  and  $(\bar{Y}, \bar{Y}')$  such that  $\bar{L}' = \bar{Y}' \bar{L} \bar{X}$ .

## 3. EFFECTIVE WARFIELD'S THEOREM

Throughout this Section, we fix some notations. Let  $M$  and  $M'$  be two left  $D$ -modules, isomorphic with  $f : M \xrightarrow{\sim} M'$ , with inverse  $f'$ , finitely presented by matrices  $R \in D^{q \times p}$  and  $R' \in D^{q' \times p'}$ , respectively, and let  $L, L', X, Y, X'$  and  $Y'$  be the matrices defined in (2) and (3).

Given a nonzero integer  $k$ , we let  $\bar{k} := k - 1$ . For  $1 \leq i \leq k$ , the  $i$ -th vector of the canonical basis of  $D^{1 \times k}$  is written  $e_i^k$ . Moreover, the  $i$ -th component of  $v \in D^{1 \times k}$  or  $v \in D^{k \times 1}$  is written  $v_i$ . Finally, for a matrix  $A \in D^{k \times k'}$ , the coefficient at position  $(i, j)$ , the  $i$ -th row and the  $j$ -th column are written  $A_{ij}$ ,  $A_i$  and  $A_j$ , respectively.

### 3.1 Reduction of the zero bloc

In this section, we present the procedure for removing  $s$  lines of 0 in  $L$  and  $L'$ , where  $s$  is such that

$$\begin{cases} s \leq \min(p + q', q + p'), \\ \text{sr}(D) \leq \max(p + q' - s, q + p' - s). \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Without lost of generalities, we suppose  $q + p' \leq p + q'$ .

We let  $n := (q + p' + p + q') - \bar{s}$ , so that  $\bar{n} = (q + p' + p + q') - s$ , and we define  $L_s, L'_s \in D^{\bar{n} \times m}$  as follows:

$$L_s := \begin{pmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p'} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad L'_s := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \text{id}_p & 0 \\ 0 & R' \end{pmatrix},$$

that is,  $L_s$  and  $L'_s$  have respectively  $p + q' - s$  and  $q + p' - s$  lines of zeros.

Our objective is to construct  $\bar{n}$ -square matrices  $Y_s$  and  $Y'_s$ , inverse to each other and such that the following diagram is exact and commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \xrightarrow{\cdot L_s} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{\pi \oplus 0} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\
\cdot Y_s \downarrow \uparrow \cdot Y'_s & & \cdot X \downarrow \uparrow \cdot X' & & f \downarrow \uparrow f' & & \\
D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \xrightarrow{\cdot L'_s} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{0 \oplus \pi'} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0
\end{array} \quad (5)$$

For that, we let  $Y_0 := Y$ ,  $Y'_0 := Y'$  and we assume by induction that  $Y_{\bar{s}}$  and  $Y'_{\bar{s}}$  have been constructed and are such that (5) is exact and commutative. We decompose  $Y_{\bar{s}}$  and  $Y'_{\bar{s}}$  as follows:

$$Y_{\bar{s}} = \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 \\ Y_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Y'_{\bar{s}} = (Y'_1 \ Y'_2 \ Y'_3),$$

where  $Y_1, Y_2$  and  $Y_3$  (respectively,  $Y'_1, Y'_2$  and  $Y'_3$ ) have  $q + p', p + q' - s$  and  $1$  lines (respectively, columns), respectively. Finally, we let

$$k := q + p' - \bar{s}.$$

*Proposition 1.* There exist  $c \in D$  and  $\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{u} \in D^{1 \times (p+q'-s)}$  such that

$$(c(Y'_1)_k, \mathbf{d}) \begin{pmatrix} (Y_1)_k \\ (Y_2)_k + \mathbf{u}^T (Y_3)_k \end{pmatrix} = 1. \quad (6)$$

**Proof.** Getting the coefficient at position  $(k, k)$  in the relation  $Y'_s Y_s = \text{id}_n$ , we get the following relation:  $(Y'_1)_k (Y_1)_k + (Y'_2)_k (Y_2)_k + (Y'_3)_k (Y_3)_k = 1$ . Hence, the left  $D$ -module  $N := D/D\left((Y'_1)_k (Y_1)_k\right)$  is generated by  $[(Y_2)_{ik}]_N, 1 \leq i \leq p + q' - s$ , and  $[(Y_3)_k]$ . From (4), we have  $\text{sr}(D) \leq p + q' - \bar{s}$ , and from (McConnell and Robson, 2001, Lemma 11.4.6),  $\text{sr}(D)$  is in the stable range of  $N$ . Hence, there exists  $\mathbf{u} := (u_1, \dots, u_{p+q'-s})$  such that  $N$  is generated by  $[(Y_2)_{ik} + u_i (Y_3)_k], 1 \leq i \leq p + q' - s$ . Thus, there exist  $c \in D$  and  $\mathbf{d} := (d_1, \dots, d_{p+q'-s})$  such that (6) holds.

With the notations of Proposition 1, we introduce the lines  $\tilde{\ell} \in D^{1 \times \bar{n}}$  and  $\ell \in D^{1 \times n}$  defined as follows:

$$\tilde{\ell} := (c(Y'_1)_k, \mathbf{d}), \quad \ell := (c(Y'_1)_k, \mathbf{d}, 0),$$

as well as the matrices  $U, U' \in D^{n \times n}$  and  $F \in D^{\bar{n} \times n}$  defined as follows:

$$U := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{q+p'} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p+q'-s} & \mathbf{u}^T \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad U' := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{q+p'} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p+q'-s} & -\mathbf{u}^T \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$F := \begin{pmatrix} Y_1 \\ Y_2 + \mathbf{u}^T Y_3 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We point out that  $U$  and  $U'$  are inverses to each other, and that  $F = (\text{id}_{\bar{n}} \ 0) U Y_s$ . Moreover, from  $\ell = \tilde{\ell} (\text{id}_{\bar{n}} \ 0)$  and (6), we get

$$1 = \tilde{\ell} F (e_k^n)^T = \ell U Y_s (e_k^n)^T. \quad (7)$$

Finally, we consider  $\psi, \psi' \in D^{n \times \bar{n}}, \iota, \iota' \in D^{\bar{n} \times n}$  defined as follows

$$\psi := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{\bar{n}} - F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell} \\ \tilde{\ell} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \iota := (\text{id}_{\bar{n}} - F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell} \ F (e_k^n)^T),$$

$$\psi' := (\text{id}_n - (e_k^n)^T \ell U Y_s) \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p+q'} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \iota' := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_k & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \text{id}_{p+q'} \end{pmatrix}.$$

*Proposition 2.* We have the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} (1) \quad \iota \psi &= \text{id}_{\bar{n}}, & (3) \quad \ker(\psi) &= D\ell, \\ (2) \quad \iota' \psi' &= \text{id}_{\bar{n}}, & (4) \quad \ker(\psi') &= D\ell U Y_s. \end{aligned}$$

**Proof.** By computing matrix products,  $\iota \psi$  is equal to  $(\text{id}_{\bar{n}} - F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell})^2 + F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell}$ . Moreover, from (7),  $F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell}$

is a projector, so that  $\text{id}_{\bar{n}} - F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell}$  is also a projector, whence Point 1.

We have  $\iota' (e_k^n)^T = 0$ , from which we deduce Point 2 by computing the matrix product.

Let us show Point 3. Considering the isomorphism  $D^{1 \times n} \simeq D^{1 \times \bar{n}} \oplus D$ , we have  $\psi = \psi_1 \psi_2$ , where  $\psi_1 \in D^{n \times n}$  and  $\psi_2 \in D^{n \times \bar{n}}$  are defined as follows:

$$\psi_1 := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{\bar{n}} - F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \psi_2 := \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{\bar{n}} \\ \tilde{\ell} \end{pmatrix}.$$

From (7),  $\text{im}(\psi_1)$  is included in  $\ker(.F (e_k^n)^T) \oplus D$  and the restriction of  $\psi_2$  to the latter is injective: for  $(u, x) \in (\ker(.F (e_k^n)^T) \oplus D) \cap \ker(\psi_2)$ , we have  $u + x\tilde{\ell} = 0$ , so that  $x\tilde{\ell}F (e_k^n)^T = 0$ , which, by (7), gives  $x = 0$  and  $u = 0$ . Hence, we have  $\ker(\psi) = \ker(\psi_1)$ , that is  $\ker(\text{id}_{\bar{n}} - .F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell}) \oplus 0$ . We conclude by showing  $\ker(\text{id}_{\bar{n}} - .F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell}) = D\tilde{\ell}$ : the right to left inclusion is due to (7), and the other is due to  $x = (xF (e_k^n)^T) \tilde{\ell}$ , for every  $x \in \ker(\text{id}_{\bar{n}} - .F (e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell})$ .

Let us show Point 4. From (7), we have  $D\ell U Y_s \subseteq \ker(\psi')$ . The converse inclusion is due to the relation  $x = x_k \ell U Y_s$ , for every  $x \in \ker(\psi')$ . Indeed, the first  $k-1$  and the last  $p+q'$  columns of  $x$  and  $x_k \ell U Y_s$  are equal since  $x \in \ker(\psi')$  implies

$$x \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p+q'} \end{pmatrix} = x_k \ell U Y_s \begin{pmatrix} \text{id}_{k-1} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p+q'} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Moreover, the  $k$ -th column of  $x_k \ell U Y_s$  is  $x_k \ell U Y_s (e_k^n)^T$ , that is  $x_k$  from (7).

*Theorem 3.* With the previous notations, we let

$$Y_s := \iota U Y_s \psi', \quad Y'_s := \iota' Y'_s U' \psi.$$

The following diagram is exact and commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \xrightarrow{.L_s} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{\pi \oplus 0} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ .Y_s \downarrow & \uparrow .Y'_s & .X \downarrow & \uparrow .X' & f \downarrow & \uparrow f' & \\ D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \xrightarrow{.L'_s} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{0 \oplus \pi'} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

In particular, we have

$$L'_s = Y'_s L_s X.$$

**Proof.** We only have to show that the diagram is commutative.

First, we show that  $Y_s$  and  $Y'_s$  are inverse to each other. From Proposition 2, the lines of the following diagram are exact

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D & \xrightarrow{. \ell} & D^{1 \times n} & \xrightarrow{\psi} & D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \text{id}_D \downarrow & & .U Y_s \downarrow & \uparrow .Y'_s U^- & .Y_s \downarrow & \uparrow .Y'_s & \\ D & \xrightarrow{. \ell U Y_s} & D^{1 \times n} & \xrightarrow{\psi'} & D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array} \quad (8)$$

Moreover, it is also commutative. Indeed,  $\psi Y_s$  is equal to  $\psi \iota U Y_s \psi'$  and from 1 of Proposition 2, we have  $\text{im}(\psi \iota - \text{id}_n) \subseteq \ker(\psi)$ . By commutativity of the left rectangle and

by exactness of the lines of (8), we have  $(\psi\iota - \text{id}_n)UY_{\bar{s}}\psi' = 0$ , so that  $\psi Y_s = UY_{\bar{s}}\psi'$ . In the same manner, we show that  $Y'_s U' \psi = \psi' Y'_s$ . By commutativity and exactness of (8) and from the equations  $UY_{\bar{s}}Y'_s U' = Y'_s U' UY_{\bar{s}} = \text{id}_n$ , we get  $Y_s Y'_s = Y'_s Y_s = \text{id}_n$ .

In Section 5.1 we prove the following relations:

$$\begin{aligned} \iota L_{\bar{s}} = L_s, \quad UL_{\bar{s}} = L_{\bar{s}}, \quad Y_{\bar{s}} L'_s = L_{\bar{s}} X, \quad \psi' L'_s = L'_{\bar{s}}, \\ \iota' L'_{\bar{s}} = L'_s, \quad Y'_s L_{\bar{s}} = L'_{\bar{s}} X', \quad U' L_{\bar{s}} = L_{\bar{s}}, \quad \psi L_s = L_{\bar{s}}. \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

Hence,  $Y_s L'_s = L_s X$  and  $Y'_s L_s = L'_s X'$  follow from commutativity of

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D^{1 \times \bar{n}} & \xleftarrow{\iota} & D^{1 \times n} & \xleftarrow{U} & D^{1 \times n} & \xleftarrow{Y_{\bar{s}}} & D^{1 \times n} & \xleftarrow{\psi'} & D^{1 \times \bar{n}} \\ L_s \downarrow & \xleftarrow{\psi} & \downarrow L_{\bar{s}} & \xleftarrow{U'} & \downarrow L_{\bar{s}} & \xleftarrow{Y'_s} & \downarrow L'_{\bar{s}} & \xleftarrow{\iota'} & \downarrow L'_s \\ D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_m} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_m} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{X} & D^{1 \times m} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}_m} & D^{1 \times m} \\ & & & & & \xleftarrow{X'} & & & \end{array}$$

### 3.2 Reduction of the identity bloc

In this section, we assume that  $s$  zero lines have already been removed from  $L$  and  $L'$ , where  $s$  is as in (4). For simplicity, we write  $K, K', Z$  and  $Z'$  instead of  $L_s, L'_s, Y_s$  and  $Y'_s$ , respectively. Hence, we have

$$K = \begin{pmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p'} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad K' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \text{id}_p & 0 \\ 0 & R' \end{pmatrix},$$

where  $K$  and  $K'$  have respectively  $p + q' - s$  and  $q + p' - s$  lines of zeros, and  $Z, Z'$  are  $(q + p' + p + q' - s)$ -square matrices such as in (5).

We present the procedure for removing  $r$  lines of identity blocs of  $K$  and  $K'$ , where  $r$  is such that

$$\begin{cases} r \leq \min(p, p') \\ \text{sr}(D) \leq \max(p - r, p' - r). \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

Without loss of generality, we assume that  $p \leq p'$ . We let  $n_1 := (q + p' + p + q' - s) - \bar{r}$  and  $n_2 := p + p' - \bar{r}$ , so that  $\bar{n}_1 = (q + p' + p + q' - s) - r$ ,  $\bar{n}_2 = p + p' - r$ , and we define  $K_r, K'_r \in D^{\bar{n}_1 \times \bar{n}_2}$  as follows:

$$K_r := \begin{pmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_{p'-r} \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad K'_r := \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ \text{id}_{p-r} & 0 \\ 0 & R' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Our objective is to construct two pairs of square matrices  $(Z_r, Z'_r), (X_r, X'_r)$ , of size  $\bar{n}_1$  and  $\bar{n}_2$ , respectively, invertible to each other and such that the following diagram is exact and commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D^{1 \times \bar{n}_1} & \xrightarrow{K_r} & D^{1 \times \bar{n}_2} & \xrightarrow{\pi \oplus 0} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \cdot Z_r \downarrow \uparrow \cdot Z'_r & & \cdot X_r \downarrow \uparrow \cdot X'_r & & f \downarrow \uparrow f' & & \\ D^{1 \times \bar{n}_1} & \xrightarrow{K'_r} & D^{1 \times \bar{n}_2} & \xrightarrow{0 \oplus \pi'} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array} \quad (11)$$

We let  $Z_0 := Z, Z'_0 := Z', X_0 = X, X'_0 := X'$  and we assume by induction that  $Z_{\bar{r}}, Z'_{\bar{r}}, X_{\bar{r}}$  and  $X'_{\bar{r}}$  have been constructed and are such that (11) is exact and commutative. We decompose these matrices as follows:

$$X_{\bar{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} X_1 & X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \\ X_5 & X_6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z_{\bar{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_1 & Z_2 & Z_3 \\ Z_4 & Z_5 & Z_6 \\ Z_7 & Z_8 & Z_9 \\ Z_{10} & Z_{11} & Z_{12} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$X'_{\bar{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} X'_1 & X'_2 & X'_3 \\ X'_4 & X'_5 & X'_6 \end{pmatrix}, \quad Z'_{\bar{r}} = \begin{pmatrix} Z'_1 & Z'_2 & Z'_3 & Z'_4 \\ Z'_5 & Z'_6 & Z'_7 & Z'_8 \\ Z'_9 & Z'_{10} & Z'_{11} & Z'_{12} \end{pmatrix},$$

where the column and line separations are the following:

- the column (respectively, line) blocs of  $X_{\bar{r}}$  from left to right (respectively, top to bottom) have  $p - \bar{r}$  and  $p'$  columns (respectively,  $p, p' - r$  and 1 lines),
- the column (respectively, line) blocs of  $X'_{\bar{r}}$  from left to right (respectively, top to bottom) have  $p, p' - r$  and 1 columns (respectively,  $p - \bar{r}$  and  $p'$  lines),
- the column (respectively, line) blocs of  $Z_{\bar{r}}$  from left to right (respectively, top to bottom) have  $q + p' - s, p - \bar{r}$  and  $q'$  columns (respectively,  $q, p' - r, 1$  and  $p + q' - s$  lines),
- the column (respectively, line) blocs of  $Z'_{\bar{r}}$  from left to right (respectively, top to bottom) have  $q, p' - r, 1$  and  $p + q' - s$  columns (respectively,  $q + p' - s, p - \bar{r}$  and  $q'$  lines).

Finally, we let

$$k_1 := q + p' - s + p - \bar{r}, \quad k_2 := p - \bar{r}.$$

*Lemma 4.* We have

$$X_3 = Z_5, \quad X_5 = Z_8 \quad (12)$$

and

$$(Z'_5)_{k_2, (Z_2)_{k_2}} + (Z'_8)_{k_2, (Z_{11})_{k_2}} = (X'_1)_{k_2, (X_1)_{k_2}}. \quad (13)$$

**Proof.** From  $K_{\bar{r}} X_{\bar{r}} = Z_{\bar{r}} K'_r$  and  $K'_r X'_{\bar{r}} = Z'_r K_{\bar{r}}$ , we get respectively

$$\begin{pmatrix} R X_1 & R X_2 \\ X_3 & X_4 \\ X_5 & X_6 \\ 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z_2 & Z_3 R' \\ Z_5 & Z_6 R' \\ Z_8 & Z_9 R' \\ Z_{11} & Z_{12} R' \end{pmatrix}, \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ X'_1 & X'_2 & X'_3 \\ R' X'_4 & R' X'_5 & R' X'_6 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Z'_1 R & Z'_2 & Z'_3 \\ Z'_5 R & Z'_6 & Z'_7 \\ Z'_9 R & Z'_{10} & Z'_{11} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, (12) holds. Moreover, from  $Z'_{\bar{r}} Z_{\bar{r}} = \text{id}_{n_1}$  and  $X'_{\bar{r}} X_{\bar{r}} = \text{id}_{n_2}$ , the coefficients at positions  $(k_1, k_1)$  and  $(k_2, k_2)$  of  $Z'_{\bar{r}} Z_{\bar{r}}$  and  $X'_{\bar{r}} X_{\bar{r}}$ , respectively, are equal to 1. Hence, we get

$$\begin{aligned} & (Z'_5)_{k_2, (Z_2)_{k_2}} + (Z'_6)_{k_2, (Z_5)_{k_2}} + (Z'_7)_{k_2, (Z_8)_{k_2}} + (Z'_8)_{k_2, (Z_{11})_{k_2}} \\ & = (X'_1)_{k_2, (X_1)_{k_2}} + (X'_2)_{k_2, (X_3)_{k_2}} + (X'_3)_{k_2, (X_5)_{k_2}}. \end{aligned}$$

From (14), we also have  $X'_2 = Z'_6$  and  $X'_3 = Z'_7$ , so that (13) holds.

*Proposition 5.* There exist  $c \in D$  and  $\mathbf{d}, \mathbf{u} \in D^{1 \times (p' - r)}$  such that

$$(c(Z'_5)_{k_2}, \mathbf{d} \ c(Z'_8)_{k_2}) \begin{pmatrix} (Z_2)_{k_2} \\ (Z_5)_{k_2} + \mathbf{u}^T (Z_8)_{k_2} \\ (Z_{11})_{k_2} \end{pmatrix} \quad (15)$$



#### 4. EXAMPLE

In this Section, we illustrate Theorem 3.

##### 4.1 Two presentations of one ODE

We consider a linear differential equation with constant coefficients:

$$y^{(n)}(t) + a_{n-1}y^{(n-1)}(t) + \cdots + a_1\dot{y}(t) + a_0y(t) = 0, \quad (19)$$

where  $a_i \in \mathbb{R}$ . Letting

$$x_1 := y, \quad x_2 := \dot{x}_1 = \dot{y}, \quad \cdots, \quad x_n := \dot{x}_{n-1} = y^{(n-1)},$$

(19) rewrites as follows:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ \dot{x}_n(t) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & 1 \\ -a_1 & -a_2 & \cdots & \cdots & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_1(t) \\ \vdots \\ x_n(t) \end{pmatrix}. \quad (20)$$

Hence, the system (19)–(20) is described by two matrices over the ring  $D := \mathbb{R}[\partial]$  of differential polynomials with constant coefficients:  $Ry = 0$  and  $R'x = 0$ ,  $R \in D^{1 \times 1} = D$  and  $R' \in D^{n \times n}$  defined as follows

$$R := \partial^n + a_{n-1}\partial^{n-1} + \cdots + a_1\partial + a_0,$$

$$R' := \begin{pmatrix} \partial & -1 & 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & \partial & -1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & \cdots & \cdots & 0 & \partial & -1 \\ a_0 & a_1 & \cdots & \cdots & a_{n-1} & \partial + a_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Hence, letting  $p = q = 1$  and  $p' = q' = n$ , we associate with this system the two modules  $M := D/(DR)$  and  $M' := D^{1 \times n}/(D^{1 \times n}R')$ , isomorphic as follows

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} D^{1 \times p} & \xrightarrow{R} & D^{1 \times p} & \xrightarrow{\pi} & M & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ \cdot Q \downarrow \uparrow \cdot Q' & & \cdot P \downarrow \uparrow \cdot P' & & f \downarrow \uparrow f^- & & \\ D^{1 \times q'} & \xrightarrow{R'} & D^{1 \times p'} & \xrightarrow{\pi'} & M' & \longrightarrow & 0 \end{array}$$

where  $P, Q \in D^{1 \times n}$  and  $P', Q' \in D^{n \times 1}$  are:

$$P := (1 \ 0 \ \cdots \ 0 \ 0),$$

$$Q := \left( \partial^{n-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{n-1} a_i \partial^{(i-1)} \quad \partial^{n-2} + \sum_{i=2}^{n-2} a_i \partial^{(i-1)} \quad \cdots \quad \partial + a_{n-1} \quad 1 \right),$$

$$P' := \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \partial \\ \vdots \\ \partial^{n-1} \end{pmatrix}, \quad Q' := \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

##### 4.2 Reduction of $L$ and $L'$

Let  $L$  and  $L'$  be the matrices as in (2). For simplicity, we assume that  $n = 3$ . We have

$$Z = (0), \quad Z' = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -\partial & -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and the matrices  $Z_2, R_2, Z'_2$  and  $R'_2$  are the zero matrices. The expressions of  $X, X' \in D^{4 \times 4}$  and  $Y, Y' \in D^{8 \times 8}$  come from (3).

We have  $\text{sr}(D) = 2$ , see McConnell and Robson (2001). From (10), we may remove two lines of 0 in  $L$  and  $L'$ . We give the details for removing the first zero lines of  $L$  and  $L'$ . With the notations of Proposition 1, we may choose

$$c = 0 \in D, \quad u = (0 \ 0 \ 0) \in D^{1 \times 3} \quad \text{and} \quad d = (0 \ 0 \ 1) \in D^{1 \times 3}.$$

We get  $U = \text{id}_8$  and

$$\psi = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \iota = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\pi' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \iota' = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

From this, we get the matrices  $Y_1$  and  $Y'_1$  in (21). We remove the second zero lines with the matrices  $Y_2$  and  $Y'_2$  of (22), where we use the following notations:

$$P(a, \partial) := -(\partial^3 + a_2\partial^2 + (a_1 - 1)\partial + a_0),$$

$$Q(a, \partial) := \partial^2 + (a_2 - 1)\partial + a_1 - 1,$$

$$R(a, \partial) := \partial^5 + (2a_2 - 1)\partial^4 + (a_2^2 + 2a_1 - a_2 - 1)\partial^3 + ((2a_2 - 1)a_1 + a_0 - a_2 + 1)\partial^2 + (a_1(a_1 - 1) + a_0(a_2 - 1))\partial + a_0(a_1 - 1).$$

## 5. PROOFS OF FORMULAS (9) AND (18)

### 5.1 Proof of Formulas (9)

We have to show the following relations

$$\iota L_{\bar{s}} = L_s, \quad (23) \quad Y_{\bar{s}} L'_{\bar{s}} = L_{\bar{s}} X, \quad (25)$$

$$U L_{\bar{s}} = L_{\bar{s}}, \quad (24) \quad \psi' L'_s = L'_{\bar{s}}, \quad (26)$$

$$\iota' L'_s = L'_s, \quad (27) \quad U' L_{\bar{s}} = L_{\bar{s}}, \quad (29)$$

$$Y'_{\bar{s}} L_{\bar{s}} = L'_{\bar{s}} X', \quad (28) \quad \psi L_s = L_{\bar{s}}, \quad (30)$$

The two relations (25) and (28) are assumed by induction hypothesis, (24), (27) and (29) are proven by direct computations. For proving (23), we first check that by definitions

$$Y_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & \partial^3 + a_2\partial^2 + a_1\partial + a_0 & \partial^2 + a_2\partial + a_1 & \partial + a_2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -\partial & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -a_0 & (-\partial^2 + (1 - a_2)\partial - a_1) & -\partial^2 & -\partial & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\partial & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -a_0 & -(\partial^2 + a_2\partial + a_1) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (21)$$

$$Y'_1 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -(\partial^3 + a_2\partial^2 + a_1\partial + a_0) & -(\partial^2 + a_2\partial + a_1) & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \partial & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \partial & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \partial & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & a_0 & a_1 & \partial + a_2 & 0 & 0 & -\partial - a_2 + 1 \end{pmatrix},$$

$$Y_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & \partial^3 + a_2\partial^2 + a_1\partial + a_0 & (\partial^2 + a_2\partial + a_1) & \partial + a_2 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & P(a, \partial) & -\partial & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ Q(a, \partial) & R(a, \partial) & -\partial^2 & -\partial & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -(\partial^3 + a_2\partial^2 + a_1\partial + a_0) & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (22)$$

$$Y'_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -(\partial^3 + a_2\partial^2 + a_1\partial + a_0) & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \partial & -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & \partial & -1 & 0 & -(\partial^2 + a_2\partial + a_1 - 1) \\ 1 & a_0 & a_1 & \partial + a_2 & 0 & (\partial + a_2 - 1)(\partial^2 + a_2\partial + a_1 - 1) \end{pmatrix}.$$

of  $\iota$ ,  $L_s$  and  $L_{\bar{s}}$ , we have  $\iota L_{\bar{s}} = L_s - F(e_k^n)^T \tilde{\ell} L_s$ . Moreover, we have  $\tilde{\ell} L_s = 0$  from the following sequence of equalities:

$$\tilde{\ell} L_s = (Y'_1)_k. \begin{pmatrix} R & 0 \\ 0 & \text{id}_p \end{pmatrix} = (Y'_1 L_{\bar{s}})_k. = (L'_s X')_k. = 0.$$

The first equality comes from definitions of  $\tilde{\ell}$  and  $L_s$ , the second is due to  $(Y'_{\bar{s}})_k. = ((Y'_1)_k. (Y'_2)_k. (Y'_3)_k.)$  and the definition of  $L_{\bar{s}}$  and the last one to the induction hypothesis  $Y'_{\bar{s}} L_{\bar{s}} = L'_s X'$  and  $(L'_s)_k. = 0$ .

In order to prove (26), we first show  $\psi' \iota' K'_{\bar{s}} = K'_{\bar{s}}$ . From 2 and 4 of Proposition 2,  $\text{im}(\psi' \iota' - \text{id}_n)$  is included  $D\ell U Y_{\bar{s}}$ . From (24) and (25), we have  $\ell U Y_{\bar{s}} K'_{\bar{s}} = \ell K'_{\bar{s}} X$ , and from  $\tilde{\ell} K_s = 0$ , we have  $\ell K'_{\bar{s}} = 0$ , so that  $\ell U Y_{\bar{s}} K'_{\bar{s}} = 0$ . Thus,  $(\psi' \iota' - \text{id}_n) K'_{\bar{s}} = 0$ , which is the desired relation. Moreover, from (27), we get  $\psi' \iota' K'_{\bar{s}} = \psi' K'_{\bar{s}}$ , which, with  $\psi' \iota' K'_{\bar{s}} = K'_{\bar{s}}$ , gives (26).

We show (30) in the same manner using (23).

## 5.2 Proof of Formulas (18)

We have to show the following relations

$$\iota_1 K_{\bar{r}} = K_r \iota_2, \quad (31) \quad \iota'_1 K'_{\bar{r}} = K'_r \iota'_2, \quad (35)$$

$$U_1 K_{\bar{r}} = K_{\bar{r}} U_2, \quad (32) \quad Z'_{\bar{r}} K_{\bar{r}} = K'_{\bar{r}} X'_{\bar{r}}, \quad (36)$$

$$Z_{\bar{r}} K'_{\bar{r}} = K_{\bar{r}} X_{\bar{r}}, \quad (33) \quad U'_1 K_{\bar{r}} = K_{\bar{r}} U'_2, \quad (37)$$

$$\psi'_1 K'_r = K'_{\bar{r}} \psi'_2, \quad (34) \quad \psi_1 K_r = K_{\bar{r}} \psi_2. \quad (38)$$

The two relations (33) and (36) are assumed by induction hypothesis, (32), (35) and (37) are proven by direct computations.

Let us show (31). For that, we use that  $\iota_1 K_{\bar{r}}$  is equal to  $(\varphi_1 \ 0 \ \varphi_2) K_{\bar{r}} + (0 \ F_1(e_{k_1}^{n_1})^T \ 0) K_{\bar{r}}$  and that, by computing matrix products, the first summand of this expression is equal to  $(\text{id}_{\bar{n}_1} - F_1(e_{k_1}^{n_1})^T \tilde{\ell}_1)(K_r \ 0)$ , so that

$$\iota_1 K_{\bar{r}} = (K_r \ 0) - F_1(e_{k_1}^{n_1})^T \tilde{\ell}_1 (K_r \ 0) + (0 \ F_1(e_{k_1}^{n_1})^T \ 0) K_{\bar{r}}.$$

By adapting the arguments, we also show

$$K_r \iota_2 = (K_r \ 0) - \left( (K_r F_2(e_{k_2}^{n_2})^T \tilde{\ell}_2) \ 0 \right) + K_r (0 \ F_2(e_{k_2}^{n_2})^T).$$



Now, we show that the last two summands of these expressions are equal by computing matrix products and using (14).

Let us show (34). For that, multiplying (35) by  $\psi'_1$  on the left and  $\psi'_2$  on the right, and from Point 2 of Proposition 6, we get  $\psi'_1 \iota'_1 K'_r \psi'_2 = \psi'_1 K'_r$ . It remains to show that  $\psi'_1 \iota'_1 K'_r \psi'_2 = K'_r \psi'_2$ , for which it is sufficient to show that  $\text{im}(\psi'_1 \iota'_1 - \text{id}_n) K'_r$  is included in  $\ker(\psi'_2)$ . From Points 2 and 4 of Proposition 6, we have  $\text{im}(\psi'_1 \iota'_1 - \text{id}_n) \subseteq \ker(\psi'_1) = D\ell_1 U_1 Z_{\bar{r}}$ . From (33) and (32), we have  $\ell_1 U_1 Z_{\bar{r}} K'_r = \ell_1 K_{\bar{r}} U_2 X_{\bar{r}}$ . By computing matrix products and using (14), we have  $\ell_1 K_{\bar{r}} = \ell_2$ . Hence,  $\ell_1 U_1 Z_{\bar{r}} K'_r$  is equal to  $\ell_2 U_2 X_{\bar{r}}$ , and by computing matrix products and using (17),  $\ell_2 U_2 X_{\bar{r}}$  is included in  $\ker(\psi'_2)$ . Hence,  $D\ell_1 U_1 Z_{\bar{r}}$  is included in  $\ker(\psi'_2)$ , so that  $\text{im}(\psi'_1 \iota'_1 - \text{id}_n) K'_r$  is also included in  $\ker(\psi'_2)$ , which finishes the proof of (34).

With the same arguments, we show (38).

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank Alban Quadrat for having presented the problematic of the present paper and for helpful discussions.

#### REFERENCES

- Chyzak, F., Quadrat, A., and Robertz, D. (2005). Effective algorithms for parametrizing linear control systems over Ore algebras. *Appl. Algebra Engrg. Comm. Comput.*, 16(5), 319–376. doi:10.1007/s00200-005-0188-6. URL <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00200-005-0188-6>.
- Cluzeau, T. and Quadrat, A. (2011). A constructive version of Fitting’s theorem on isomorphisms and equivalences of linear systems. In *7th International Workshop on Multidimensional Systems (nDs)*, 1–8. Poitiers, France. URL <https://hal.archives-ouvertes.fr/hal-00682765>.
- Fitting, H. (1936). Über den Zusammenhang zwischen dem Begriff der Gleichartigkeit zweier Ideale und dem Äquivalenzbegriff der Elementarteilertheorie. *Math. Ann.*, 112(1), 572–582.
- Malgrange, B. (1963). Sur les systèmes différentiels à coefficients constants. In *Les Équations aux Dérivées Partielles (Paris, 1962)*, 113–122. Editions du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris.
- McConnell, J.C. and Robson, J.C. (2001). *Noncommutative Noetherian rings*, volume 30 of *Graduate Studies in Mathematics*. American Mathematical Society, Providence, RI, revised edition. With the cooperation of L. W. Small.
- Nicolas, R. (2014). Étude constructive des théorèmes de Warfield sur l’équivalence des systèmes fonctionnels linéaires. Master thesis, Université de Versailles, France.
- Rotman, J.J. (2009). *An introduction to homological algebra*. Universitext. Springer, New York, second edition.
- Warfield, Jr., R.B. (1978). Stable equivalence of matrices and resolutions. *Comm. Algebra*, 6(17), 1811–1828.