An analogue of Stokes phenomenon for $q$-difference equations

Jacques Sauloy

Institut Mathématique de Toulouse

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Abstract

In a common work\textsuperscript{1} with Jean-Pierre Ramis and Changgui Zhang, we described an analogue of the Stokes phenomenon for linear analytic complex $q$-difference equations and used it to get the local analytic classification. If time permits, I will also show how it was applied in a common work with J.-P. R. the Galois theory of such equations.

\textsuperscript{1}Accepted for publication by Astérisque; meanwhile, see URL http://front.math.ucdavis.edu/0903.0853.
Origin
The program of analytic classification of $q$-difference equations was first proposed and realized by Birkhoff in 1913 in the context of a unified treatment of the Riemann-Hilbert correspondence for \textit{fuchsian} differential, difference and $q$-difference equations. The classification program was extended by Birkhoff and Guenter in 1941 for irregular equations, but never pursued:

“Up to the present time, the theory of linear $q$-difference equations has lagged noticeably behind the sister theories of linear difference and differential equations. In the opinion of the authors, the use of the canonical system, as formulated above in a special case, is destined to carry the theory of $q$-difference equations to a comparable degree of completeness. This program includes in particular \textit{the complete theory of convergence and divergence of formal series, the explicit determination of the essential transcendental invariants (constants in the canonical form), the inverse Riemann theory both for the neighborhood of } x = \infty \text{ and in the complete plane (case of rational coefficients), explicit integral representation of the solutions, and finally the definition of } q\text{-sigma periodic matrices, so far defined essentially only in the case } n = 1. \text{ Because of its extensiveness this material cannot be presented here.”} 

G.D. Birkhoff, 1941
Plan

Generalities on $q$-difference equations, systems and modules

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Generalities

General notations

$q \in \mathbb{C}, |q| > 1.$

For $f \in K := \mathbb{C} \{z\}$ or $f \in \hat{K} := \mathbb{C} ((z))$:

$$\sigma_q f(z) := f(qz).$$

A (complex analytic) linear $q$-difference equation writes:

$$f(q^n z) + a_1(z)f(q^{n-1} z) + \cdots + a_n(z)f(z) = 0,$$

where $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in K, a_n \neq 0$.

Encoding: $Lf = 0$,

where $L := \sigma_q^n + a_1 \sigma_q^{n-1} + \cdots + a_n \in D_{q,K}$,

$D_{q,K} := K \langle \sigma_q, \sigma_q^{-1} \rangle$, (Ore ring),

and $a_1, \ldots, a_n \in K, a_n \neq 0$.

Formal equation: replace $K$ by $\hat{K}$. 

Generalities

Equations, systems, \( q \)-difference modules

By vectorialisation the \( q \)-difference equation \( Lf = 0 \) can be turned into a \( q \)-difference system:

\[
\sigma_q X = AX, \quad A \in \text{GL}_n(K), \text{ where } X = \begin{pmatrix} f \\ \vdots \\ \sigma_q^{n-1} f \end{pmatrix},
\]

then into a \( q \)-difference module

\[
M = (E, \Phi), \text{ with } E := K^n, \Phi := \Phi_A : X \mapsto A^{-1} \sigma_q X.
\]

(Compare with vector spaces equipped with a connection.)

Equivalently, \( M \) is a left \( \mathcal{D}_{q,K} \)-module of finite length.

Formal equation: replace \( K \) by \( \hat{K} \).
Morphisms from \((K^n, \Phi_A)\) to \((K^n, \Phi_B)\) correspond to matrices \(F \in \text{GL}_n(K)\) such that \((\sigma_qF)A = BF\). Thus, if \(Y = FX\), then \(\sigma_qX = AX \Rightarrow \sigma_qY = BY\).

**Local analytic classification:** we say that \(A \sim B\) if there exists a gauge transformation \(F \in \text{GL}_n(K)\) such that:

\[
B = F[A] := (\sigma_qF)AF^{-1}.
\]

**Formal classification:** the same with \(F \in \text{GL}_n(\hat{K})\).
Generalities

Newton polygon (at 0)

The \( q \)-difference operator \( P \) has a \textit{Newton polygon at 0}, which consists in slopes \( \mu_1 < \cdots < \mu_k \in \mathbb{Q} \) together with their multiplicities \( r_1, \ldots, r_k \in \mathbb{N}^* \). (Precise definition omitted!)

By the cyclic vector lemma, any \( q \)-difference module can be written \( M = \mathcal{D}_{q,K}/\mathcal{D}_{q,K} P \).

\textbf{Theorem and definition}

The Newton polygon of \( M = \mathcal{D}_{q,K}/\mathcal{D}_{q,K} P \) depends only on the formal isomorphism class of \( M \).

\textbf{Caution!}

By vectorialisation, equation \( L \leadsto \) system \( A \leadsto \) \( q \)-difference module \( M \). By the cyclic vector lemma \( M = \mathcal{D}_{q,K}/\mathcal{D}_{q,K} P \), where \( P \) is “dual” to \( L \): they have \textit{symetric} Newton polygons and \textit{opposite} slopes.
Generalities

Fundamental solutions, constants

One can prove that an analytic system $\sigma_q X = AX$, $A \in \text{GL}_n(K)$ always has a fundamental solution:

$$X \in \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C}^*, 0)),$$

i.e. uniform in a punctured neighborhood of 0.

Therefore, all uniform meromorphic solutions of $\sigma_q X = AX$ have the form $X = \mathcal{X}C$, where $C \in (\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C}^*, 0)^{\sigma_q})^n$.

The field of constants:

$$\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C}^*, 0)^{\sigma_q} := \{ f \in \mathcal{M}(\mathbb{C}^*, 0) \mid \sigma_q f = f \}$$

can be identified with the field of elliptic functions $\mathcal{M}(\mathbb{E}_q)$,

$$\mathbb{E}_q := \mathbb{C}^*/q^\mathbb{Z} \simeq \mathbb{C}/(\mathbb{Z} + \mathbb{Z} \tau),$$

where $e^{2i\pi \tau} = q$.

(Identification through the map $x \mapsto z := e^{2i\pi x}$.)
Generalities

Associated vector bundle

This is for analytic systems (over $K$). One defines:

$$F_A^{(0)} := \frac{(\mathbb{C}^*, 0) \times \mathbb{C}^n}{(z, X) \sim (qz, A(z)X)} \to \frac{(\mathbb{C}^*, 0)}{z \sim qz} = E_q.$$

This is a holomorphic vector bundle over the complex torus (or elliptic curve) $E_q$.

The sheaf of holomorphic solutions of $\sigma_q X = AX$ near 0 is canonically isomorphic to the sheaf of sections of $F_A^{(0)}$

$A \mapsto F_A^{(0)}$ is a “good” functor for classification and for Galois theory (faithful, exact, $\otimes$-compatible).
Plan

Generalities on $q$-difference equations, systems and modules

The slope filtration

Local analytic classification of irregular equations
A module with one slope only is called **pure isoclinic**.

Pure isoclinic modules of slope 0 are **fuchsian** modules. They have the shape \((K^n, \Phi_A)\), with \(A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})\). Their analytic and formal classification (due to Birkhoff) are the same.

Pure isoclinic modules of slope \(\mu \in \mathbb{Z}\) have the shape \((K^n, \Phi_{z^\mu A})\), with \(A \in \text{GL}_n(\mathbb{C})\). Their classification boils down to the fuchsian case.

Pure isoclinic modules of nonintegral slope have been classified by van der Put and Reversat in 2005.
Slope filtration

The canonical filtration

Theorem

Any $q$-difference module over $K$ admits a unique filtration $(M_{\leq \mu})_{\mu \in \mathbb{Q}}$ such that each $M_\mu := \frac{M_{\leq \mu}}{M_{< \mu}}$ is pure isoclinic of slope $\mu$. The filtration is functorial and $\text{gr} : M \sim \bigoplus M_\mu$ is a faithful exact $\mathbb{C}$-linear $\otimes$-compatible functor.

Theorem

Over $\hat{K}$, the filtration splits canonically. After formalization (base change $\hat{K} \otimes_K -$), $\text{gr}$ becomes isomorphic to the identity functor.

Note that, contrary to the second, the first theorem has no equivalent in the case of differential equations: it is a consequence of Adams lemma (existence of an analytic factorisation for $q$-difference operators).
A direct sum of pure isoclinic modules is called *pure*.

**Corollary**

*For pure modules, formal and analytic classification are equivalent. Formal classification of an analytic q-difference module $M$ amounts to classification (formal or analytic) of the pure module $\text{gr}M$.***

We already know:
The formal classification, *i.e.* classification of pure $q$-difference modules.

We want to study:
The analytic classification within a formal class, *i.e.* with $\text{gr}M$ fixed.
Plan

Generalities on $q$-difference equations, systems and modules

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Irregular equations

Isoformal classes

The following definition is inspired by Babbitt and Varadarajan “Local moduli for meromorphic differential equations” (Astérisque 169-170).

Fix a pure module $M_0 := P_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus P_k$, where $P_1, \ldots, P_k$ are pure isoclinic with slopes $\mu_1 < \cdots < \mu_k$ and ranks $r_1, \ldots, r_k$.

Define $\mathcal{F}(M_0) = \mathcal{F}(P_1, \ldots, P_k)$ as the quotient set of pairs $(M, u)$, where $u : \text{gr}M \simeq P_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus P_k$, up to the equivalence relation:

$$(M, u) \sim (M', u') \iff \exists f : M \to M' : u = u' \circ \text{gr}f.$$ 

Example

Two slopes, one level:

$$\mathcal{F}(P_1, P_2) = \text{Ext}(P_2, P_1).$$
Irregular equations
The space of analytic classes

Theorem

One gets an affine space (actually, a scheme) of dimension:

$$\dim \mathcal{F}(P_1, \ldots, P_k) = \sum_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} r_i r_j (\mu_j - \mu_i).$$

(There is a q-Gevrey version.)

This dimension is equal to the irregularity of $\text{End}(M_0)$.

From now on, the slopes will be assumed to be integral:

$$\mu_1, \ldots, \mu_k \in \mathbb{Z}.$$
Irregular equations

Matricial description

A formal class is encoded by $M_0 = (K^n, \Phi_{A_0})$, with:

$$A_0 := \begin{pmatrix} z^{\mu_1} A_1 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & 0 & \ldots \\ 0 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & 0 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ 0 & \ldots & 0 & \ldots & z^{\mu_k} A_k \end{pmatrix}.$$ 

An analytic class within $\mathcal{F}(M_0)$ can then be represented by $M := (K^n, \Phi_A)$ with:

$$A = A_U := \begin{pmatrix} z^{\mu_1} A_1 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & U_{i,j} & \ldots \\ 0 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ \ldots & 0 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\ 0 & \ldots & 0 & \ldots & z^{\mu_k} A_k \end{pmatrix},$$

for some $U := (U_{i,j})_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \in \prod_{1 \leq i < j \leq k} \text{Mat}_{r_i,r_j}(K)$. 
Irregular equations

Birkhoff-Guenther normal form

Using $q$-Borel transforms one gets an explicit (algorithmic) computation of *Birkhoff-Guenther normal form*:

**Theorem**

Each class in $\mathcal{F}(P_1, \ldots, P_k)$ admits a unique representative $(K^n, \Phi_{A_U})$ such that each block $U_{i,j}, 1 \leq i < j \leq k$ has coefficients in $\sum_{\mu_i \leq \ell < \mu_j} C z^\ell$.

**Example**

If $A_0 := \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & bz \end{pmatrix}, a, b \in \mathbb{C}^*$, then the normal form of $A_u := \begin{pmatrix} a & u \\ 0 & bz \end{pmatrix}$, $u \in K$ is $\begin{pmatrix} a & B_{q,1} u(a/b) \\ 0 & bz \end{pmatrix}$, where:

$$B_{q,1} \left( \sum f_n z^n \right) = \sum \frac{f_n}{q^{n(n-1)/2}} z^n.$$
Irregular equations

Formal isomorphism

Call $\mathcal{G} \subset \text{GL}_n$ the subgroup of matrices:

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
I_{r_1} & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\
\cdots & \cdots & F_{i,j} & \cdots \\
\cdots & 0 & \cdots & \cdots \\
0 & \cdots & \cdots & I_{r_k}
\end{pmatrix}
$$

For all $A$ in the formal class $A_0$, there is a unique $\hat{F} \in \mathcal{G}(\hat{K})$ such that $\hat{F}[A_0] = A$; call it $\hat{F}_A$. Then:

$$
A \sim A' \iff \hat{F}_{A'}(\hat{F}_A)^{-1} \in \mathcal{G}(K).
$$

We want to “sum” the divergent series $\hat{F}_A$

Example

$$
\begin{pmatrix}
1 & f \\
0 & 1
\end{pmatrix}
$$
is an isomorphism from $A_0$ to $A_u$ if, and only if,

$$
bz\sigma_q f - af = u.
$$

This has a unique formal solution $\hat{f}_u$, and

$$
A_u \sim A_v \iff \hat{f}_u - \hat{f}_v \in K.
$$
**Irregular equations**

$q$-adapted Poincaré asymptotics

There is a $q$-analogue of Poincaré asymptotics with the following features:

### Asymptotics for ODE

<table>
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<tr>
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Irregular equations

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Generalities

Slopes

Classification
Irregular equations

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Irregular equations
$q$-adapted Poincaré asymptotics

We write $\mathcal{A}$ the sheaf of functions with an asymptotic expansion and:

$$\Lambda_I(M_0) := \mathcal{G}(\mathcal{A}) \cap \text{Aut}(M_0),$$

the sheaf of automorphisms of $M_0$ infinitely tangent to identity.

Actually, if $\mathcal{A}_0$ denotes the subsheaf of flat functions:

$$\Lambda_I(M_0) \subset I_n + \text{GL}_n(\mathcal{A}_0),$$

whence the name.
Irregular equations
Meromorphic summation

The polar divisor of a meromorphic isomorphism $F : A_0 \to A$, is $q$-invariant near 0, hence defined over $\mathbb{C}^*/q^{-\mathbb{N}} = E_q$.

**Theorem**

There is an explicit finite subset $\Sigma_{A_0} \subset E_q$ such that, for all $\bar{c} \in E_q \setminus \Sigma_{A_0}$, and for all $A$, there is a unique meromorphic isomorphism $F : A_0 \to A_U$ such that:

$$\forall 1 \leq i < j \leq k, \text{div}_{E_q}(F_{i,j}) \geq -(\mu_j - \mu_i)[\bar{c}] .$$

We write $S_{\bar{c}} \hat{F}_A$ this $F$ and see it as a “resummation of $\hat{F}_A$ in the (allowed) direction $\bar{c} \in E_q \setminus \Sigma_{A_0}$”. One has moreover:

$$S_{\bar{c}} \hat{F}_A \sim \hat{F}_A.$$
Irregular equations
Privileged cocycles of $\Lambda_1(M_0)$

We note:

$$S_{c,d}^\hat{F}_A := (S_c^\hat{F}_A)^{-1}(S_d^\hat{F}_A)$$

Properties:

1. $S_{c,d}^\hat{F}_A$ is a meromorphic automorphism of $M_0$.
2. $S_{c,e}^\hat{F}_A = (S_{c,d}^\hat{F}_A)(S_{d,e}^\hat{F}_A)$.
3. $S_{c,d}^\hat{F}_A - I_n$ is “flat”.
4. $\text{div}_{E_q}((S_{c,d}^\hat{F}_A)_{i,j}) \geq - (\mu_j - \mu_i)([-c] + [-d])$.

Thus the $S_{c,d}^\hat{F}_A$ form a privileged cocycle of $\Lambda_1(M_0)$ for the covering $\mathcal{U}_{A_0}$ of $E_q$ made up of the Zariski open subsets $V_{\overline{c}} := E_q \setminus \{\overline{c}\}$, $\overline{c} \in E_q \setminus \Sigma_{A_0}$. 

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4. $\text{div}_{E_q}((S_{c,d}^\wedge F_A)_{i,j}) \geq -(\mu_j - \mu_i)([\overline{-c}] + [\overline{-d}]).$

Thus the $S_{c,d}^\wedge F_A$ form a privileged cocycle of $\Lambda_I(M_0)$ for the covering $\mathcal{U}_{A_0}$ of $E_q$ made up of the Zariski open subsets $V_{\overline{c}} := E_q \setminus \{\overline{c}\}$, $\overline{c} \in E_q \setminus \Sigma_{A_0}$. 
Irregular equations
Privileged cocycles of $\Lambda_I(M_0)$

We note:

$$S_{c,d}^{\hat{F}_A} := (S_{c}^{\hat{F}_A})^{-1}(S_{d}^{\hat{F}_A})$$

Properties:

1. $S_{c,d}^{\hat{F}_A}$ is a meromorphic automorphism of $M_0$.
2. $S_{c,e}^{\hat{F}_A} = (S_{c,d}^{\hat{F}_A})(S_{d,e}^{\hat{F}_A})$.
3. $S_{c,d}^{\hat{F}_A} - I_n$ is “flat”.
4. $\text{div}_{E_q}((S_{c,d}^{\hat{F}_A})_{i,j}) \geq -(\mu_j - \mu_i)(\lfloor -c \rfloor + \lfloor -d \rfloor)$.

Thus the $S_{c,d}^{\hat{F}_A}$ form a privileged cocycle of $\Lambda_I(M_0)$ for the covering $\mathcal{U}_{A_0}$ of $E_q$ made up of the Zariski open subsets $V_c := E_q \setminus \{\bar{c}\}$, $\bar{c} \in E_q \setminus \Sigma_{A_0}$. 
Irregular equations
Privileged cocycles of $\Lambda_I(M_0)$

We note:

$$S_{c,d} \hat{F}_A := (S_c \hat{F}_A)^{-1}(S_d \hat{F}_A)$$

Properties:

1. $S_{c,d} \hat{F}_A$ is a meromorphic automorphism of $M_0$.
2. $S_{c,e} \hat{F}_A = (S_{c,d} \hat{F}_A)(S_{d,e} \hat{F}_A)$.
3. $S_{c,d} \hat{F}_A - I_n$ is “flat”.
4. $\text{div}_{E_q}((S_{c,d} \hat{F}_A)_{i,j}) \geq -(\mu_j - \mu_i)([-c] + [-d]).$

Thus the $S_{c,d} \hat{F}_A$ form a privileged cocycle of $\Lambda_I(M_0)$ for the covering $\mathcal{U}_{A_0}$ of $E_q$ made up of the Zariski open subsets $V_{\bar{c}} := E_q \setminus \{\bar{c}\}$, $\bar{c} \in E_q \setminus \Sigma_{A_0}$. 
Irregular equations
The \( q \)-Malgrange-Sibuya theorems

Write \( Z_{pr}^1(\mathcal{U}_0, \Lambda_I(M_0)) \) the space of privileged cocycles.

**Theorem**

"Meromorphic summation" yields natural isomorphisms:

\[
\mathcal{F}(P_1, \ldots, P_k) \cong Z_{pr}^1(\mathcal{U}_0, \Lambda_I(M_0)) \cong H^1(E, \Lambda_I(M_0)).
\]

It is an easy (and pleasant) exercise to compute the dimension of \( Z_{pr}^1(\mathcal{U}_0, \Lambda_I(M_0)) \).
Irregular equations
Dévissage $q$-Gevrey

“Abelian” case: two slopes $\mu_1 < \mu_2$, one “level” $\delta := \mu_2 - \mu_1$.

Then $\Lambda_I(M_0)$ is an “elementary” vector bundle of slope $\delta$
over $E_q$:

$$\Lambda_I(M_0) \simeq (\text{flat bundle of rank } r_1 r_2) \otimes (\text{line bundle of degree } \delta).$$

General case: slopes $\mu_1 < \cdots < \mu_k$, levels $\mu_j - \mu_i, i < j$.
The subsheaf $\Lambda^t_I(M_0)$ made up of $F$ s.t. $F - I_n$ is $t$-flat has
only diagonals $\mu_j - \mu_i \geq t$.

$\Lambda_I(M_0)$ is built from central extensions by elementary
bundles $\lambda^{(t)}_I(M_0)$:

$$0 \to \lambda^{(t)}_I(M_0) \to \frac{\Lambda_I(M_0)}{\Lambda^{t+1}_I(M_0)} \to \frac{\Lambda_I(M_0)}{\Lambda^t_I(M_0)} \to 1.$$
Irregular equations

Dévissage $q$-Gevrey

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Irregular equations
Two slopes, one level

\[ \mathcal{F}(M_0) \cong \text{Ext}(P_2, P_1) \cong \text{Ext}(1, P_2^\vee \otimes P_1) \cong H^1(E_q, \Lambda_I(M_0)). \]

Example
Let \( A_0 := \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ 0 & b z^\delta \end{pmatrix} \) \( \implies \Sigma_{A_0} = \{ \overline{c} \in E_q \mid c^\delta \in qZ a/b \}. \)

Components over \( V_{\overline{c}} \cap V_{\overline{d}} \) of cocycles of \( Z^1_{pr}(\mathcal{U}_{A_0}, \Lambda_I(M_0)) \) are matrices \( S_{\overline{c}, \overline{d}} \hat{F}_A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & f \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \), where:

\[ f(z) = \frac{g(z)}{\theta_q(z/c)^\delta \theta_q(z/d)^\delta}, \]

\[ g \in \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}^*) \text{ s.t. } \sigma_q g = (a/b)(z/cd)^\delta g. \]