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Quantitative problems on the size of G -operators

Gabriel Lepetit

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Abstract

G -operators, a class of differential operators containing the differential operators of minimal order annihilating Siegel's G -functions, satisfy a condition of moderate growth called *Galochkin condition*, encoded by a p -adic quantity, the size. Previous works of Chudnovsky, André and Dwork have provided inequalities between the size of a G -operator and certain computable constants depending among others on its solutions. First, we recall André's idea to attach a notion of size to differential modules and detail his results on the behavior of the size relatively to the standard algebraic operations on the modules. This is the corner stone to prove a quantitative version of André's generalization of Chudnovsky's Theorem: for $f(z) = \sum_{k,\ell} c_{k,\ell} z^{\alpha_\ell} \log(z)^k f_{k,\ell}(z)$, where $f_{k,\ell}(z)$ are G -functions, we can determine an upper bound on the size of the minimal operator L over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ of $f(z)$ in terms of quantities depending on the $f_{k,\ell}(z)$ and the α_ℓ . We give two applications of this result: we estimate the size of a product of two G -operators in function of the size of each operator; we also compute a constant appearing in a Diophantine problem encountered by the author.

Remarks and notations

- In this paper, we will call "minimal operator of f over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ ", or "minimal operator" where there is no possible ambiguity, any nonzero operator $L \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[d/dz]$ such that $L(f(z)) = 0$, and whose order is minimal for f .
- For $u_1, \dots, u_n \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, we denote by $d(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ the *denominator* of u_1, \dots, u_n , that is to say the smallest $d \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that du_1, \dots, du_n are algebraic integers.
- If \mathbb{K} is a subfield of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, we denote by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$ the set of algebraic integers of \mathbb{K} .
- Given $\alpha \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}$, the *house* of α is $|\overline{\alpha}| := \max_{\sigma \in \text{Gal}(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}/\mathbb{Q})} |\sigma(\alpha)|$.

1 Introduction

A G -function is a power series $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}[[z]]$ satisfying the following hypotheses:

- f is solution of a nonzero linear differential equation with coefficients in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$;
- There exists $C_1 > 0$ such that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $|\overline{a_n}| \leq C_1^{n+1}$,
- There exists $C_2 > 0$ such that $\forall n \in \mathbb{N}$, $d(a_0, \dots, a_n) \leq C_2^{n+1}$.

This family of special functions has been studied together with the family of E -functions, which are the functions $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n/n!) z^n$ satisfying **a**) and such that the a_n satisfy the conditions **b**) and **c**). Siegel defined both classes in [13]. The most basic example of G -function, which gives it its name, is the geometric series $f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} z^n = 1/(1-z)$. Other examples includes the polylogarithms functions $\text{Li}_s(z) := \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} z^n/n^s$, or some hypergeometric series with rational parameters.

The theory of G -functions was largely developed from the 1970s with the works of Galochkin ([7]), Chudnovsky ([4]) and then André's book ([1]), which is the first extensive and systematic review of this theory, later enhanced by Dwork ([5]).

The corner stone of this theory is the study of the non zero minimal operators of G -functions over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$. It turns out that they have specific properties, including the fact that they are Fuchsian differential operators with rational exponents. They belong to the class of G -operators, which are believed to "come from geometry" (see [1, chapter II]).

Chudnovsky's Theorem states that the nonzero minimal operator L of a nonzero G -function f satisfies an arithmetic condition of geometric growth on some denominators, called *Galochkin condition*. This condition can be equivalently expressed by the fact that a quantity $\sigma(L)$, which is defined in p -adic terms, is finite. This quantity is called the *size* of L . More generally, it is possible to associate a size $\sigma(G)$ with a differential system $y' = Gy$, $G \in \mathcal{M}_n(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z))$.

Similarly, we can associate with a G -function its size, encoding the condition c) above.

Chudnovsky's Theorem was proved in such a way that there is an explicit relation between the size of G and the size of f (see [5, chapter VII]). This is particularly useful for Diophantine applications, as shown in [11].

This paper aims to solve the following quantitative problem about the notion of size.

In [3] and [2], André studied the properties of the *Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type* of order 0, *i.e.* functions that can be expressed as a finite sum

$$f(z) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\kappa} c_{k,\ell} z^{\alpha_{\ell}} \log(z)^k f_{k,\ell}(z)$$

where the $f_{k,\ell}(z)$ are G -functions, $c_{k,\ell} \in \mathbb{C}$ and $\alpha_{\ell} \in \mathbb{Q}^{\lambda}$. André proved in particular an analogue of Chudnovsky's Theorem for these functions:

Theorem 1 ([3], p. 720)

Let $(\kappa, \lambda) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}^*$, $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_{\lambda}) \in \mathbb{Q}^{\lambda}$, $(c_{k,\ell})_{k,\ell} \in \mathbb{C}^{(\kappa+1)\lambda}$, a family $(f_{k,\ell}(z))_{k,\ell}$ of nonzero G -functions and

$$f(z) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\kappa} c_{k,\ell} z^{\alpha_{\ell}} \log(z)^k f_{k,\ell}(z)$$

a Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type of order 0. Then the minimal operator L of $f(z)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ is a G -operator.

In this paper, we consider only Nilsson-Gevrey series of order 0, so that we shall not write "order 0" anymore.

We aim to provide a more precise result: is it possible to find a quantitative relation between the size $\sigma(L)$ of the minimal operator of $f(z)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ and the sizes of the G -functions $f_{k,\ell}(z)$?

This question will be studied and given a positive answer in Section 3. The main result of this paper – and the answer to the problem above – is the following theorem:

Theorem 2

We keep the notations of Theorem 1. For every $k \in \{0, \dots, \kappa\}$ and $\ell \in \{1, \dots, \lambda\}$, let $L_{k,\ell} \neq 0$ denote a minimal operator of the G -function $f_{k,\ell}(z)$. Then, we have

$$\sigma(L) \leq \max \left(1 + \log(\kappa + 2), 2(1 + \log(\kappa + 2)) \log \left(\max_{1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda} d(\alpha_{\ell}) \right), \max_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq \kappa \\ 1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda}} \left((1 + \log(k + 2)) \sigma(L_{k,\ell}) \right) \right). \quad (1)$$

It turns out that the size of a differential system is invariant by equivalence of differential systems. Thus, André was able to generalize the notion of size to differential modules and to study the behavior of the size with respect to the usual algebraic operations on differential modules: submodule, quotient, direct sum, tensor product, etc.

We will follow this point of view to solve the problems above and devote Section 2 to some useful reminders on the differential modules and to a synthesis of the results of André on the size of differential modules.

In Section 4, we will finally give two applications of these results. The first one consists, given two G -operators L_1 and L_2 , in finding an explicit inequality between the size of L_1L_2 and the sizes of L_1 and L_2 . Using the first application and Theorem 2, we then give an application consisting in the evaluation of a constant appearing in a Diophantine problem, which is studied in another paper [11].

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2 Size of a differential module

2.1 Reminder on differential modules

In this part, we will essentially synthetise the presentation of the theory of differential modules contained in [14, chapter 2], that will be useful in the rest of this paper. More details and proofs about differential modules can be found in the above-quoted book.

Definition 1

Let (k, δ) be a differential field. The ring of differential operators over k is denoted by $k[\partial]$ and defined as the set of noncommutative polynomials in ∂ with the compatibility condition

$$\forall a \in k, \quad \partial a = a\partial + \delta(a).$$

This is a left (and right) euclidean ring for the euclidean function

$$\text{ord} : L = \sum_{k=0}^n a_k \partial^k \mapsto n \quad (\text{where } a_n \neq 0).$$

Definition 2

Let (k, δ) be a differential field. A differential module \mathcal{M} over k is a k -vector space of finite dimension which is a left $k[\partial]$ -module, or equivalently a k -vector space of finite dimension endowed with a map $\partial : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ such that

$$\forall \lambda \in k, \forall a, b \in \mathcal{M}, \partial(a+b) = \partial(a) + \partial(b) \quad \text{and} \quad \partial(\lambda a) = \lambda \partial(a) + \delta(\lambda) a.$$

Let \mathcal{M} be a k -differential module of dimension n endowed with a k -basis (e_1, \dots, e_n) . Then there exists a matrix $A = (a_{i,j})_{i,j} \in M_n(k)$ such that $\forall 1 \leq i \leq n, \partial e_i = -\sum_{j=1}^n a_{j,i} e_j$. A direct computation shows that if $u = \sum_{i=1}^n u_i e_i \in \mathcal{M}$, then $\partial u = 0 \iff u' = Au, u = {}^t(u_1, \dots, u_n)$.

Remark. If we choose another k -basis (f_1, \dots, f_n) of \mathcal{M} such that $\partial f_i = -\sum_{j=1}^n b_{j,i} f_j$, then there exists $P \in \text{GL}_n(k)$ such that $B = P[A] = P^{-1}P' + P^{-1}AP$.

The differential systems defined by A and B are then said to be *equivalent* over k . This is equivalent to the fact that $y \mapsto Py$ is a one-to-one correspondance between the solution sets of $y' = Ay$ and $y' = By$.

Therefore, the matrix A obtained by the construction above doesn't depend on the choice of basis we make, up to equivalence of differential systems.

We can also do the converse operation:

Definition 3

For $A = (a_{ij})_{i,j} \in M_n(k)$, we define the differential module \mathcal{M}_A associated with the differential system $y' = Ay$ by $\mathcal{M}_A = k^n$ endowed with the derivation ∂ such that $\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, $\partial e_i = -\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} e_j$, where (e_1, \dots, e_n) is the canonical basis of k^n .

We associate with a differential operator $L = \partial^n + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \partial^k \in k[\partial]$ the differential module $\mathcal{M}_L := \mathcal{M}_{A_L}$, where A_L is the companion matrix of L :

$$A_L = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & & (0) \\ & \ddots & \ddots & \\ (0) & & 0 & 1 \\ -a_0 & \dots & & -a_{n-1} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Definition 4

A morphism of differential modules is a k -linear map $\varphi : (\mathcal{M}, \partial_{\mathcal{M}}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{N}, \partial_{\mathcal{N}})$ such that $\partial_{\mathcal{N}} \circ \varphi = \varphi \circ \partial_{\mathcal{M}}$.

Proposition 1

Let $A, B \in M_n(k)$. Then there is an isomorphism of differential modules between \mathcal{M}_A and \mathcal{M}_B if and only if A and B are equivalent over k .

Thus, the classes of equivalences of differential systems over k classify the k -differential modules up to isomorphism.

We can perform usual algebraic constructions with the differential modules:

- A *differential submodule* of \mathcal{M} is a left $k[\partial]$ -submodule of \mathcal{M} .
- If \mathcal{N} is a differential submodule of \mathcal{M} , then the *quotient differential module* \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{N} is endowed with the quotient derivation $\bar{\partial} : \bar{m} \mapsto \overline{\partial(m)}$.
- The *cartesian product* (or direct sum) of $(\mathcal{M}_1, \partial_1)$ and $(\mathcal{M}_2, \partial_2)$ can be endowed with the derivation $\partial : (m_1, m_2) \mapsto (\partial_1(m_1), \partial_2(m_2))$, which makes it a differential module.
- The *tensor product* $\mathcal{M}_1 \otimes_k \mathcal{M}_2$ is a differential module when endowed with $\partial : m_1 \otimes m_2 \mapsto m_1 \otimes \partial_2(m_2) + \partial_1(m_1) \otimes m_2$ (extended on the whole vector space with the Leibniz rule). Note that the tensor product cannot be defined over the noncommutative ring $k[\partial]$, since \mathcal{M}_1 and \mathcal{M}_2 are only left $k[\partial]$ -modules. We will therefore often denote $\mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \mathcal{M}_2$ without precising the base field.
- The derivation $\partial^* : \varphi \mapsto (m \mapsto \varphi(\partial(m)) - \delta(\varphi(m)))$ makes the *dual* $\mathcal{M}^* = \text{Hom}_k(\mathcal{M}, k)$ a differential module
- More generally, the preceding constructions enable us to define a structure of differential module on the *space of morphisms* $\text{Hom}_k(\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2) \simeq \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes_k \mathcal{M}_2^*$.

Remark. Actually, for any $A \in M_n(k)$, we have $\mathcal{M}_A^* \simeq \mathcal{M}_{A^*}$, where $A^* = -{}^t A$. If X is a fundamental matrix of solutions of the system $y' = Ay$, then $Y := {}^t X^{-1}$ satisfies $Y' = -{}^t AY$.

Lemma 1

There is an isomorphism of differential modules $\mathcal{M}_L \simeq (\overline{\mathbb{Q}(z)[\partial]} / \overline{\mathbb{Q}(z)[\partial]} L)^*$.

Definition 5

The adjoint operator of $L \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$ is the operator L^* such that $\mathcal{M}_{L^*} \simeq \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial] / \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L$.

We can compute directly L^* : if $L = \partial^n + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} a_k \partial^k$, then $L^* = (-\partial)^n + \sum_{k=0}^{n-1} (-\partial)^k a_k$. The adjoint operator has useful properties, for instance that $L^{**} = L$ and $(L_1 L_2)^* = L_2^* L_1^*$.

We finally mention that the *cyclic vector Theorem*, implies that any differential system $y' = Ay$ is equivalent to some system $y' = A_L y$, $L \in k[\partial]$. This yields *in fine* an equivalence between differential systems and differential operators (see [14, pp. 42–43]).

2.2 Size and operations on differential modules

Let \mathbb{K} be a number field, and $G \in M_n(\mathbb{K}(z))$. In this subsection, following André's notations, we introduce a quantity $\sigma(G)$ encoding an arithmetic condition of moderate growth on a differential system, called the *Galochkin condition*.

For $s \in \mathbb{N}$, we define G_s as the matrix such that, if y is a vector satisfying $y' = Gy$, then $y^{(s)} = G_s y$. In particular, G_0 is the identity matrix. The matrices G_s satisfy the recurrence relation

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{N}, \quad G_{s+1} = G_s G + G'_s,$$

where G'_s is the derivative of the matrix G_s .

Definition 6 (Galochkin, [7])

Let $T(z) \in \mathbb{K}(z)$ be such that $T(z)G(z) \in M_n(\mathbb{K}[z])$. For $s \in \mathbb{N}$, we consider $q_s \geq 1$ the least common denominator of all coefficients of the entries of the matrices $T(z)^m \frac{G_m(z)}{m!}$, when $m \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. The system $y' = Gy$ is said to satisfy the Galochkin condition if

$$\exists C > 0: \forall s \in \mathbb{N}, \quad q_s \leq C^{s+1}.$$

Chudnovsky's Theorem (cf [4]) states that if G is the companion matrix of the minimal non-zero differential operator L associated to a G -function, then the system $y' = Gy$ satisfies the Galochkin condition. That is why we say that L is a G -operator (see [3, pp. 717–719] for a review of the properties of G -operators). Following [5, chapter VII], we are now going to rephrase this condition in p -adic terms.

For every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}$, we define $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ as the \mathfrak{p} -adic absolute value on \mathbb{K} , with the choice of normalisations given in [5, p.223].

We recall that the *Gauss absolute value* associated with $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the non-archimedean absolute value

$$|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}: \quad \mathbb{K}(z) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{\sum_{i=0}^N a_i z^i}{\sum_{j=0}^M b_j z^j} \longmapsto \frac{\max_{0 \leq i \leq N} |a_i|_{\mathfrak{p}}}{\max_{0 \leq j \leq M} |b_j|_{\mathfrak{p}}}.$$

The absolute value $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}$ naturally induces a norm on $\mathcal{M}_{\mu, \nu}(\mathbb{K}(z))$, defined for all $H = (h_{i,j})_{i,j} \in \mathcal{M}_{\mu, \nu}(\mathbb{K}(z))$ as $\|H\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} = \max_{i,j} |h_{i,j}|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}$. It is called the *Gauss norm*. If $\mu = \nu$, $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}$ is a norm of algebra on $\mathcal{M}_{\mu}(\mathbb{K}(z))$. We now use this notation to define the notion of size of a matrix:

Definition 7 ([5], p. 227)

Let $G \in M_n(\mathbb{K}(z))$. The size of G is

$$\sigma(G) := \limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} h(s, \mathfrak{p})$$

where

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{N}, \quad h(s, \mathfrak{p}) = \sup_{m \leq s} \log^+ \left\| \frac{G_m}{m!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}},$$

with $\log^+ : x \mapsto \log(\max(1, x))$. The size of $Y = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} Y_m z^m$, $Y_m \in \mathcal{M}_{p,q}(\mathbb{K})$ is

$$\sigma(Y) := \limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \sup_{m \leq s} \log^+ \|Y_m\|_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

The relation between Galochkin's condition and size is given by the following result.

Proposition 2

a) With the notations of Definitions 6 and 7, we have

$$\sigma(G) + \frac{h^-(T)}{[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}]} \leq \limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \log(q_s) \leq [\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}] \sigma(G) + h^+(T),$$

where

$$h^-(T) = \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \log(\min(1, |T|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}})) \quad \text{and} \quad h^+(T) = \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \log^+ |T|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}.$$

b) In particular, the differential system $y' = Gy$ satisfies the Galochkin condition if and only if $\sigma(G) < +\infty$ ([5, p. 228]).

When $G \in M_n(\mathbb{Q}(z))$ and $T(z) \in \mathbb{Z}[z]$ has at least one coefficient equal to 1, we have the equality

$$\sigma(G) = \limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \log(q_s).$$

The size does not depend on the number field \mathbb{K} we consider, and it is invariant under equivalence of differential systems, as this lemma shows. It is due to André ([1, p. 71]). We give a more detailed proof than in [1] for the sake of completeness.

Lemma 2

Let \mathbb{K} a number field, $G \in M_n(\mathbb{K}(z))$ and $P \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{K}(z))$, let $H = P[G] = PGP^{-1} + P'P^{-1}$ be a matrix defining a differential system $y' = Hy$ which is equivalent to $y' = Gy$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$. Then $\sigma(G) = \sigma(H)$.

Proof. It follows from [10, p. 12] that

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{N}, \quad H_s = \sum_{m=0}^s \binom{s}{m} P^{(s-m)} G_m P^{-1}.$$

Hence for $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})$,

$$\begin{aligned} \left| \frac{H_s}{s!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} &\leq \max_{0 \leq m \leq s} \left| \frac{P^{(s-m)}}{(s-m)!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \cdot |P^{-1}|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \cdot \left| \frac{G_m}{m!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \\ &\leq |P|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \cdot |P^{-1}|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \cdot \max_{0 \leq m \leq s} \left| \frac{G_m}{m!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \end{aligned}$$

because $\left| \frac{P^{(s-m)}}{(s-m)!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \leq |P|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}$ (cf [5, p. 118]). Denoting $C(\mathfrak{p}) = |P|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \cdot |P^{-1}|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}$, we then have, for all integers s ,

$$\max_{0 \leq m \leq s} \left| \frac{H_s}{s!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \leq C(\mathfrak{p}) \max_{0 \leq m \leq s} \left| \frac{G_m}{m!} \right|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}.$$

Hence

$$\sigma(H) \leq \sigma(G) + \limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \log^+ C(\mathfrak{p}) = \sigma(G).$$

Symmetrically, we have $\sigma(G) \leq \sigma(H)$, as $G = P^{-1}[H]$. \square

Lemma 2 and Proposition 1 imply that we can define without ambiguity the *size* of \mathcal{M} by $\sigma(\mathcal{M}) := \sigma(A)$, because every differential module \mathcal{M} can be associated with a unique class of equivalence of differential systems $[A]$.

Definition 8 ([1], pp. 74–76)

Let $L \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$. We set $\sigma(L) = \sigma(\mathcal{M}_L)$. If $\sigma(L) < +\infty$, the operator L is said to be a G -operator.

This terminology is justified by the fact that every solution of the equation $L(y(z)) = 0$ around a non singular point of the G -operator L is a G -function.

The following result is key to this paper. It is due to André. It proves that the notion of size is compatible with most of the usual operations on differential modules.

Recall that for $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the n -th symmetric power of the differential module \mathcal{M} , $\text{Sym}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)}^n(\mathcal{M})$, is the quotient of $\mathcal{M}^{\otimes n}$ by the submodule generated over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ by the $m_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes m_n - m_{\sigma(1)} \otimes \cdots \otimes m_{\sigma(n)}$, when σ is any permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$.

Proposition 3 ([1], p. 72)

Let $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$ be differential modules over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$. Then

- a) If \mathcal{M}_2 is a differential submodule of \mathcal{M}_1 , then $\sigma(\mathcal{M}_2) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1)$ and $\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1/\mathcal{M}_2) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1)$.
- b) $\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1 \times \mathcal{M}_2) = \max(\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1), \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2)) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2)$.
- c) $\sigma\left(\text{Sym}_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)}^N(\mathcal{M}_1)\right) \leq (1 + \log(N))\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1)$.
- d) $\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1^*) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1)(1 + \log(\mu - 1))$, where $\mu = \dim_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)} \mathcal{M}_1$.
- e) If there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow 0$, then we have

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq 1 + 2\sigma(\mathcal{M}_2 \times \mathcal{M}_3 \times (\mathcal{M}_3)^*) \leq 1 + 2\max(\sigma(\mathcal{M}_2), \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3) + \mu_3 - 1) \quad (2)$$

with $\mu_3 = \dim_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)} \mathcal{M}_3$.

In e), we can actually deduce from André's proof the following slightly more precise result:

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq 1 + \frac{11}{6}\sigma(\mathcal{M}_2 \times \mathcal{M}_3 \times (\mathcal{M}_3)^*). \quad (3)$$

Alternatively, we have

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq \mu_3 + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2) + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3). \quad (4)$$

Note that (3) is not always a better estimate than (4), as the example with $\sigma(\tilde{L}_\beta)$ in Subsection 4.2 shows.

The proof of **a)** and **e)** relies essentially on the following lemma, mentioned in [1, p. 72], of which we give a proof for the reader's convenience:

Lemma 3

Let $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$ be differential modules over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$. If there is an exact sequence $0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_3 \rightarrow 0$, then, with a suitable choice of basis, \mathcal{M}_1 is associated with a differential system of the form $\partial y = Gy$, where $G = \begin{pmatrix} G^{(2)} & G^{(0)} \\ 0 & G^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$ and the systems $\partial y = G^{(2)}y$ and $\partial y = G^{(3)}y$ are respectively associated with \mathcal{M}_2 and \mathcal{M}_3 .

Proof. We read on the exact sequence that $\mathcal{M}_3 \simeq \mathcal{M}_1/\mathcal{M}_2$.

Linear algebra convinces us that, if (e_1, \dots, e_n) is a k -basis of \mathcal{M}_2 and $(\overline{f}_1, \dots, \overline{f}_m)$ is a k -basis of $\mathcal{M}_1/\mathcal{M}_2$, then $\mathcal{B} = (e_1, \dots, e_n, \overline{f}_1, \dots, \overline{f}_m)$ is a basis of \mathcal{M}_1 .

Thus, if $\forall 1 \leq i \leq m$, $\partial \overline{f}_i = -\sum_{j=1}^m g_{j,i}^{(3)} \overline{f}_j$, we have $\partial f_i + \sum_{j=1}^n g_{j,i}^{(3)} f_j \in \mathcal{M}_2$ so that there exists a matrix $G^{(0)} = (g_{i,j}^{(0)}) \in \mathcal{M}_{m,n}(k)$ such that

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq m, \quad \partial f_i = -\sum_{j=1}^m g_{j,i}^{(3)} f_j - \sum_{j=1}^n g_{j,i}^{(0)} e_j.$$

Furthermore, we can find a matrix $G^{(2)} \in M_n(k)$ associated with \mathcal{M}_2 such that

$$\forall 1 \leq i \leq n, \quad \partial e_i = -\sum_{j=1}^m g_{j,i}^{(2)} e_j.$$

Hence, the matrix G such that $\partial^t \mathcal{B} = -{}^t G^t \mathcal{B}$ is of the form $G = \begin{pmatrix} G^{(2)} & G^{(0)} \\ 0 & G^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$. □

Proof of Proposition 3. **a)** is a direct consequence of Lemma 3, and **b)** follows straightforwardly from the definition. For the point **c)**, see [1, p. 72] (and [1, pp. 17–18] for the key argument). The point **d)** is a consequence of Katz' Theorem (see [1, p. 80]).

For **e)**, André gave a proof of which we provide the details here.

By Lemma 3, we can find suitable bases of $\mathcal{M}_1, \mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$ such that, in these bases, \mathcal{M}_1 (resp. $\mathcal{M}_2, \mathcal{M}_3$) represents the system $\partial y = Gy$ (resp. $\partial y = G^{(2)}y$ and $\partial y = G^{(3)}y$) where

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} G^{(2)} & G^{(0)} \\ 0 & G^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Let \mathbb{K} be a number field such that $G \in M_n(\mathbb{K}(z))$. We fix $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})$. We consider $t_{\mathfrak{p}}$ a free variable on \mathbb{K} called the *generic point*. We can then build a complete and algebraically closed extension of $(\mathbb{K}(t_{\mathfrak{p}}), |\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}})$. Concretely, $\Omega_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the completion of the algebraic closure of the completion of $\mathbb{K}(t_{\mathfrak{p}})$ endowed with the Gauss valuation $|\cdot|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}$ (see [5, p. 93]).

We set

$$X_{t_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{(2)}(z) = \sum_{s=0}^{\infty} \frac{G_s^{(2)}(t_{\mathfrak{p}})}{s!} (z - t_{\mathfrak{p}})^s \in \text{GL}_n(\Omega_{\mathfrak{p}}[[z - t_{\mathfrak{p}}]])$$

(resp. $X_{t_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{(3)} \in \text{GL}_m(\Omega_{\mathfrak{p}}[[z - t_{\mathfrak{p}}]])$) a fundamental matrix of solutions of $\partial y = G^{(2)}y$ (resp. $\partial y = G^{(3)}y$) at the generic point $t_{\mathfrak{p}}$ such that $X_{t_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{(2)}(t_{\mathfrak{p}}) = I_n$ (resp. $X_{t_{\mathfrak{p}}}^{(3)}(t_{\mathfrak{p}}) = I_m$). Consider $X^{(0)} \in \mathcal{M}_{n,m}(\Omega_{\mathfrak{p}}[[z - t_{\mathfrak{p}}]])$ a solution of

$$\partial X^{(0)} = G^{(3)}X^{(0)} + G^{(0)}X^{(2)} \tag{5}$$

such that $X^{(0)}(t_p) = 0$.

Then $X_{t_p} = \begin{pmatrix} X^{(2)} & X^{(0)} \\ 0 & X^{(3)} \end{pmatrix}$ is a fundamental matrix of solutions of $\partial y = Gy$ such that $X(t_p) = I_{n+m}$. Thus we have $\forall s \in \mathbb{N}$, $\partial^s(X_{t_p})(t_p) = G_s(t_p)$. Since we know that $\partial^s(X_{t_p}^{(2)})(t_p) = G_s^{(2)}(t_p)$ (and likewise for $X^{(3)}$), it suffices to estimate the Gauss norm of $\partial^s(X_{t_p}^{(0)})(t_p)$ to obtain an estimate on the size of G .

For simplicity, we will omit the index t_p in what follows.

It follows from (5) that

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(X^{(3)^{-1}}X^{(0)}) &= X^{(3)^{-1}}\partial(X^{(0)}) - X^{(3)^{-1}}\partial(X^{(3)})X^{(3)^{-1}}X^{(0)} \\ &= X^{(3)^{-1}}(G^{(3)}X^{(0)} + G^{(0)}X^{(2)}) - X^{(3)^{-1}}G^{(3)}X^{(0)} = X^{(3)^{-1}}G^{(0)}X^{(2)} \end{aligned}$$

so that, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, by Leibniz' formula,

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^n X^{(0)}}{n!} &= \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial^{n-i}(X^{(3)})}{(n-i)!} \frac{\partial^i(X^{(3)^{-1}}X^{(0)})}{i!} = \partial^n(X^{(3)})X^{(3)^{-1}}X^{(0)} + \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial^{n-i}(X^{(3)})}{(n-i)!} \partial^{i-1}(X^{(3)^{-1}}G^{(0)}X^{(2)}) \\ &= \partial^n(X^{(3)})X^{(3)^{-1}}X^{(0)} + \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial^{n-i}(X^{(3)})}{(n-i)!} \frac{1}{i} \sum_{i_1+i_2+i_3=i-1} \frac{\partial^{i_1}(X^{(3)^{-1}})}{i_1!} \frac{\partial^{i_2}(G^{(0)})}{i_2!} \frac{\partial^{i_3}(X^{(2)})}{i_3!}. \end{aligned}$$

We now evaluate this equality at the generic point t_p . Since $X^{(0)}(t_p) = 0$, we get

$$\frac{\partial^n X^{(0)}}{n!}(t_p) = \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial^{n-i}(X^{(3)})(t_p)}{(n-i)!} \frac{1}{i} \sum_{i_1+i_2+i_3=i-1} \frac{\partial^{i_1}(X^{(3)^{-1}})(t_p)}{i_1!} \frac{\partial^{i_2}(G^{(0)})(t_p)}{i_2!} \frac{\partial^{i_3}(X^{(2)})(t_p)}{i_3!}.$$

We make the following observations:

- Since $G^{(0)}(t_p) \in \mathbb{K}(t_p)$, we have $\left\| \frac{\partial^{i_2}(G^{(0)})}{i_2!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} \leq \|G^{(0)}\|_{p,\text{Gauss}}$ by [5, p. 94].
- Set $\delta_n = \text{lcm}(1, 2, \dots, n)$. Then

$$\sum_{p \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \sup_{1 \leq i \leq n} \frac{1}{|i|_p} = \frac{1}{[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}]} \log(\delta_n) \leq \frac{n}{[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}]} (1 + o(1)),$$

by [5, Lemma 1.1 p. 225].

Hence, since $\|\cdot\|_{p,\text{Gauss}}$ is non-archimedean, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^n X^{(0)}}{n!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} &\leq \max_{\substack{0 \leq i \leq n \\ i_1+i_2+i_3=i-1}} \left(\log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{n-i}(X^{(3)})}{(n-i)!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} + \log^+ \left\| \frac{1}{i} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_1}(X^{(3)^{-1}})}{i_1!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} + \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_2}(G^{(0)})}{i_2!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} + \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_3}(X^{(2)})}{i_3!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} \right) \quad (6) \end{aligned}$$

But

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^{n-i}(X^{(3)^{-1}})}{(n-i)!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} = \left\| \frac{(G^{(3)})_{n-i}}{(n-i)!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} \quad \text{and} \quad \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_3}(X^{(2)})}{i_3!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} = \left\| \frac{(G^{(2)})_{i_3}}{i_3!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}}.$$

Moreover we have

$$\left\| \frac{\partial^{i_1}(X^{(3)^{-1}})}{i_1!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}} = \left\| \frac{(-{}^t G^{(3)})_{i_1}}{i_1!} \right\|_{p,\text{Gauss}},$$

because ${}^t X^{(3)^{-1}}$ is a fundamental matrix of solutions of the system $y' = -{}^t G^{(3)} y$, associated with the dual module \mathcal{M}_3^* . This yields for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $N \geq n$

$$\log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^n(X^{(0)})(t_p)}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \leq h(N, \mathfrak{p}, G^{(3)}) + h(N, \mathfrak{p}, -{}^t G^{(3)}) + h(N, \mathfrak{p}, G^{(2)}) \\ + \log^+ \|G^{(0)}\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} + \log \max_{0 \leq i \leq N} \frac{1}{|i|_p}.$$

We therefore obtain

$$\limsup_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \sup_{n \leq N} \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^n(X^{(0)})(t_p)}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \leq \frac{1}{[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}]} + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3) + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3^*) + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2)$$

since $\|G^{(0)}\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} = 1$ for all but a finite number of primes. Furthermore,

$$\left\| \frac{G_n}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} = \left\| \frac{\partial^n(X)(t_p)}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \\ = \max \left(\left\| \frac{\partial^n(X^{(0)})(t_p)}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}, \left\| \frac{\partial^n(X^{(2)})(t_p)}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}, \left\| \frac{\partial^n(X^{(3)})(t_p)}{n!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \right)$$

so finally

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq 1 + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3) + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3^*) + \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2).$$

We can actually obtain a more refined inequality by using the following argument. Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and $i_1 + i_2 + i_3 \leq n - 1$. We assume for example $i_1 \geq i_2 \geq i_3$, the other cases can be treated likewise and lead to the same final conclusion. By considering separately the cases $i_1 \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$ and $i_1 > \frac{n-1}{2}$, we prove that $i_2 \leq \frac{n-1}{2}$ and $i_3 \leq \frac{n-1}{3}$.

Thus we obtain in inequality (6)

$$\max \left(\log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_1}(X^{(3)^{-1}})}{i_1!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}, \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_2}(G^{(0)})}{i_2!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}}, \log^+ \left\| \frac{\partial^{i_3}(X^{(2)})}{i_3!} \right\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} \right) \\ \leq h(n, \mathfrak{p}, G^{(3)}) + h\left(\frac{n}{2}, \mathfrak{p}, -{}^t G^{(3)}\right) + h\left(\frac{n}{3}, \mathfrak{p}, G^{(2)}\right)$$

so that

$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} h(n, \mathfrak{p}, G) \leq \frac{\log(\delta_n)}{n} + \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \log^+ \|G^{(0)}\|_{\mathfrak{p}, \text{Gauss}} + v_n + \frac{1}{n} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \right\rfloor v_{\lfloor \frac{n}{2} \rfloor} + \frac{1}{n} \left\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \right\rfloor v_{\lfloor \frac{n}{3} \rfloor}$$

with $v_n = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Spec}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}})} \max(h(n, \mathfrak{p}, G^{(3)}), h(n, \mathfrak{p}, -{}^t G^{(3)}), h(n, \mathfrak{p}, G^{(2)}))$. Taking the superior limit on both sides, we get

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq 1 + \frac{11}{6} \max(\sigma(\mathcal{M}_3^*), \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3), \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2)),$$

bounded by $2 \max(\sigma(\mathcal{M}_3^*), \sigma(\mathcal{M}_3), \sigma(\mathcal{M}_2))$ in [1]. This is the desired conclusion. \square

Remark. The inequality **d)** is a consequence of Katz's theorem on the exponents of a G -operator. We now explain how to obtain another bound on $\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1^*)$.

Following the notations of [5, p. 226], we denote by $\rho(\mathcal{M}_1)$ the global inverse radius of \mathcal{M}_1 . Then André-Bombieri Theorem ([1, p. 74]) yields

$$\rho(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq \rho(\mathcal{M}_1) + \mu - 1,$$

where $\mu = \dim_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)} \mathcal{M}_1$. Moreover, [1, Lemma 2 p. 72] states that $\rho(\mathcal{M}_1^*) = \rho(\mathcal{M}_1)$. Thus, the application of André-Bombieri Theorem to the adjoint module \mathcal{M}_1^* yields $\rho(\mathcal{M}_1) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1^*) \leq \rho(\mathcal{M}_1) + \mu - 1$, hence

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) - \mu + 1 \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1^*) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}_1) + \mu - 1.$$

Points **a)** **c)** of Proposition 3 actually imply the following result, which was not stated explicitly by André and is important for our application to Theorem 1.

Proposition 4

Let $(\mathcal{M}_i)_{1 \leq i \leq N}$ be a family of differential modules over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$. Then

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1 \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)} \cdots \otimes_{\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)} \mathcal{M}_N) \leq (1 + \log(N)) \max(\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1), \dots, \sigma(\mathcal{M}_N)).$$

In particular, we have $\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1^{\otimes N}) \leq (1 + \log(N))\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1)$.

Proof. We denote by $\bar{\alpha}$ the class of an element $\alpha \in (\mathcal{M}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{M}_N)^{\otimes n}$ in the quotient space $\text{Sym}^n(\mathcal{M}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{M}_N)$. There is an injective morphism of differential modules

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{M}_N &\longrightarrow \text{Sym}^n(\mathcal{M}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{M}_N) \\ m_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes m_N &\longmapsto \overline{(m_1, 0, \dots, 0) \otimes \cdots \otimes (0, \dots, 0, m_N)}. \end{aligned}$$

Indeed, for all i , let $\mathcal{B}_i = (e_1^{(i)}, \dots, e_{n_i}^{(i)})$ be a $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ -basis of \mathcal{M}_i . A $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ -basis of $\mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{M}_N$ is the family \mathcal{F} whose elements are the $e_{i_1}^{(1)} \otimes e_{i_2}^{(2)} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_N}^{(N)}$ when $1 \leq i_k \leq n_k$.

Denote $\mathcal{B} = (f_1, \dots, f_n)$ the basis of $\mathcal{M}_1 \times \cdots \times \mathcal{M}_N$ obtained by concatenation of the bases \mathcal{B}_i . Then the family \mathcal{F}' whose elements are the $f_{i_1} \otimes f_{i_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_{i_N}$ when $1 \leq i_1 \leq i_2 \leq \cdots \leq i_N \leq n$ is a basis of Sym^n (cf [8, p. 218]). Moreover,

$$\varphi(e_{i_1}^{(1)} \otimes e_{i_2}^{(2)} \otimes \cdots \otimes e_{i_N}^{(N)}) = \overline{f_{i_1} \otimes f_{n_1+i_2} \otimes \cdots \otimes f_{n_1+\cdots+n_{N-1}+i_N}}$$

so \mathcal{F} is sent by φ on a free family of $\text{Sym}^n(M)$, which proves that φ is injective.

Hence the combination of **a)** and **c)** in Proposition 3 yields

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1 \otimes \cdots \otimes \mathcal{M}_N) \leq (1 + \log(N)) \max(\sigma(\mathcal{M}_1), \dots, \sigma(\mathcal{M}_N)).$$

□

3 A generalization of Chudnovsky's Theorem for Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type

The goal of this section is to prove Theorem 2, a quantitative version of André's result on a Chudnovsky type Theorem for Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type ([3]).

In what follows, we will denote the standard derivation d/dz on $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ by ∂ .

3.1 Product and sum of solutions of G -operators

The following result is proved in André in [3, p. 720]:

Proposition 5

If y_1 (resp. y_2) is solution of a G -operator L_1 (resp. L_2), then

- a) $y_1 + y_2$ is solution of a G -operator L_3 ;
- b) $y_1 y_2$ is solution of a G -operator L_4 .

Note that y_1 and y_2 need not be G -functions, they are in general Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type. This proposition is obvious if y_1 and y_2 are G -functions, because the set of G -functions is a ring.

We are going to use the results of Section 2 (Proposition 3) in order to bound the sizes of L_3 and L_4 .

Proposition 6

Let L_1 and L_2 be the respective minimal operators of y_1 and y_2 , which are G -operators. We can find nonzero G -operators L_3 and L_4 as in Proposition 5 such that

$$\sigma(L_3) \leq \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)) \quad \text{and} \quad \sigma(L_4) \leq (1 + \log(2)) \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)).$$

Proof of Propositions 5 and 6. In [1, p. 720], André gave a sketch of proof of Proposition 5, which we make explicit here.

If $L \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$ is the minimal operator of a function y , we notice that there is a natural isomorphism of differential modules between $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L$ and

$$\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y) := \{M(y) \mid M \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]\}$$

given by $M \bmod L \mapsto M(y)$. Hence $\sigma(L) = \sigma\left(\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y)\right)^*\right)$.

We also define for u, v solutions of G -operators, $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](u, v) := \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](u)\right)[\partial](v)$ which is the set of linear combinations with coefficients in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ of the $\partial^k(u)\partial^\ell(v)$, for $k, \ell \in \mathbb{N}$. The existence of differential equations over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ satisfied by u and v ensures that this is indeed a finite dimensional $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ -vector space, so that it can be endowed with a structure of differential module.

- Let L_3 be the minimal operator of $y_1 + y_2$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$. Then $\sigma(L_3) = \sigma\left(\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1 + y_2)\right)^*\right)$.

Let \mathcal{M} be the image of the morphism of left $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}[z][\partial]$ -modules

$$\begin{aligned} \iota: \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial] &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2) \\ L &\longmapsto (L(y_1), L(y_2)). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, \mathcal{M} is a differential submodule of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)$ because it is a sub-left- $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$ -module of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)$ which is of finite dimension over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$.

Moreover, set

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \mathcal{M} &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1 + y_2) \\ (L(y_1), L(y_2)) &\longmapsto L(y_1 + y_2) = L(y_1) + L(y_2). \end{aligned}$$

This morphism of differential modules is well-defined and surjective, hence its factorisation by its kernel induces an isomorphism of differential modules between $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1 + y_2)$ and $\mathcal{M}/\ker(\varphi)$. Therefore, there is an isomorphism $\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1 + y_2)\right)^* \simeq (\mathcal{M}/\ker(\varphi))^* \simeq \mathcal{M}^*/\text{Im}(\varphi^*)$ where φ^* is the dual morphism of φ in the sense of linear algebra. Hence by Proposition 3 a), we get

$$\sigma(L_3) = \sigma(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1 + y_2)^*) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{M}^*) \tag{7}$$

We now proceed to bound $\sigma(\mathcal{M}^*)$. The dual morphism of the injection $\mathcal{M} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)$ is a surjection $\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^* \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^*$, and

$$\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \times \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^* \simeq \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1)\right)^* \times \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^*$$

so that \mathcal{M}^* can be written as some quotient of $\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1)\right)^* \times \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^*$.

Thus, it follows from Proposition 3 **a)** and **b)** that

$$\sigma(\mathcal{M}^*) \leq \sigma\left(\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1)\right)^* \times \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^*\right) \leq \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)). \quad (8)$$

Finally, (7) and (8) imply that $\sigma(L_3) \leq \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)) < \infty$. Hence L_3 is indeed a G -operator.

• We define the morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \psi: \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2) &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1, y_2) \\ K(y_1) \otimes L(y_2) &\longrightarrow K(y_1)L(y_2). \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the set $\mathcal{M} = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1, y_2)$ is a differential submodule of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1, y_2)$ because if $L \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$, $L = \sum_{k=0}^{\mu} a_k \partial^k$, we have

$$L(y_1, y_2) = \sum_{k=0}^{\mu} a_k \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} \partial^p(y_1) \partial^{k-p}(y_2) = \psi \left(\sum_{k=0}^{\mu} a_k \sum_{p=0}^k \binom{k}{p} \partial^p(y_1) \otimes \partial^{k-p}(y_2) \right) \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1, y_2).$$

By definition, the restriction of ψ to $\psi^{-1}(\mathcal{M})$ is a surjection $\tilde{\psi}: \psi^{-1}(\mathcal{M}) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$.

The factorisation of $\tilde{\psi}$ by its kernels shows that \mathcal{M} is isomorphic to $\mathcal{N} / \ker(\tilde{\psi})$ where $\mathcal{N} = \psi^{-1}(\mathcal{M})$ is a submodule of $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)$.

Passing to the dual modules, we get $\mathcal{M}^* \simeq \mathcal{N}^* / \ker(\tilde{\psi}^*)$ hence by Proposition 3 **a)**,

$$\sigma(L_4) = \sigma(\mathcal{M}^*) \leq \sigma(\mathcal{N}^*). \quad (9)$$

Furthermore, the dual morphism of $\mathcal{N} \hookrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)$ is a surjection

$$\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^* \rightarrow \mathcal{N}^*$$

and we have

$$\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1) \otimes \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^* \simeq \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1)\right)^* \otimes \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^*,$$

so that, by Proposition 3 **a)** and Proposition 4,

$$\sigma(\mathcal{N}^*) \leq \sigma\left(\left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_1)\right)^* \otimes \left(\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial](y_2)\right)^*\right) \leq (1 + \log(2)) \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)). \quad (10)$$

Thus, the combination of (9) and (10) shows that $\sigma(L_4) \leq (1 + \log(2)) \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2))$, so that L_4 is a G -operator. \square

Remark. Using Proposition 4, we can generalize statement **b)** of Proposition 5 to an arbitrary product $y_1 \dots y_N$ of G -functions: if L_0 is the minimal operator of $y_1 \dots y_N$ and L_i is the minimal operator of y_i , we obtain

$$\sigma(L_0) \leq (1 + \log(N)) \max(\sigma(L_1), \dots, \sigma(L_N)).$$

3.2 Proof of Theorem 2

We can now deduce from Proposition 5 and its quantitative version the proof of Theorem 2 stated in the introduction.

Proof of Theorem 2. For all $0 \leq k \leq \kappa$ and $1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda$, let $N_{k,\ell} \neq 0$ be the minimal operator over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ of $c_{k,\ell} z^{\alpha_\ell} \log(z)^k f_{k,\ell}(z)$, which exists since this function is a product of solutions of differential operators with coefficients in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$.

• Let $k \in \{0, \dots, \kappa\}$ and $\ell \in \{1, \dots, \lambda\}$. Proposition 5 **a**) implies that the size of the minimal operator L of $f(z)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ is

$$\sigma(L) = \max_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq \kappa \\ 1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda}} \sigma(N_{k,\ell}).$$

• It follows from Proposition 5 **b**) that

$$\sigma(N_{k,\ell}) \leq (1 + \log(k+2)) \max(\sigma(K_\ell), \sigma(T), \sigma(L_{k,\ell}))$$

where $K_\ell = d/dz - \alpha_\ell/z$ and $T = (1-z)(d/dz)^2 - d/dz$ are the respective minimal operators of z^{α_ℓ} and $\log(z)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$.

But we can compute directly the iterated matrix corresponding to the differential system $y' = \frac{\alpha_\ell}{z} y$: denoting $A_\ell = \frac{\alpha_\ell}{z}$, we have

$$\forall s \in \mathbb{N}, \quad (A_\ell)_s = \frac{\alpha_\ell(\alpha_\ell - 1) \dots (\alpha_\ell - s + 1)}{z}$$

so that $d(\alpha_\ell)^{2s} (A_\ell)_s \in \mathbb{Z}(z)$ whence $\sigma(K_\ell) \leq 2 \log(d(\alpha_\ell))$. Moreover, $\sigma(T) \leq 1$, so we finally get

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(L) &\leq \max_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq \kappa \\ 1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda}} \left((1 + \log(k+2)) \max_{1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda} (2 \log(d(\alpha_\ell)), 1, \sigma(L_{k,\ell})) \right) \\ &\leq \max \left(1 + \log(\kappa + 2), 2(1 + \log(\kappa + 2)) \log \left(\max_{1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda} d(\alpha_\ell) \right), \max_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq \kappa \\ 1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda}} ((1 + \log(k+2)) \sigma(L_{k,\ell})) \right). \end{aligned}$$

This completes the proof of Theorem 2. □

Remark. The quantitative version of Chudnovsky's Theorem in [5, p. 299] implies that

$$\sigma(L_{k,\ell}) \leq \left(5\mu_{k,\ell}^2 t_{k,\ell} - 1 - (\mu_{k,\ell} - 1) t_{k,\ell} \right) \overline{\sigma}(f_{k,\ell}) \quad (11)$$

provided that $\mu_{k,\ell} := \text{ord}(L_{k,\ell}) \geq 2$. In (11), $T_{k,\ell} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}[z]$ is such that $T_{k,\ell} L_{k,\ell} \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}[z, d/dz]$,

$$t_{k,\ell} := \max(\deg(T_{k,\ell}), \deg_z(T_{k,\ell} L_{k,\ell})) + 1$$

and $\overline{\sigma}(y) := \sigma(y) + \limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \sum_{\sigma: \mathbb{K} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}} \sup_{m \leq s} \log^+ |y_m|_\sigma$ with, for any embedding $\sigma: \mathbb{K} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}$,

$$|\zeta|_\sigma := \begin{cases} |\sigma(\zeta)|^{1/\delta} & \text{if } \sigma(\mathbb{K}) \subset \mathbb{R} \\ |\sigma(\zeta)|^{2/\delta} & \text{else.} \end{cases}$$

On the other hand, if $\mu_{k,\ell} = 1$, we have

$$\sigma(L_{k,\ell}) \leq (6t_{k,\ell} - 1) \overline{\sigma}(f_{k,\ell}). \quad (12)$$

Therefore, the combination of Theorem 2 and of (11) and (12) (*i.e* Chudnovsky's Theorem) gives an upper bound over $\sigma(L)$ in terms of the $\overline{\sigma}(f_{k,\ell})$, for $0 \leq k \leq \kappa$ and $1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda$.

4 Applications

We now give two applications of the results of Sections 2 and 3. The first one consists in expressing the size of a product of G -operators in terms of the sizes of each term of the product; the second one is related to a Diophantine problem studied in [11].

4.1 Size of a product of G -operators

In this part we are going to interpret André's result on the size of differential modules (Proposition 3) in terms of differential operators.

The following proposition enables us to formulate a correspondance between the right factors of a differential operator L and the differential submodules of \mathcal{M}_L (see [14, p. 47, p. 58]).

Proposition 7

Given $L_1, L_2 \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$, we have an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{L_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{L_1 L_2} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{L_1} \rightarrow 0. \quad (13)$$

Proof. Since we are working with finite-dimensional vector spaces, a sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{L_2} \xrightarrow{u} \mathcal{M}_{L_1 L_2} \xrightarrow{v} \mathcal{M}_{L_1} \rightarrow 0$$

is exact if and only if the dual one

$$0 \leftarrow \mathcal{M}_{L_2}^* \xleftarrow{u^*} \mathcal{M}_{L_1 L_2}^* \xleftarrow{v^*} \mathcal{M}_{L_1}^* \leftarrow 0$$

is exact (see [9, pp. 53 – 59]). Thus, it suffices to find an exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_1 \xrightarrow{\varphi} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_1 L_2 \xrightarrow{\psi} \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_2 \rightarrow 0. \quad (14)$$

For this, we define the injective map

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi: \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_1 &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_1 L_2 \\ u \bmod L_1 &\longmapsto uL_2 \bmod L_1 L_2 \end{aligned}$$

and the surjective map

$$\begin{aligned} \psi: \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_1 L_2 &\longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_2 \\ u \bmod L_1 L_2 &\longmapsto u \bmod L_2. \end{aligned}$$

We have $\ker(\psi) = \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_2/\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]L_1 L_2 = \text{Im}(\varphi)$. Hence the sequence (14) is indeed an exact one. \square

Thus, applying Lemma 3 to (13), we obtain the following corollary.

Corollary 1

The differential system $Y' = A_{L_1 L_2} Y$ is equivalent over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ to a system $Z' = BZ$, where $B = \begin{pmatrix} A_{L_1} & B^0 \\ 0 & A_{L_2} \end{pmatrix}$ for some matrix B^0 with coefficients in $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$.

In the same fashion, points **a**) and **e**) of Proposition 3 imply the following inequalities, which is the desired application.

Corollary 2

For any $L_1, L_2 \in \overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)[\partial]$, the following inequalities hold:

$$\begin{aligned} \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)) &\leq \sigma(L_1 L_2) \leq 1 + \frac{11}{6} \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2), \sigma(L_1^*)) \\ &\leq \text{ord}(L_1) + \frac{11}{6} \max(\sigma(L_1), \sigma(L_2)) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$\sigma(L_1 L_2) \leq \text{ord}(L_1) + 2\sigma(L_1) + \sigma(L_2).$$

4.2 Application to a Diophantine problem

Let us now consider a Diophantine approximation problem. It is a generalization of results by Fischler and Rivoal ([6]) studied in [11].

Let \mathbb{K} be a number field and $F(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} A_k z^k \in \mathbb{K}[[z]]$ a non polynomial G -function of radius of convergence $R > 0$. Let $L \in \mathbb{K}[z, d/dz] \setminus \{0\}$ the minimal operator of order μ of F , which is therefore a G -operator. Take a parameter $\beta \in \mathbb{Q} \setminus \mathbb{Z}_{\leq 0}$, that will remain fixed. For $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $s \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the G -functions

$$F_{\beta, n}^{[s]}(z) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{A_k}{(k + \beta + n)^s} z^{k+n}.$$

These are essentially iterated primitives of $F(z)$. The Diophantine problem we are interested in is to find upper and lower bounds on the dimension of the vector space

$$\Phi_{\alpha, \beta, S} = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{K}}(F_{\beta, n}^{[s]}(\alpha), n \in \mathbb{N}, 0 \leq s \leq S)$$

when S is a large enough integer and $\alpha \in \mathbb{K}$, $0 < |\alpha| < R$. Note that it is not obvious that $\Phi_{\alpha, \beta, S}$ has finite dimension. Precisely, in [11], we prove the following theorem:

Theorem 3

Assume that $F(z)$ is a non polynomial G -function. Then for S large enough, we have

$$\frac{1 + o(1)}{[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}] C(F, \beta)} \log(S) \leq \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \Phi_{\alpha, \beta, S} \leq \ell_0(\beta) S + \mu$$

where $\ell_0(\beta)$ is the maximum of 1 and the numbers $f - \beta$ when f runs through the exponents of L at infinity such that $f - \beta \in \mathbb{N}$, and $C(F, \beta)$ is a positive constant depending only on F and β .

Fischler and Rivoal proved this theorem for $\beta = 0$ in [6]. With their method, the constant $C(F, 0)$ is computable in principle, but they didn't give an explicit formula for it. In [11], we express explicitly $C(F, \beta)$ in function of quantities depending on L , F and the denominator of β using the theory of G -operators. Let us explain how Theorem 1 and Corollary 2 of the present paper can be used to compute $C(F, \beta)$.

By [6, Lemma 1 p. 11], we can find polynomials $Q_0(X), \dots, Q_{\ell}(X) \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{K}}[X]$ and $u \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that

$$uz^{\mu-\omega} L = \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} z^j Q_j(\theta + j),$$

with $\theta = zd/dz$, μ the order of L , ω the multiplicity of 0 as a singularity of L and $\ell = \delta - \omega$ where δ is the degree in z of L . We can show that if $\ell = 0$, then $F(z) \in \mathbb{K}[z]$, so that this case is excluded by the assumption of Theorem 3.

Define, for $j \in \{0, \dots, \ell\}$, $Q_{j,\beta}(X) := Q_j(X - \beta)$. Then the differential operator of order μ

$$L_\beta := \sum_{j=0}^{\ell} z^j Q_{j,\beta}(\theta + j) \in \mathbb{K} \left[z, \frac{d}{dz} \right] \quad (15)$$

is the minimal operator over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ of the Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type $z^\beta F(z)$. We introduce the operator

$$\tilde{L}_\beta = \left(\frac{d}{dz} \right)^\ell z^{m-1} L_\beta.$$

In [11], a crucial point is the evaluation of $\sigma(\tilde{L}_\beta)$ in function of $\sigma(L)$ or of $\overline{\sigma}(F)$. Indeed, $\sigma(\tilde{L}_\beta)$ occur in the expression of $C(F, \beta)$.

We can now answer that question. Indeed, on the one hand, if $L_0 = (d/dz)^\ell$, Corollary 2 implies that

$$\sigma(\tilde{L}_\beta) \leq \ell + 2\sigma(L_0) + \sigma(L_\beta)$$

since $\sigma(z^{m-1} L_\beta) = \sigma(L_\beta)$.

On the other hand, a basis of solutions of the equation $L_0(y(z)) = 0$ is $(1, z, \dots, z^{\ell-1})$ so that a fundamental matrix of solution of the system $y' = A_{L_0} y$ is the wronskian matrix

$$Y = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & z & \dots & z^{\ell-1} \\ 0 & 1 & & (\ell-1)z^{\ell-2} \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \dots & (\ell-1)! \end{pmatrix},$$

which satisfies $Y^{(s)} = 0$ for s large enough. Hence $(A_{L_0})_s = Y_s Y^{-1} = 0$ for s large enough and $\sigma(L_0) = 0$.

On the other hand, by applying Theorem 2 to the Nilsson-Gevrey series $z^\beta F(z)$, we obtain

$$\sigma(L_\beta) \leq (1 + \log(2)) \max(1, 2\log(d(\beta)), \sigma(L)). \quad (16)$$

Finally, we have

$$\sigma(\tilde{L}_\beta) \leq \ell + (1 + \log(2)) \max(1, 2\log(d(\beta)), \sigma(L)).$$

Using the bound on $\sigma(L)$ arising from Chudnovsky's Theorem ((11) and (17)), we then have

$$\sigma(\tilde{L}_\beta) \leq \ell + (1 + \log(2)) \max(1, 2\log(d(\beta)), ((5 + \varepsilon_{\mu,1})\mu^2(\delta + 1) - 1 - (\mu - 1)(\delta + 1))\overline{\sigma}(F)) \quad (17)$$

where $\varepsilon_{x,y} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } x = y \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$ denotes the Kronecker symbol. This is the desired bound.

Remark. In [12], we tried another method to obtain an inequality of the type of (17): we adapted directly the proof of Chudnovsky's Theorem to the case of Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type. We now explain this approach.

Let \mathbb{K} be a number field and $f = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\lambda} \sum_{k=0}^{\kappa} c_{k,\ell} z^{\alpha_\ell} \log(z)^k f_{k,\ell}(z)$ be a Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type of order 0. Assume that its minimal operator L of order μ over the quotient ring \mathcal{R} of the ring of Nilsson-Gevrey series of arithmetic type of order 0 satisfies $L \in \mathbb{K}(z)[d/dz]$. Then we have

$$\limsup_{s \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{s} \log(q_s) \leq 2\log(d(\alpha)) + 1 + 2\mu[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}](2\mu\lambda(\kappa + 1) + 1)(\delta + 2) \max_{\substack{0 \leq k \leq \kappa \\ 1 \leq \ell \leq \lambda}} \overline{\sigma}(f_{k,\ell}) \quad (18)$$

with the notations of Definitions 6 and 7.

This uses a stronger hypothesis than Theorem 2, namely that the minimal operator of f over \mathcal{R} is the same as the minimal operator of f over $\mathbb{K}(z)$.

Let us compare its conclusion with the one of Theorem 2 in the particular case of L_β . We can prove that L_β is at the same time the minimal operator of $z^\beta F(z)$ over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ and over \mathcal{R} . This comes from the following lemma of [12].

Lemma 4

Let $(f_1, \dots, f_n) \in \mathbb{K}[[z]]^n$ be a free family over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ and ${}^t(g_1, \dots, g_n) = U^t(f_1, \dots, f_n)$ where $U \in \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{R})$. Then (g_1, \dots, g_n) is a free family over \mathcal{R} .

If we consider the family $(f_1, \dots, f_n) := (F, F', \dots, F^{(\mu-1)})$ consisting of linearly independent functions over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ and $(g_1, \dots, g_n) := (G, G', \dots, G^{(\mu-1)})$, where $G = z^\beta F(z)$, then Leibniz's formula shows that there exists a matrix $U \in \text{GL}_\mu(\mathcal{R})$ satisfying the hypothesis of Lemma 4. Thus, since the operator L_β of order μ with coefficients in \mathcal{R} annihilates $G(z)$, it is the minimal operator of $G(z)$ over \mathcal{R} .

In that case, using Proposition 2, Equation (18) yields

$$\sigma(L_\beta) \leq 2 \log(d(\beta)) + 1 + 2[\mathbb{K} : \mathbb{Q}] \mu(2\mu + 1)(\delta + 2) \overline{\sigma}(F). \quad (19)$$

To simplify, we assume that $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$ and $d(\beta) \geq 2$ (i.e. $\beta \notin \mathbb{Z}$).

- If $d(\beta) \geq \exp((5 + \varepsilon_{\mu,1})\mu^2(\delta + 1) - 1 - (\mu - 1)(\delta + 1)) \overline{\sigma}(F)/2$, then (17) yields

$$\sigma(L_\beta) \leq 2(1 + \log(2)) \log(d(\beta)),$$

which is a better estimate on $\sigma(L_\beta)$ than (19) if and only if

$$\overline{\sigma}(F) > \frac{\log(d(\beta) + 2)}{\mu(2\mu + 1)(\delta + 2)}.$$

- Else, we see that the function

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Comp} : \mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \\ (\mu, \delta) &\longmapsto (1 + \log(2))((5 + \varepsilon_{\mu,1})\mu^2(\delta + 1) - 1 - (\mu - 1)(\delta + 1)) - 2\mu(2\mu + 1)(\delta + 2) \end{aligned}$$

is strictly positive unless $\delta = 0$ and $\mu \in \{1, \dots, 12\}$. Hence if $(\delta, \mu) \in (\mathbb{N}^* \times \mathbb{N}) \cup (\{0\} \times \llbracket 13, +\infty \rrbracket)$ and $d(\beta) \leq \exp(\overline{\sigma}(F) \text{Comp}(\mu, \delta)/2)$, then (19) is a better estimate than (17).

- Else, if $(\delta, \mu) \in \{0\} \times \{1, \dots, 12\}$ or $d(\beta) > \exp(\overline{\sigma}(F) \text{Comp}(\mu, \delta)/2)$, then (17) is a better estimate than (19).

Let us finally consider the following explicit example: let $F(z)$ be the hypergeometric G -function

$$F(z) = {}_2F_1\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{11}, \frac{1}{6}; z\right) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)_k \left(\frac{2}{11}\right)_k}{\left(\frac{1}{6}\right)_k k!} z^k$$

whose minimal operator over $\overline{\mathbb{Q}}(z)$ is

$$L = z(z-1) \left(\frac{d}{dz}\right)^2 + \left(\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{2}{11} + 1\right)z - \frac{1}{6}\right) \left(\frac{d}{dz}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{2}{11}.$$

We take $\beta = 1/7$. It satisfies $\delta = \mu = 2$. Hence we obtain with (17) $\sigma(L_\beta) \leq 1806$ and with (19) $\sigma(L_\beta) \leq 1604$. We see that our alternative method improves the bound (17) on $\sigma(L_\beta)$.

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