

INTEGRABILITY OF HAMILTONIAN SYSTEMS AND DIFFERENTIAL GALOIS GROUPS OF HIGHER VARIATIONAL EQUATIONS

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ABSTRACT. – Given a complex analytical Hamiltonian system, we prove that a necessary condition for its meromorphic complete integrability is the commutativity of the identity component of the Galois group of each variational equation of arbitrary order along any integral curve. This was conjectured by the first author based on a suggestion by the third author. The first-order non-integrability criterion, obtained by the first and second authors using only first variational equations, is extended to higher orders by the present criterion. Using this result (at order two, three or higher) it is possible to solve important open problems of integrability which escaped the first order criterion.

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RÉSUMÉ. – Nous montrons qu'étant donné un système hamiltonien analytique complexe, une condition nécessaire pour qu'il soit méromorphiquement intégrable, au sens de Liouville, est que la composante connexe de l'identité du groupe de Galois différentiel de toute équation variationnelle, d'ordre arbitraire, le long de toute courbe intégrale, soit commutative. Ceci avait été conjecturé par le premier auteur, à la suite d'une suggestion du troisième, motivée par des observations numériques et analytiques sur des équations variationnelles d'ordre supérieur. Le critère présenté dans cet article étend aux équations d'ordre supérieur le critère de *Morales–Ramis*, obtenu antérieurement par les deux premiers auteurs, qui n'utilisait que la première équation variationnelle. Utilisant le nouveau critère (aux ordres deux, trois ou plus), il est possible de résoudre d'importants problèmes d'intégrabilité pour lesquels le critère de Morales–Ramis ne permettait pas de conclure.

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1. Introduction

The problem of *integrability by quadratures* of dynamical systems is a particularly old, important and difficult one. We know that, given an *algebraic* or *analytic* dynamical system, defined by ordinary differential equations, a solution always exists locally and can be sometimes prolonged for arbitrary time values, whether negative or positive. This said, and much in the spirit of the eighteenth-century mathematician, an attempt could be made at finding the general solution analytically in an “explicit” way. Whenever this is possible, we call the system “integrable”. Unfortunately, it is an empirical fact that a “general” dynamical system does not adhere to any known definition of integrability, and that, moreover, such a unified definition is nowadays unavailable for arbitrary dynamical systems. In other words, the “majority” of dynamical systems are non-integrable (one can even suspect integrability is a *codimension infinity* property in some

reasonable sense) and it is impossible to find their general solution in closed form. For some remarks about the meaning of integrability see [60]. The situation is similar to the problem of solvability by radicals of algebraic equations, and the fact that our approach in this paper follows a Galoisian path should not come across as surprising.

In this paper we will only consider *analytical* dynamical systems over the *complex* field; in the applications it is necessary to go back to the *real* field, a task which is not always easy to perform. This said, there are at least two families of finite-dimensional complex-analytical dynamical systems for which the notion of integrability is well-defined: Hamiltonian systems and linear differential equations. For Hamiltonian systems, integrability is defined in the sense of Liouville: the existence of a complete set of independent first integrals in pairwise involution. Whenever this happens the Hamiltonian system is said to be *completely integrable*, or simply *integrable* for the sake of simplicity. For linear ordinary differential equations, integrability is defined in the context of differential Galois theory, also called Picard–Vessiot theory.

Let us specify both definitions a bit further. A system with Hamiltonian H defined over a symplectic analytic complex manifold M of (complex) dimension $2n$,

$$(1) \quad \dot{x} = X_H(x),$$

is integrable if there exist n first integrals $H = f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n$ independent and in pairwise involution, $\{f_i, f_j\} = 0$, $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, $\{, \}$ being the Poisson bracket defined by the symplectic form.

In general, we will assume f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n meromorphic, but we will sometimes require them to be somehow more regular, for instance meromorphic at ∞ , i.e., rational functions, if M is an open set (in the algebraic sense) of a complex projective space. For specific facts about the integrability of complex Hamiltonians see [59, Chapter 3].

We assume that the reader is acquainted with both the algebraic approach and the geometric connection approach to Picard–Vessiot theory. For the necessary definitions and results one can look at [59, Chapter 2]; for a more complete study, including detailed proofs and other references, a standard monograph is [80].

Given a system of linear ordinary differential equations

$$(2) \quad \dot{\xi} = A\xi,$$

with coefficients in a differential field K , $A \in \text{Mat}(m, K)$, we call it integrable if its general solution is obtained by a combination of quadratures, exponentials of quadratures and algebraic functions. In other words, if $L := K(u_{ij})$ is the Picard–Vessiot extension of K , u_{ij} being a fundamental matrix of solutions of (2), then there exists a chain of differential extensions $K_1 := K \subset K_2 \subset \dots \subset K_r := L$, where each extension is given by the adjunction of one element a , $K_i \subset K_{i+1} = K_i(a, a', a'', \dots)$, such that a satisfies one of the following conditions:

- (i) $a' \in K_i$,
- (ii) $a' = ba$, $b \in K_i$,
- (iii) a is algebraic over K_i ;

the usual terminology is that the Picard–Vessiot extension L/K is *Liouvillian*. Then, it can be proved that a linear differential equation is integrable if, and only if, the identity component G^0 of the Galois group G of (2) (which is an algebraic group over the constant field) is solvable. In particular, if the identity component is commutative, then the equation is integrable. In this paper we will only consider the case in which the coefficient field K is the field of meromorphic functions over some suitable Riemann surface.

Given a complex analytic Hamiltonian system (1) as before, we can consider a particular solution, $\phi(x_0, t)$, $(x, t) \mapsto \phi(x, t)$ being the flow of equation (1). If not an equilibrium point,

$\phi(x_0, t)$ defines a Riemann surface Γ immersed in M . The first-order variational equation VE_1 of (1) along Γ is given by

$$(3) \quad \frac{d}{dt} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x_0, t) = \frac{\partial X_H}{\partial x}(\phi(x_0, t)) \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x_0, t)$$

which, setting $\phi^{(1)} = \dot{\phi}^{(1)}(t) = \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial x}(x_0, t)$, can be written as

$$(4) \quad \dot{\phi}^{(1)} = \frac{\partial X_H}{\partial x}(\phi(x_0, t)) \phi^{(1)}.$$

The solution of (4) yields the linear part of the flow $\phi(x, t)$ along Γ . Now we assume that we can complete the Riemann surface Γ to a Riemann surface $\bar{\Gamma}$ by possibly adding equilibrium points, singularities of the Hamiltonian field X_H and points at ∞ , the coefficients of (4) being meromorphic at all of them. Then the differential field of coefficients of the linear differential equation (4) is by definition the field of meromorphic functions over $\bar{\Gamma}$, see [62] (or [59]) for the details. Then the first and second authors proved the following

THEOREM 1 ([62]). – *If the Hamiltonian system (1) is completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals in a neighbourhood of Γ , not necessarily independent on Γ itself, then the identity component G^0 of the Galois group G of Equation (4) is commutative.*

This result is a typical variant of several possible theorems in [62] when, instead of Γ , we consider a Riemann surface $\bar{\Gamma}$ obtained from Γ by adding some points. It is possible to give equivalent versions of theorem 1:

... then the Lie algebra of the Galois group of Equation (4) is abelian,

or

... then the Galois group G of Equation (4) is virtually commutative (i.e., it admits a commutative invariant subgroup H such that G/H is finite).

In this last statement we can replace the differential Galois group G by the monodromy group, clearly a subgroup of G :

COROLLARY 1. – *If the Hamiltonian system (1) is completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals in a neighbourhood of Γ , not necessarily independent on Γ itself, then the monodromy group of (4) is virtually commutative.*

Theorem 1 follows a tradition tracing back to Poincaré, who introduced the variational equations and found a relation between integrability and the monodromy matrix along real periodic orbits [71]. More recently Ziglin considered the monodromy group of the variational equations of (1) in the complex analytic setting in order to study necessary conditions for the existence of a complete set of independent first integrals, albeit without any involution assumption [86]. For more information and precise statements about the history of the method of the variational equations in connection with the integrability problem of Hamiltonian systems, see [59]. Theorem 1 can be considered as a generalisation of the aforementioned result by Ziglin; actually, the latter is easily proved to follow from the results of [62] as a corollary (see [59]). Theorem 1, as well as its alternative versions in [62], is clearly a non-integrability criterion; since the end of the nineties it has been applied by several authors to the study of the non-integrability of a wide range of systems:

- a) N -body problems, problems with homogeneous potentials and cosmological models [5,6, 13–15,17,16,37,38,45,46,48,49,53–55,63,64,66,69,68,78,81,84,85].
- b) Some physical problems [3,4,12,27–29,51,72].

- c) Other mechanical problems (rigid body, spring–pendulum, . . .) [44,47,50,52,83].
- d) Systems with some chaotic behaviour (splitting of asymptotic surfaces) [61,82].

Some surveys and general expository works have been also published: [9–11,21,22].

Thus, Theorem 1 and its variants can provide for new proofs of non-integrability, in turn either solving longtime open problems or else simplifying already existing proofs, as was the case for the heavy top problem [50]. Applied to some systems, however, the sole use of this theorem is insufficient for the above purpose, even in the presence of overwhelming numerical evidence of non-integrability. This is the situation faced, for instance, for some third-order polynomial potentials—and, more generally, for some very degenerate situations in *parametrised* families of potentials. Considering this situation, the third author proposed the use of *higher-order variational equations* in order to obtain proofs of non-integrability. Then a precise conjecture was stated by the first author (see next section).

2. Our main results

Beyond the first-order variational equation (4), it is possible to consider the higher-order variational equations VE_k along Γ , with $k > 1$. The “fundamental” solution of VE_k is given by $(\phi^{(1)}(t), \phi^{(2)}(t), \dots, \phi^{(k)}(t))$,

$$\phi(x, t) = \phi(x_0, t) + \phi^{(1)}(t)(x - x_0) + \dots + \phi^{(k)}(t)(x - x_0)^k + \dots$$

being the Taylor series up to order k of the flow $\phi(x, t)$ with respect to the variable x at the point (x_0, t) . That is, $\phi^{(k)}(t) = \frac{1}{k!} \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x_0^k} \phi(x_0, t)$. The initial conditions are clearly $\phi^{(1)}(0) = \text{id}$ and $\phi^{(j)}(0) = 0$ for all $j > 1$. It must be stressed that, as opposed to alternative definitions, we regard the order k variational equation as the differential system satisfied by $(\phi^{(1)}, \phi^{(2)}, \dots, \phi^{(k)})$ rather than the one satisfied by the single vector function $\phi^{(k)}$. For some examples on the use of higher-order variational equations see e.g. [75].

Although the variational equation VE_k is *not* a linear differential equation, it is in fact equivalent to one: there exists a linear differential equation LVE_k with *coefficients in the field of meromorphic functions over Γ (resp. $\bar{\Gamma}$)* such that the differential extensions generated by the solutions of VE_k coincide with the Picard–Vessiot extensions of LVE_k . This leads to the consideration of the Galois group G_k of VE_k , i.e., of the LVE_k , naturally justifying our attempt at generalising Theorem 1 to the higher-order variational equations. Indeed, it was already conjectured in [59, Chapter 8], by the first author, that *a necessary condition for complete integrability of the Hamiltonian system (1) by means of meromorphic first integrals is that the identity component $(G_k)^0$ be commutative for any $k \geq 1$* . The present paper is devoted to proving this conjecture. This result was announced in [60] and our proof essentially follows along the same lines as the one involving the first-order variational equation in [62]. A completely new tool, however, will be central here, namely a flatness argument in the context of completion of analytical power series. Not only does this argument replace Ziglin’s lemma; it actually yields a new proof of the first-order case (Theorem 1) without the use of said lemma.

We will now state our main results. The precise definitions and complete proofs will follow later. As before we consider a non stationary particular solution Γ of (1); for simplicity we “identify” the abstract Riemann surface Γ with its immersion $\iota\Gamma$ in M . For each point $m \in \Gamma \subset M$, there is a *natural faithful representation* of the Galois group G_k of the k -th variational equation VE_k in the group of k -jets at m of symplectic diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ fixing m . We will identify the groups G_k with their images.

There are natural group homomorphisms $G_{k+1} \rightarrow G_k$ which happen to be *surjective* as a consequence of the differential Galois correspondence. We introduce the inverse limit $\hat{G} = \varprojlim_k G_k$, which is a pro-algebraic group endowed with the Zariski topology. We can identify it with a subgroup of the group of formal jets at m of symplectic diffeomorphisms $\widehat{\text{Diff}}_{Sp}(M, m)$ fixing m . We have then *surjective* morphisms $\hat{G} \rightarrow G_k$, for $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$.

PROPOSITION 1. – Given $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$:

(i) we have natural isomorphisms of finite groups

$$\begin{aligned} G_k / (G_k)^0 &\rightarrow G_1 / (G_1)^0, \\ \hat{G} / \hat{G}^0 &\rightarrow G_1 / (G_1)^0; \end{aligned}$$

- (ii) G_k (resp. \hat{G}) is Zariski connected if and only if G_1 is Zariski connected;
- (iii) $(G_k)^0$ (resp. \hat{G}^0) is solvable if and only if $(G_1)^0$ is solvable. In particular if $(G_1)^0$ is commutative, then $(G_k)^0$ and \hat{G}^0 are solvable.

THEOREM 2. – If the Hamiltonian system (1) is completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals in a neighbourhood of Γ , not necessarily independent on Γ itself, then:

- (i) for each $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ the identity component $(G_k)^0$ of the Galois group G_k of the k -th variational equation VE_k is commutative;
- (ii) for each $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ the Galois group of the equation VE_k is virtually commutative;
- (iii) for each $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ the Lie algebra \mathcal{G}_k of the Galois group G_k of the k -th variational equation VE_k is abelian;
- (iv) the identity component \hat{G}^0 of the group \hat{G} is commutative;
- (v) the group \hat{G}^0 is virtually commutative;
- (vi) the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ of the group \hat{G}^0 is abelian.

We remark that if there is no obstruction to integrability at the first level, meaning $(G_1)^0$ is commutative and thus Theorem 1 fails to prove non-integrability, we can then try to find a $k > 1$ such that the group G_k^0 is non-commutative. This group will automatically be solvable, however. Therefore, notably, *Hamiltonian non-integrability* will be countered by *Picard–Vessiot integrability* of the variational equations.

As was the case for Theorem 1, we obtain valid variants of our current main result when adding some distinguished points to Γ . In such situations we have the following result.

PROPOSITION 2. – Let $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$. Then the k -th variational equation is regular singular if and only if the first variational equation is regular singular.

If we do not add points to Γ then all the VE_k are regular singular because they correspond to holomorphic connections.

From the preceding facts, we can derive purely topological results on the dynamics of integrable Hamiltonian systems, extending Ziglin’s results (cf. also [36]).

Let γ be a continuous closed loop of Γ at $m \in \Gamma$. The flow of the Hamiltonian system (1) near γ will give a germ $\psi_\gamma \in \text{Diff}_{Sp}(M, m)$ of the group of germs of analytic symplectic diffeomorphisms. We call it the holonomy of γ . Using the time parametrization, we can interpret the time “along γ ” as a time translation. If we continuously deform the closed loop γ at m , then the germ ψ_γ will not change, the immediate outcome being a group homomorphism

$$\rho: \pi_1(\Gamma, m) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}(M, m)$$

called the holonomy representation. Note that we must take the opposite group law on the fundamental group $\pi_1(\Gamma, m)$.

We have natural maps

$$\text{Diff}_{S^p}(M, m) \rightarrow \widehat{\text{Diff}}_{S^p}(M, m).$$

Identifying $\text{Diff}_{S^p}(M, m)$ with a subgroup of $\widehat{\text{Diff}}_{S^p}(M, m)$, we obtain $\text{Im } \rho \subset \hat{G}$ and the k -jets of the holonomies, ρ_k , satisfy $\text{Im } \rho_k \subset G_k$. Adding equilibrium points and points at infinity to Γ does not change the holonomy groups but can change the Galois groups, however.

COROLLARY 2. – *If the Hamiltonian system (1) is completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals in a neighbourhood of Γ , not necessarily independent on Γ itself, then, denoting by $\text{Im } \rho$ the holonomy group associated to a solution Γ :*

- (i) $\text{Im } \rho \subset \hat{G}$ is virtually commutative;
- (ii) for $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, the groups of k -jets $\text{Im } \rho_k \subset G_k$ are virtually commutative;
- (iii) $\text{Im } \rho$ is Zariski dense in \hat{G} , and for $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, the group $\text{Im } \rho_k$ is Zariski dense in G_k .

Statement (iii) remains true when adding some points to Γ if we assume, moreover, that the meromorphic extension of the first variational equation to the completed curve is regular singular.

As for the case of the first variational equations, we can, in the case of higher variational equations, “eliminate the trivial solutions”. We can moreover restrict ourselves to the energy hypersurface M_0 containing our solution Γ . This is where we obtain the normal variational equations of higher order. Choosing a small fibration transversal to the flow M_1 in M_0 , the corresponding Galois groups are subgroups of k -jets on M_1 at m . For these groups we have an evident version of our main theorem, that is Theorem 2.

There is also a topological version: in Corollary 2, we can replace the holonomy group of the flow by the holonomy group of the corresponding one-dimensional foliation, or, in order to keep the symplectic property, the holonomy of the one-dimensional foliation of the Hamiltonian system restricted to the energy hypersurface.

3. Jets and variational equations

3.1. Jets and jet groups

We will make an essential use of the jet formalism due to C. Ehresmann. We recall the basic definitions and results here. Our references are [19, Chapter 1, paragraph 3], [40,39,58] or the paper [77] where the reader can find more details. In general the jet formalism is described for \mathcal{C}^∞ real functions. Here we will only use complex holomorphic functions.

As usual, given a manifold M and a point $p \in M$, we denote as (M, p) the germ of the manifold M at p . Let $f, g: (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be two germs of holomorphic functions at the origin and $k \in \mathbf{N}$. We assume that $f(0) = g(0)$. We will say that f and g have the same k -jet at 0 if $f^{(j)}(0) = g^{(j)}(0)$ for $j \leq k$.

Now let M, N be complex analytic manifolds, and let $p \in M, q \in N$. Let $f: M \rightarrow N$ and $g: M \rightarrow N$ be holomorphic maps of M into N . We will say that f and g have the same k -jet at p whenever

- $f(p) = g(p) = q$,
- for all p -based parametrized analytic curves: $v: (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (M, p)$ and all q -based complex valued holomorphic functions $u: N \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, the holomorphic maps $u \circ f \circ v$ and $u \circ g \circ v$ have the same k -jet. It is an equivalence relation and the corresponding equivalence class will be denoted by $j_p^k(f)$. The point p is the *source* of $j_p^k(f)$ and the point q is its *target*.

We need to clarify the implications of the preceding definition in local coordinates.

Let U be an open neighbourhood of 0 in \mathbf{C}^m . Let f, g be two differentiable maps $f, g: U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^n$, with $f(0) = g(0) = 0$. In coordinates $x = (x_1, \dots, x_m)$, $f(x) = (f_1(x), \dots, f_n(x))$, $g(x) = (g_1(x), \dots, g_n(x))$. We will use the classical notations for partial derivatives: for a multi-index $\mu = (\mu_1, \dots, \mu_m)$, $D_x^\mu = D^\mu = \frac{\partial^{\mu_1}}{\partial x_1^{\mu_1}} \cdots \frac{\partial^{\mu_m}}{\partial x_m^{\mu_m}}$. Then f and g have the same k -jet at the origin if and only if

$$D_x^\mu f_i(0) = D_x^\mu g_i(0), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n, |\mu| = \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i \leq k.$$

Let $J_{p,q}^k(M, N)$ denote the set of all k -jets of maps from M to N of source p and target q . We define the set

$$J^k(M, N) = \bigcup_{p \in M, q \in N} J_{p,q}^k(M, N).$$

We have the classical *source* and *target* projections

$$\alpha: J^k(M, N) \rightarrow M, \quad \beta: J^k(M, N) \rightarrow N,$$

defined by $\alpha(j_p^k(f)) = p$ and $\beta(j_p^k(f)) = f(p) = q$.

Now let $\{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ and $\{V_j\}_{j \in J}$ be, respectively, open coordinates coverings of M and N . We then have an open covering $\{W_{ij}\}_{i \in I, j \in J}$ of $J^k(M, N)$:

$$W_{ij} = \{j_p^k(f) \mid \alpha(j_p^k(f)) \in U_i, \beta(j_p^k(f)) \in V_j\}.$$

If $\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ and $\{y_1, \dots, y_n\}$ are the coordinate functions on U_i and V_j , respectively, we can define coordinate functions (called *natural coordinates*) on W_{ij} by

$$(x_i(p), y_j(q), D_x^\mu(y_j \circ f)(p)), \quad 1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq |\mu| \leq k.$$

Holomorphic changes of local coordinates in U_i and V_j induce holomorphic changes of coordinates in W_{ij} . Hence, we have a complex analytic structure on $J^k(M, N)$. If $\dim M = m$ and $\dim N = n$, then

$$\dim J^k(M, N) = m + n \binom{m+k}{k}.$$

We have $\dim J^k(M, \mathbf{C}) := \nu_{m,k} = m + \binom{m+k}{k}$. If m is already fixed, we set $\nu_{m,k} = \nu_k$.

Examples. – The cotangent bundle $T^*(M)$ is identified with $J^1(M, \mathbf{C})$ and the tangent bundle $T(M)$ is identified with $J^1(\mathbf{C}, M)$.

For $r \leq k$ there is a natural map $\pi_{k,r}: J_{p,q}^k(M, N) \rightarrow J_{p,q}^r(M, N)$.

Let M_1, M_2, M_3 be three complex analytic manifolds. Let $p_i \in M_i, i = 1, 2, 3$. The composition of applications induces an algebraic map

$$J_{p_2,p_3}^k(M_2, M_3) \times J_{p_1,p_2}^k(M_1, M_2) \rightarrow J_{p_1,p_3}^k(M_1, M_3).$$

This follows from the chain rule, which allows for the expression of the partial derivatives of a composition map $g \circ f$ as polynomials in the partial derivatives of g and f .

In the special case $M_1 = M_2 = M_3 = M, p_1 = p_2 = p_3 = p$, this composition map induces a product in $J_{p,p}^k(M, M)$. We will denote by $\text{Diff}^k(M, p)$ the subset of $J_{p,p}^k(M, M)$ of

invertible elements. There is a natural isomorphism $\text{Diff}^1(M, p) \simeq \text{GL}(T_p(M))$. In particular, $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbf{C}^m, 0) \simeq \text{GL}(m; \mathbf{C})$.

We set $J_{p,0}^k(M, \mathbf{C}) = J^k(M, p)$. The group $\text{Diff}^k(M, p)$ acts linearly on $J^k(M, p)$ by composition on the right. The corresponding representation is faithful. In particular we have a linear action of $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ on $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ and a faithful representation of $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ (or more precisely of the *opposite group*) into $\text{GL}(J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0))$.

Using local coordinates we obtain the obvious identifications $J^k(M, p) \simeq J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$, $J_{p,p}^k(M, M) \simeq J_{0,0}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, \mathbf{C}^m)$, $\text{Diff}^k(M, p) \simeq \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$.

The \mathbf{C} -algebra structure of \mathbf{C} gives a \mathbf{C} -algebra structure on $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ and the maps $\pi_{k,r}$ are surjective homomorphisms of \mathbf{C} -algebras. The linear action of $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ on $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ gives an automorphism of \mathbf{C} -algebras of $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. More precisely, we have the following result.

PROPOSITION 3. – *Let Φ be a linear endomorphism of $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

(i) Φ is an homomorphism of \mathbf{C} -algebras.

(ii) There exists $\phi \in J_{0,0}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, \mathbf{C}^m)$ such that $\Phi(Y) = Y \circ \phi$ for all $Y \in J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$.

Moreover, if these conditions are satisfied, then Φ is an automorphism of \mathbf{C} -algebras if and only if $\phi \in \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$.

Proof. – The implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) is trivial. It remains to prove (i) \Rightarrow (ii). Let x_1, \dots, x_m be the coordinate functions in \mathbf{C}^m . We denote the corresponding jets in $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ in identical manner. Then we set $\phi_i = \Phi(x_i)$.

Let $Y \in J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. We can write Y as an element of $\mathbf{C}[x_1, \dots, x_m]$: $Y = P(x_1, \dots, x_m)$. Then $\Phi(Y) = \Phi(P(x_1, \dots, x_m)) = P(\Phi(x_1), \dots, \Phi(x_m)) = P(\phi_1, \dots, \phi_m) = P \circ \phi = Y \circ \phi$. \square

The group $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ is a linear complex algebraic group. We have an exact sequence of algebraic groups:

$$\{\text{id}\} \rightarrow I^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0) \xrightarrow{\pi_{k,1}} \text{GL}(m; \mathbf{C}) \rightarrow \{\text{id}\},$$

where $I^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ is the subgroup of $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ of germs tangent to identity. Using coordinates it is easy to build a section of the homomorphism $\pi_{k,1}$. Therefore $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ is a *semi-direct product* of $\text{GL}(m; \mathbf{C})$ by the *unipotent* group $I^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. More precisely we have exact sequences of algebraic groups

$$\{\text{id}\} \rightarrow I^{k+1,k}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0) \rightarrow I^{k+1}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0) \rightarrow I^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0) \rightarrow \{\text{id}\},$$

$I^{k+1,k}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ being the vector group in $I^{k+1}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ of elements with only non-trivial contributions of order $k+1$, i.e., $I^{k+1}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ is the *semi-direct product* of $I^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ by the additive group of a finite-dimensional vector space. Therefore we obtain $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ from $\text{GL}(m; \mathbf{C})$ by a sequence of semi-direct products with additive groups of finite-dimensional vector spaces [39,77].

We need some symplectic variations. We denote $(q, p) = (q_1, \dots, q_n, p_1, \dots, p_n) \in \mathbf{C}^{2n}$, and we set $\Omega = dq \wedge dp = \sum_{i=1}^n dq_i \wedge dp_i$. We will denote by $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ the subgroup of jets of diffeomorphisms ϕ such that $\phi^* \Omega = \Omega$, in the evident sense. This subgroup is clearly an algebraic subgroup. It is easy to check that, for $k \geq r$, the homomorphisms of group $\pi_{k,r}$ induce a *surjective* homomorphism of groups

$$\pi_{k,r} : \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^r(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0).$$

We easily see that $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$ is the *semi-direct product* of $Sp(2n; \mathbb{C})$ by a *unipotent* group. More precisely we obtain $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$ from $Sp(2n; \mathbb{C})$ by a sequence of semi-direct products with additive groups of finite-dimensional vector spaces.

It is easy to extend the preceding definitions when we replace $(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$ by a complex symplectic manifold germ $(M, m) = ((M, \Omega), m)$. We shall denote by $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ the subgroup of germs of symplectic diffeomorphisms in $\text{Diff}(M, m)$, etc.

3.2. Relations and flatness

In the statement of the central result of the next Section 3.3, namely Theorem 3, we will use *formal* power series of several complex variables. This is essential for the application to higher variational equations, the convergent case being insufficient. In the proof of Theorem 3, it is necessary to extend a result which is true for convergent power series “for geometric reasons” to a similar result for formal power series. The flatness of the ring of formal power series on the ring of convergent power series is a classical tool in order to handle such problems.

The important result for the application in the next section is Corollary 3. There exists a more general and difficult version of this result, Artin’s theorem [7], allowing *nonlinear equations*. Readers acquainted with this latter result may skip the remainder of this section and apply it directly in the next one.

We will use some definitions and results from [8, Chapters 2 and 10] (cf. also [18, Chapter 1] or [73, Annexe, p. 34]). Henceforth, all rings will be assumed to be commutative and unitary and all modules will be assumed unitary.

DEFINITION 1. – Let A be a ring and let M be a A -module. We say M is *A-flat* (or *flat*) if, for every A -module N and every submodule N' of N , the natural map

$$M \otimes_A N' \rightarrow M \otimes_A N$$

is *injective*.

This definition is equivalent to the following property.

- (R) Let $a_1, \dots, a_p \in A$ and $(m_1, \dots, m_p) \in M^p$ a *relation* between $a_i, i = 1, \dots, p$ with coefficients in M (i.e. $\sum_{i=1}^p a_i m_i = 0$). Then there exist $b_{ij} \in A$ ($i = 1, \dots, p, j = 1, \dots, q; q \in \mathbb{N}$) and $n_j \in M$ such that:
 - (i) for every $j, (b_{1j}, \dots, b_{pj})$ is a relation between $a_i, i = 1, \dots, p$;
 - (ii) for every $i, m_i = \sum_{j=1}^q b_{ij} n_j$.

Property (R) essentially means that relations between a_1, \dots, a_p with their coefficients in M are *generated* by relations having coefficients in A .

We recall that if M is A -flat, for every exact sequence of A -modules $N' \rightarrow N \rightarrow N''$, the sequence $M \otimes_A N' \rightarrow M \otimes_A N \rightarrow M \otimes_A N''$ is exact.

PROPOSITION 4. – *The ring of formal power series $\hat{A} = \mathbb{C}[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$ is a flat module on its subring of convergent power series $A = \mathbb{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$.*

Proof. – We denote by \mathcal{M} the maximal ideal of A , i.e., the elements of A without zero-order term; \hat{A} is the *completed* ring of the local ring A relatively to the \mathcal{M} -adic topology. A is Noetherian in virtue of Hilbert’s basis theorem. Then Proposition 10.14 of [8] implies \hat{A} is flat. □

In an entirely analogous manner, we denote by $\hat{\mathcal{M}}$ the maximal ideal of \hat{A} .

COROLLARY 3. – We set, as above, $A = \mathbf{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ and $\hat{A} = \mathbf{C}[[x_1, \dots, x_n]]$. We consider an analytic system of m linear equations, with p unknowns t_1, \dots, t_p :

$$(5) \quad a_{1h}t_1 + \dots + a_{ph}t_p = 0 \quad (h = 1, \dots, m, a_{ih} \in A).$$

We assume this system admits a formal solution $\hat{T} = (\hat{t}_1, \dots, \hat{t}_p) \in \hat{A}^p$. Then, for every $\mu \in \mathbf{N}$, the system admits an analytic solution $(t_1^{(\mu)}, \dots, t_p^{(\mu)}) \in A^p$ such that, for $i = 1, \dots, p$, $\hat{t}_i = t_i^{(\mu)}$ (mod. $\hat{\mathcal{M}}^{\mu+1}$).

Proof. – We denote $\Phi: A^p \rightarrow A^m$ (resp. $\hat{\Phi}: \hat{A}^p \rightarrow \hat{A}^m$) the A -linear (resp. \hat{A} -linear) map defined by the matrix $a = (a_{ih})$.

Using Proposition 4, we have $\text{Ker } \hat{\Phi} = \text{Ker } \Phi \otimes_A \hat{A}$. Therefore the formal solutions of the system (5) are generated, over \hat{A} , by the analytical solutions. Then, if $\hat{T} = (\hat{t}_1, \dots, \hat{t}_p)$ is a formal solution, there exist $\hat{n}_1, \dots, \hat{n}_q \in \hat{A}$ and q analytic solutions $T_j = (t_{1j}, \dots, t_{pj})$ ($j = 1, \dots, q$), such that $(\hat{t}_1, \dots, \hat{t}_p) = \sum_{j=1}^q \hat{n}_j T_j$. Replacing the \hat{n}_j by their k -jets $n_j^{(k)}$ (which we interpret as polynomials in the variables x_1, \dots, x_n), we obtain an analytic solution $T^{(k)} = \sum_{j=1}^q n_j^{(k)} T_j$ of (5). If we choose $k = \mu$, then $T^{(\mu)} = (t_1^{(\mu)}, \dots, t_p^{(\mu)})$ and \hat{T} have the same μ -jet. \square

3.3. Some properties of Poisson algebras

In this section we describe some properties of the Poisson algebras of germs of meromorphic and formal meromorphic functions defined on a neighbourhood of the origin of a complex symplectic vector space.

Let E be a complex symplectic vector space of complex dimension $2n$. The symplectic product is denoted by $\omega: (v, w) \mapsto \omega(v, w)$. Using the unique 2-form Ω invariant by translation and satisfying $\Omega(0) = \omega$ over E , we will consider E as a symplectic manifold. We can choose symplectic coordinates (q, p) over E and thus achieve $\Omega = \sum_{i=1, \dots, n} dp_i \wedge dq_i$.

We will consider the \mathbf{C} -algebras of polynomials, convergent series and formal series over E : $\mathbf{C}[E]$, $\mathbf{C}\{E\}$, $\mathbf{C}[[E]]$, and the corresponding fraction fields $\mathbf{C}(E)$, $\mathbf{C}(\{E\})$, $\mathbf{C}((E))$, respectively. On all these algebras we have a Poisson product

$$(6) \quad \{f, g\} = \Omega(df^\sharp, dg^\sharp).$$

We consider the spaces of germs at the origin of vector fields X of different kinds: holomorphic, meromorphic, formal, formal-meromorphic. That is $X = \sum_i a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial q_i} + \sum_i b_i \frac{\partial}{\partial p_i}$, $a_i, b_i \in \mathbf{C}\{E\}$, $\mathbf{C}(\{E\})$, $\mathbf{C}[[E]]$, $\mathbf{C}((E))$, respectively.

The corresponding complex vector spaces are endowed with the Lie algebra structures defined by the usual bracket of vector fields. A germ of a vector field X of one of the previous kinds is said to be *Hamiltonian* if there exists a germ of a function f of the same kind such that

$$(7) \quad X = df^\sharp.$$

Then we will denote $X = X_f$.

The following results are well known [1] (3.36, Proposition, page 189).

PROPOSITION 5. – For a germ of a vector field X of one of the above kinds, the following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) X is Hamiltonian;
- (ii) $d(X^\flat) = 0$;

- (iii) $L_X\Omega = 0$;
- (iv) $(\exp X)^*\Omega = \Omega$.

PROPOSITION 6. – *The germs of Hamiltonian vector fields of any of the kinds above are a Lie subalgebra by defining*

$$[X_f, X_g] = X_{\{f,g\}}.$$

Let $((M, \Omega), m)$ be a germ of a complex analytic symplectic manifold ($\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M = 2n$). We recall that the natural maps

$$\text{Diff}^{k+1}(M, m) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^k(M, m), \quad \text{Diff}_{Sp}^{k+1}(M, m) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$$

are surjective morphisms of algebraic groups.

Taking inverse limits we obtain the pro-algebraic group $\widehat{\text{Diff}}(M, m) = \varprojlim_k \text{Diff}^k(M, m)$ and the pro-algebraic subgroup $\widehat{\text{Diff}}_{Sp}(M, m) = \varprojlim_k \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$. These pro-algebraic groups are endowed with the Zariski topology, which by definition happens to be the direct limit topology. We have surjective morphisms

$$\widehat{\text{Diff}}(M, m) \rightarrow \text{Diff}^k(M, m), \quad \widehat{\text{Diff}}_{Sp}(M, m) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m).$$

A k -jet at $m \in M$ of a vector field X vanishing at m acts linearly on the space $J^k(M, m)$ of k -jets of functions by truncation of the Lie derivative L_X . Then $\exp X = \exp L_X$ can be interpreted as an element of $\text{Diff}^k(M, m)$. It is easy to check that, using this remark, we can identify the space $\mathcal{L}^k(M, m)$ of k -jets of vector fields vanishing at m with the Lie algebra of the algebraic group $\text{Diff}^k(M, m)$. Then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}(M, m) = \varprojlim_k \mathcal{L}^k(M, m)$ is identified with the Lie algebra of the pro-algebraic group $\widehat{\text{Diff}}(M, m)$. Beware of the fact that the diffeomorphisms $\exp \hat{X}$ can be analytic, that is $\exp \hat{X} \in \text{Diff}(M, m)$, even when \hat{X} is divergent.

Similarly we can identify the space $\mathcal{L}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ of k -jets of Hamiltonian vector fields vanishing at m with the Lie algebra of the algebraic group $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$. Then $\widehat{\mathcal{L}}_{Sp}(M, m) = \varprojlim_k \mathcal{L}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ is identified with the Lie algebra of the pro-algebraic group $\widehat{\text{Diff}}_{Sp}(M, m)$. There is a k -truncated version of Proposition 5. We leave the details to the reader.

It is possible to define Poisson products on spaces of germs of k -jets $J^k(M, m)$:

$$\begin{aligned} J^k(M, m) \times J^k(M, m) &\rightarrow J^{k-1}(M, m), \quad k > 0, \\ J^{k,2}(M, m) \times J^{k,2}(M, m) &\rightarrow J^{k,2}(M, m), \quad k > 1, \end{aligned}$$

where $J^{k,2}(M, m)$ is the space of jets vanishing at order one. We say an endomorphism of $J^k(M, m)$ preserves the Poisson product if it preserves these Poisson products.

There is a symplectic version of Proposition 3:

PROPOSITION 7. – *Let Φ be a linear endomorphism of $J^k(E, 0)$. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) Φ is an homomorphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras and preserves the Poisson product;
- (ii) there exists $\phi \in J_{Sp}^k(E, E)$ such that $\Phi(Y) = Y \circ \phi$ for all $Y \in J^k(E, 0)$.

Moreover if these conditions are satisfied, then Φ is an automorphism of \mathbb{C} -algebras if and only if $\phi \in \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(E, 0)$.

We will now state and prove the main result of this section, which is also the central tool in our obstruction theorem. It is also crucial to the analogue result in non-linear Galois theory, due to the

second author (cf. Section 5 below). Since the result is local, we can choose Darboux coordinates in a neighbourhood of m in M , and it is sufficient to study the case $(M, m) = (E, 0)$. We will denote $\text{Diff}^k(E, 0), \dots$ the corresponding objects.

Let f_1, \dots, f_ℓ be ℓ germs of meromorphic functions (resp. formal meromorphic functions) at $m \in M$. We say they are functionally independent near m if the germ at m of $df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_\ell$ is not identically zero. In our hypotheses for the meromorphic case, we pose no obstacle to either the existence of a singularity at m for some f_i or the vanishing of $df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_\ell$ at m , even if f_i are holomorphic at m .

The following result is easy to prove.

LEMMA 1. – *Let f_1, \dots, f_ℓ be ℓ germs of meromorphic functions (resp. formal meromorphic functions) at $m \in M$ which are functionally independent near m . Let α be a germ of a meromorphic one-form (resp. a formal meromorphic one-form) at m such that $\alpha \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_\ell \equiv 0$. Then there exist germs of meromorphic functions (resp. formal meromorphic functions) $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_\ell$ such that $\alpha = \sum_{i=1, \dots, \ell} \theta_i df_i$.*

THEOREM 3. – *Let E be a complex symplectic vector space of complex dimension $2n$. Let f_1, \dots, f_n be n germs at the origin of E of meromorphic functions, functionally independent near the origin though not necessarily at the origin itself. Assume these germs f_1, \dots, f_n are in pairwise involution and let $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ be a Lie algebra of Hamiltonian formal vector fields at the origin of E . Assume f_1, \dots, f_n are invariant by $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$. Then the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathcal{L}}$ is abelian.*

Theorem 3, a particular case of which was suggested some years ago to the second author by L. Gavrilov in relation to Theorem 1, is a corollary of the following.

THEOREM 4. – *Let E be a complex symplectic vector space of complex dimension $2n$. Let f_1, \dots, f_n be n germs at the origin of E of meromorphic functions, functionally independent near the origin (not necessarily at the origin itself). Assume these germs f_1, \dots, f_n are in involution. Let \mathcal{A} be the \mathbf{C} -subalgebra of the field $\mathbf{C}((E))$ generated by f_1, \dots, f_n . Then*

- (i) \mathcal{A} is involutive,
- (ii) the orthogonal \mathcal{A}^\perp of \mathcal{A} in $\mathbf{C}((E))$ is an involutive \mathbf{C} -subalgebra of $\mathbf{C}((E))$.

Proof. – We start with a preliminary result.

LEMMA 2. – *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 4, let $\hat{\varphi} \in \mathcal{A}^\perp \subset \mathbf{C}((E))$. Then $\hat{\varphi}, f_1, \dots, f_n$ are functionally dependent near the origin, that is*

$$d\hat{\varphi} \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0.$$

We will prove a slightly more general version.

LEMMA 3. – *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 4, let $\hat{\alpha}$ be a meromorphic (resp. formal meromorphic) one-form. We set $X = \hat{\alpha}^\flat$. Assume that $df_i(X) = \iota_{X_{f_i}} \hat{\alpha} = \hat{\alpha}(X_{f_i}) = \omega(X_{f_i}, X) = 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then,*

$$\hat{\alpha} \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0.$$

Proof. – *First case.* Assume $\hat{\alpha} = \alpha$ is meromorphic. Then, in each open neighbourhood of 0 in E , there exists a point x_0 such that f_1, \dots, f_n and α are holomorphic at x_0 and such that $df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n$ does not vanish at x_0 . These properties remain true in an open neighbourhood U of x_0 . Then, for $x_1 \in U$, the set $V = V_{x_1} = \{x \in U \mid f_1(x) = f_1(x_1), \dots, f_n(x) = f_n(x_1)\}$ is an analytic submanifold of complex dimension n of U . We have $df_i(X) = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, n$. Therefore the analytic vector field X is tangent to V . We also have $df_i(X_{f_j}) = 0$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$,

and the analytic vector fields X_{f_i} , $i = 1, \dots, n$, are also tangent to V . Since the vectors $X_{f_1}(x), \dots, X_{f_n}(x)$ are independent at each point of $x \in U$, they generate the tangent space of V at each point of V . We obtain a relation $X = \theta_1 X_{f_1} + \dots + \theta_n X_{f_n}$ over U , where θ_i are holomorphic. The relation $\alpha = \theta_1 df_1 + \dots + \theta_n df_n$ follows and $\alpha \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0$ over U . Hence the similar relation holds for the germs at the origin by analytic continuation.

Remark. – If we assume that the one-form α is closed, then $\{df_j, \alpha\}^\sharp := [X_{f_j}, X] = 0$. Now we consider the previous relation $X = \theta_1 X_{f_1} + \dots + \theta_n X_{f_n}$ over U . We have

$$[X_{f_j}, X] = \sum_{i=1, \dots, n} (L_{X_{f_j}} \theta_i) X_{f_i} = 0, \quad j = 1, \dots, n.$$

Therefore $L_{X_{f_j}} \theta_i = 0$, $i, j = 1, \dots, n$ and the analytic functions θ_i , $i = 1, \dots, n$ are constant on each manifold V_{x_1} , ($x_1 \in U$).

Second case. We assume that $\hat{\alpha}$ is a formal one-form, without singularity at the origin. We set $\hat{\alpha} = \sum_i y_i dp_i + \sum_i z_i dq_i$. Then we can interpret the system of equations

$$(8) \quad \hat{\alpha}(X_{f_i}) = \sum_{j=1}^n z_j \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial p_j} - y_j \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial q_j} = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

as a system of equations having $2n$ unknowns $(y(x), z(x))$ which is linear analytic with respect to $x = (q_1, \dots, q_n, p_1, \dots, p_n)$.

Let $\mathcal{M} \subset \mathbf{C}[[E]]$ be the maximal ideal, that is, the formal series in E without zero-order term. Then, using Corollary 3, or else Artin’s theorem [7] if preferred, for every $\mu \in \mathbf{N}^*$ there exists a germ $\beta_\mu = \sum_i \bar{y}_i dp_i + \sum_i \bar{z}_i dq_i$ of analytic one-forms such that (\bar{y}, \bar{z}) satisfies the same analytic system, i.e. β_μ satisfies (8):

$$(9) \quad \beta_\mu(X_{f_i}) = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n,$$

and such that

$$\hat{\alpha} = \beta_\mu \pmod{\mathcal{M}^\mu},$$

i.e. the germs α and β , their coordinates being (y, z) and (\bar{y}, \bar{z}) , coincide up to order $\mu - 1$ in x . Using the result for the first case, we obtain

$$\beta_\mu \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0$$

for every $\mu \in \mathbf{N}^*$. The formal relation

$$\hat{\alpha} \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0$$

follows easily.

General case. Assume $\hat{\alpha}$ is a formal meromorphic one-form. Then there exist a formal one-form $\hat{\zeta}$ and a non-zero formal power series $\hat{g} \in \mathbf{C}[[E]]$ such that $\hat{g}\hat{\alpha} = \hat{\zeta}$. Hence $\hat{\zeta}$ satisfies a system similar to (8). We can apply the result of the second case to $\hat{\zeta}$: $\hat{\zeta} \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n = \hat{g}\hat{\alpha} \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0$. The result for $\hat{\alpha}$ follows: $\hat{\alpha} \wedge df_1 \wedge \dots \wedge df_n \equiv 0$. \square

This ends the proof of the lemmata and we can return to the proof of Theorem 4. Let $\hat{\varphi}, \hat{\psi} \in \mathcal{A}^\perp$. From Lemmata 1 and 2 we obtain

$$d\hat{\varphi} = \sum_{i=1, \dots, n} \hat{\theta}_i df_i,$$

with $\hat{\theta}_i \in \mathbf{C}((E))$. Therefore

$$\{\hat{\varphi}, \hat{\psi}\} = d\hat{\varphi}(X_{\hat{\psi}}) = \sum_{i=1, \dots, n} \hat{\theta}_i df_i(X_{\hat{\psi}}) = \sum_{i=1, \dots, n} \hat{\theta}_i \{f_i, \hat{\psi}\} = 0.$$

This ends the proof of Theorem 4.

It remains to prove Theorem 3. Let $X \in \hat{\mathcal{L}}$. By definition we have $L_X(f_i) = 0$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$). There exists a formal power series expansion $\hat{g} \in \mathbf{C}[[E]]$ such that $X^b = d\hat{g}$ (the formal field X is Hamiltonian). Then, with the notations of Theorem 3, we have $\hat{g} \in \mathcal{A}^\perp$. The result follows easily. \square

3.4. Variational equations. Linearised variational equations

We will briefly recall the definition of the higher-order variational equations VE_k , $k > 1$. First we shall use local coordinates, giving the equations in a compact form. These equations are clearly non-linear. However, if we start from the solutions of the equations of order $\leq k$, then it is possible to solve the equation of order $k + 1$ by a quadrature. But it is not a priori evident that the theory of Picard–Vessiot extensions is applicable to the higher-order variational equations. Therefore it is necessary, for our purpose, to introduce an equivalent *linearised* version of these equations LVE_k ; roughly speaking this is related to the fact that the jet groups are linear groups. The first author described in [59] how to linearise the second and third variational equations ([59], Section 8.3). Here this will be done in a systematic way. First a *local* version of this linearisation using coordinates is introduced. Later on we will use a geometric interpretation of the corresponding computations (based upon a *duality* trick) to derive a *global* version.

The global geometric version is indispensable for the proof. The coordinate version is not needed, strictly speaking, but can be useful for explicit computations in the applications—for instance, when using computer algebra or performing numerical checks by means of the variational equations, [49]. See also Appendix B. What follows should ensure users of our main theorem that performing these computations without an explicit need for the linearised variational equations, while at the same time remaining automatically in a convenient Picard–Vessiot extension (depending on the order k) of a “field of rationality”, is actually possible. Therefore, even if our main result seems abstract, one can *admit and use* it very easily for some practical applications, albeit forgetting about the proofs.

Let

$$(10) \quad \dot{x} = X(x)$$

be an analytic differential equation defined by an analytic vector field X over a complex connected manifold M of complex dimension m ($m = 2n$ in the symplectic case).

To a non-stationary solution $\phi_t(x_0) := \phi(x_0, t)$, we associate an immersion $\iota: \Gamma \rightarrow M$, Γ being a connected Riemann surface. Consider the local situation to start with. In this case, we can identify M with an open subset of \mathbf{C}^m and Γ with an open subset of \mathbf{C} , and assume ι is an embedding. The initial data are $t_0 = 0 \in \Gamma$ and $x_0 = (x_{0,1}, \dots, x_{0,m}) \in \mathbf{C}^m$. The coordinate functions of the solution will be denoted as $\phi = (\phi_1, \dots, \phi_m)$. We can assume this solution is maximal with the initial data, as well as defined for initial y_0 close enough to x_0 .

We consider the germ of the flow ϕ along the graph $\Delta = \{(t, \iota(t)) \mid t \in \Gamma\}$ a family of germs of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : (\mathbf{C}^m, x_0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^m, \phi_t(x_0))$. Then, we have the convergent power series

$$(11) \quad \phi_t(y_0) = \sum_{k \geq 0} \phi_t^{(k)}(x_0)(y_0 - x_0)^k,$$

where we introduce $\phi_t^{(0)}(x_0) := \phi_t(x_0)$ and $\phi_t^{(k)}(x_0) := D_{x_0}^k \phi_t / k!$.

Our immediate goal is to obtain the equations for the derivatives of ϕ_t with respect to x_0 and, therefore, for $\phi_t^{(k)}(x_0)$. Working first in coordinates, let X_i be the components of X and let us introduce the notation

$$D_{i_1, \dots, i_s}^s \phi_j = \frac{\partial^s \phi_j}{\partial x_{0, i_1} \dots \partial x_{0, i_s}}, \quad D_{k_1, \dots, k_r}^r X_i = \frac{\partial^r X_i}{\partial x_{k_1} \dots \partial x_{k_r}}.$$

It will be also useful to introduce the power series expansion for X

$$X(y) = \sum_{k \geq 0} X^{(k)}(x)(y - x)^k,$$

with $X^{(0)}(x) := X(x)$, similarly to what was done before. It is clear that $\phi_t^{(k)}(x_0)$ and $X^{(k)}(x)$ are k -linear symmetric maps.

Then, by successive derivation of (10) with respect to the coordinate functions of x_0 and exchange of the order of the derivations, we obtain the desired equations

$$(12) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt} D_k \phi_j &= D_i X_j D_k \phi_i, \\ \frac{d}{dt} D_{k_1, k_2}^2 \phi_j &= D_i X_j D_{k_1, k_2}^2 \phi_i + D_{i_1, i_2}^2 X_j D_{k_1} \phi_{i_1} D_{k_2} \phi_{i_2}, \\ \frac{d}{dt} D_{k_1, k_2, k_3}^3 \phi_j &= D_i X_j D_{k_1, k_2, k_3}^3 \phi_i + D_{i_1, i_2}^2 X_j D_{k_1, k_2}^2 \phi_{i_1} D_{k_3} \phi_{i_2} \\ &\quad + D_{i_1, i_2}^2 X_j D_{k_1, k_3}^2 \phi_{i_1} D_{k_2} \phi_{i_2} + D_{i_1, i_2}^2 X_j D_{k_1} \phi_{i_1} D_{k_2, k_3}^2 \phi_{i_2} \\ &\quad + D_{i_1, i_2, i_3}^3 X_j D_{k_1} \phi_{i_1} D_{k_2} \phi_{i_2} D_{k_3} \phi_{i_3}, \\ &\dots = \dots, \end{aligned}$$

where summation is performed with respect to repeated indices as usual. The first line in (12) gives the first variational equations VE_1 , the first two (resp. three) lines give the second (resp. third) variational equations VE_2 (resp. VE_3), etc. It is possible to write these equations in a general, more compact form, by making use of $\dot{\phi}_t^{(k)}$ and $X^{(k)}$:

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned} \dot{\phi}_t^{(1)} &= X^{(1)} \phi_t^{(1)}, \\ \dot{\phi}_t^{(2)} &= X^{(1)} \phi_t^{(2)} + X^{(2)} (\phi_t^{(1)})^2, \\ \dot{\phi}_t^{(3)} &= X^{(1)} \phi_t^{(3)} + 2X^{(2)} (\phi_t^{(2)}, \phi_t^{(1)}) + X^{(3)} (\phi_t^{(1)})^3, \\ &\dots = \dots, \end{aligned}$$

or, in general,

$$(14) \quad \dot{\phi}_t^{(k)} = \sum \frac{j!}{m_1! \dots m_s!} X^{(j)}((\phi_t^{(i_1)})^{m_1}, (\phi_t^{(i_2)})^{m_2}, \dots, (\phi_t^{(i_s)})^{m_s}), \quad k \geq 1,$$

where the $X^{(k)}$ are evaluated at $\phi_t(x_0)$, the symmetry of the multilinear maps has been used and the composition of multilinear maps has the obvious meaning: a term in the right hand side of (14) acts on a string of k vectors (u_1, \dots, u_k) as

$$X^{(j)}(\phi_t^{(i_1)}(u_1, \dots, u_{i_1}), \dots, \phi_t^{(i_s)}(u_{k-i_s+1}, \dots, u_k)).$$

In (14) the summations are carried out for

$$1 \leq j \leq k, \quad i_1 > i_2 > \dots > i_s, \quad \sum_{r=1}^s m_r = j, \quad \sum_{r=1}^s m_r i_r = k.$$

The obvious initial conditions for $\phi_t^{(k)}(x_0)$ are $\phi_t^{(1)}(x_0) = \text{id}$ and $\phi_t^{(k)}(x_0) = 0$ for $k > 1$. The equations for VE_1 are linear and homogeneous, while the remaining VE_k are neither of both, the non-linear part depending on the previous $\phi_t^{(j)}, j < k$ as is evident from (12) or (13). The linear homogeneous part has the same form for all of the equations. Hence, as said before, the solutions can be obtained in a recurrent way by quadratures using, for instance, the variation of constants method. More specifically: if we assume that we know a solution $(\phi_t^{(1)}, \dots, \phi_t^{(k)})$ of VE_k , then we can write the equation for the new terms appearing in VE_{k+1} :

$$(15) \quad \dot{\phi}_t^{(k+1)}(x_0) = X^{(1)}(\phi_t(x_0))\phi_t^{(k+1)}(x_0) + P(\phi_t^{(1)}, \dots, \phi_t^{(k)}).$$

In Equation (15) P denotes polynomial expressions in the components of its arguments. The coefficients depend on t through $X^{(j)}(\phi_t(x_0))$.

The problem is now to find a system of *linear* equations for $(\phi_t^{(1)}(x_0), \dots, \phi_t^{(k)}(x_0))$ equivalent to the system of higher variational equations. It is enough to write the equations satisfied by the monomials appearing in P . This is the content of the next lemma, and is similar to typical procedures in automatic differentiation and Taylor integration routines.

LEMMA 4. – *Let $z \in \mathbb{C}^q$. Assume the components (z_1, \dots, z_q) of z satisfy linear homogeneous differential equations $\dot{z}_i = \sum_{j=1}^q a_{ij}(t)z_j$. Then the monomials z^k of order $|k|$ also satisfy a system of linear homogeneous differential equations.*

Proof. – Let $k = (k_1, \dots, k_q)$ be a multi-index of non-negative integers. Then

$$(16) \quad \frac{d}{dt} z^k = \sum_{j=1}^q \left(k_j z_j^{k_j-1} \sum_{r=1}^q a_{jr} z_r \prod_{i=1, i \neq j}^q z_i^{k_i} \right),$$

the right hand side being also homogeneous of degree $|k|$ in z . \square

We observe that the above lemma is nothing but the pullback to the symmetric fibre bundle, $S^k(\mathbb{C}^q)$, of the connection associated to the linear differential equations.

In our application to linearise the VE_k it is clear that the $a_{jr} = a_{jr}(t)$ depend on t through the components of the $X^{(i)}(\phi_t(x_0))$ for $1 \leq i \leq k$. We realise that after the last equation corresponding to VE_k we can supplement the system of linear differential equations with the

equations for the components of $((\phi_t^{(i_1)})^{m_1}, (\phi_t^{(i_2)})^{m_2}, \dots, (\phi_t^{(i_s)})^{m_s})$. More concretely, after the first, second, \dots , equations in (13) we must add equations of the form

$$(17) \quad \begin{aligned} \frac{d}{dt}(\phi_t^{(1)})^2 &= L_2(\phi_t^{(1)})^2, \\ \frac{d}{dt}(\phi_t^{(2)}, \phi_t^{(1)}) &= L_{3,1}(\phi_t^{(2)}, \phi_t^{(1)}), \quad \frac{d}{dt}(\phi_t^{(1)})^3 = L_{3,2}(\phi_t^{(1)})^3, \\ &\dots, \end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients in $L_{i,j}$ are obtained using (16). In this way we obtain recurrently the desired *linearised* version LVE_k .

It is easy to reformulate the construction of this linearisation in matrix form using a composition by an arbitrary scalar function (or jet) at the target.

At this point we need to consider the action of the flow on jets of functions. We set $z = \phi_t(y_0) - \phi_t(x_0)$. Let $f : (M, \phi_t(x_0)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, 0)$ be a germ of holomorphic function. Let us write its power series expansion:

$$(18) \quad f(z) = f^{(1)}z + f^{(2)}(z)^2 + \dots$$

We will assume that, for each $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, the multilinear symmetric map $f^{(k)}$ is *independent* of t . Beware of the fact that the source of the infinite jet of f depends on t : among the natural coordinates of this jet, *only* the source coordinates $\phi_t(x_0)$ depend on t . Then $f \mapsto f \circ \phi_t$ is a linear map. We set $f \circ \phi_t = \varphi_t(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots)$. Again $(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots) \mapsto \varphi_t(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots)$ is a linear map.

For each fixed value of $(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots)$, independently of t , we can write a differential system, of infinite order, satisfied by $\varphi_t(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots)$. Then φ_t will appear as a *fundamental solution* of this linear system. Using “infinite matrix” form, we will obtain a linearisation LVE_ω of the higher variational equations altogether. Finally we will obtain, for each k , the linearisation LVE_k of VE_k by truncation, i.e., replacing $(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots)$ by the k -jet $(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots, f^{(k)})$.

Then $(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots) \mapsto \varphi_t(f^{(1)}, f^{(2)}, \dots)$ yields

$$F \mapsto F\Phi_t$$

in matrix form, where F is the infinite vector containing all components of the $f^{(k)}$, supplemented at every order by the required products of lower order terms. We see that $\varphi_t \rightarrow \Phi_t$ is a faithful representation of $\text{Diff}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ in a group of invertible infinite-dimensional matrices.

We have $\frac{d}{dt}(f \circ \phi_t) = df(X) \circ \phi_t$. In matrix form, the infinite matrix Φ_t satisfies a linear differential system

$$(19) \quad \dot{\Phi}_t = A_t\Phi_t,$$

where the infinite matrix A_t collects all coefficients appearing in (12) and (17).

The LVE_k are obtained by truncation of *triangular* matrices:

$$j^k\dot{\Phi} = j^kA j^k\Phi.$$

The map $j^k\varphi \rightarrow j^k\Phi$ is a faithful representation of $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ in a group of invertible upper triangular matrices. It follows that j^kA takes its value in a corresponding Lie algebra, in turn a faithful representation of $J^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$.

PROPOSITION 8. – *The VE_k and the LVE_k are equivalent. More precisely, we can establish a bijection between solutions $t \mapsto \phi_t$ of the VE_k such that $\phi_0 = \text{id}$ and fundamental solutions of the LVE_k equal to the identity for $t = 0$.*

Proof. – It follows immediately from the preceding considerations. \square

We now have the following problem: preceding computations rely on a coordinate choice, but in order to apply differential Galois theory we need a global geometric formulation in terms of connections. We will now give such a geometric intrinsic formulation. The fundamental idea relies on the use of *duality*. The starting point is to replace the family of diffeomorphisms $\phi_t: (\mathbf{C}^m, x_0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^m, \phi_t(x_0))$ by the family of *inverse* diffeomorphisms $\psi_t = \phi_t^{-1}: (\mathbf{C}^m, \phi_t(x_0)) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^m, x_0)$. The key point is that now the *targets* are *independent* of t . We have $\phi_0 = \text{id}$, $\psi_0 = \text{id}$.

We denote by f a germ of holomorphic function at x_0 on M , vanishing at x_0 . The map $f \mapsto f \circ \psi_t$ is *linear*. We write it in matrix form

$$F \mapsto F\Psi_t.$$

We clearly have $\Psi_0 = \Phi_0 = I$ and $\Phi_t\Psi_t = I$. By derivation, we obtain

$$\dot{\Psi}_t = -\Phi_t^{-1}\dot{\Phi}_t\Phi_t^{-1}$$

and, using (19):

$$\dot{\Psi}_t = -\Psi_t A_t$$

and by transposition

$$(20) \quad {}^t\dot{\Psi}_t = (-{}^t A_t) {}^t\Psi_t.$$

Therefore ${}^t\Psi_t$ is the “fundamental solution” of the “dual” differential system of (19). By truncation we have a *true duality*: $j^k({}^t\Psi_t)$ is the fundamental solution of the dual system of $j^k\Phi_t = j^k A_t j^k\Phi_t$. We denote this dual system by LVE_k^* .

Now we will see these dual systems are associated to *natural connections* on fibre bundles admitting the groups $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ as structure groups. A connection on a fibre bundle is essentially a *parallel transport* on the fibres and such a transport will happen to appear in our situation in a natural way.

Let M be a connected complex manifold of dimension m . Let X be a holomorphic vector field on M . We choose a non-stationary solution $\iota: \Gamma \rightarrow M$, Γ being a connected Riemann surface and ι an embedding. Let $\Delta \in \Gamma \times M$ be the graph of ι .

Using Δ , we can interpret the collection of germs of analytic manifold $\{(M, \xi) \mid \xi = \iota(\tau), \tau \in \Gamma\}$ along $\iota(\Gamma)$ as a non-linear locally trivial fibre bundle on Γ , the fibres being isomorphic to $(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ and the structure group being $\text{Diff}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. Then we can regard the flow of (10) along $\iota(\Gamma)$ as a parallel transport along this fibre bundle. Now, if we replace the collection of germs of the analytic manifold $\{(M, \xi) \mid \xi = \iota(\tau), \tau \in \Gamma\}$ by the “dual” collection of germs of holomorphic functions $\{\mathcal{O}_\xi \mid \xi = \iota(\tau), \tau \in \Gamma\}$, we obtain a locally trivial infinite-dimensional holomorphic linear fibre bundle $J_\Gamma^\omega M = \iota^* J^\omega M$ on Γ , the fibres being isomorphic to the complex vector spaces $(\mathbf{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_m\}, 0)$ and the structure group being $\text{Diff}(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. The flow acting “dually” on the functions gives a linear parallel transport on this bundle corresponding to a “connection” ∇_ω . Replacing the spaces \mathcal{O}_ξ of germs of holomorphic functions by the quotient spaces of k -jets $J^k(M, \xi)$, we obtain locally trivial finite-dimensional holomorphic linear fibre bundles on Γ : $\iota^* J^k M = J_\Gamma^k M$. By quotients of our parallel

transport we have holomorphic parallel transports on the bundles $J_{\Gamma}^k M$. These parallel transports define holomorphic connections ∇_k which are quotients of ∇_{ω} . We will see that $(J_{\Gamma}^k M, \nabla_k)$ corresponds to LVE_k^* if we introduce local coordinates.

It is possible to justify the preceding considerations using Grothendieck’s definition of infinitesimal calculus [32] (infinitesimal neighbourhoods of the diagonal). Here we shall do the work explicitly and in an elementary way.

We will build each connection locally and subsequently check that our constructions glue together yielding global connections. Hence we can assume Γ is a *simply connected* open subset of \mathbf{C} . For each non-vanishing holomorphic vector field δ , we will then define the covariant derivative ∇_{δ} associated to ∇ . It is sufficient to do that for the vector field $\delta = \frac{d}{dt}$, t being a local coordinate.

We introduce the vector field $\tilde{X} = \frac{d}{dt} + X$ on $\Gamma \times M$. The graph Δ is invariant by \tilde{X} . By definition the horizontal sections of ∇_{ω} are the *first integrals* of \tilde{X} . More precisely,

DEFINITION 2. – Let $t_0, t_1 \in \Gamma$ and let f_0, f_1 be two germs of holomorphic functions on M , respectively at the points $\xi_0 = \iota(t_0)$ and $\xi_1 = \iota(t_1)$. We will say that we obtain f_1 from f_0 by parallel transport (from t_0 to t_1), if there exists a first integral $f : (\Gamma \times M, \Delta) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ of \tilde{X} holomorphic on an open neighbourhood of Δ in $\Gamma \times M$ such that $f(t_0, \xi) = f_0(\xi)$ and $f(t_1, \xi) = f_1(\xi)$. In this definition we allow restriction to Γ , this open set remaining simply connected and t_0, t_1 remaining fixed.

The function f is a first integral of \tilde{X} if and only if

$$(21) \quad L_{\tilde{X}} f(t, \xi) = L_{d/dt} f(t, \xi) + L_X f(t, \xi) = 0.$$

This is equivalent to the following condition:

$$(22) \quad \dot{f}(t, \xi) := \frac{\partial}{\partial t} f(t, \xi) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} f(t, \xi) X(\xi).$$

LEMMA 5. – Let $f : (\Gamma \times M, \Delta) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be a holomorphic function on a neighbourhood of Δ in $\Gamma \times M$. Let $t_0 \in \Gamma$ be a fixed point. The following conditions are equivalent:

- (i) f_t (where $f_t(\xi) = f(t, \xi)$) comes by parallel transport from f_{t_0} for every $t \in \Gamma$.
- (ii) There exists a unique family of germs of holomorphic diffeomorphisms $\phi_t : (M, \iota(t_0)) \rightarrow (M, \iota(t))$ such that $f_t \circ \phi_t = f_{t_0}$, for $t \in \Gamma$.

Moreover, if these conditions are satisfied, then:

- (a) $\phi_{t_0}(\xi) = \phi(t_0, \xi) = \xi$ (i.e., $\phi_{t_0} = \text{id}$);
- (b) $\dot{\phi}_t(\xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \phi(t, \xi) = X(\phi(t, \xi))$, that is ϕ is the flow of the field X , with initial conditions (t_0, ξ_0) .

Proof. – The proof is clear: conditions (i) and (ii) are obviously equivalent to the condition that $f(t, x)$ is constant along the flow curves. Later on we will need a similar lemma for k -jets. Hence, we give another proof that will be later useful in the jet context.

We assume that (ii) is satisfied: $f_t \circ \phi_t = f_{t_0}$. Then, by t -derivation we have:

$$(23) \quad \dot{f}(t, \phi(t, \xi)) + D_x f(t, \phi(t, \xi)) \dot{\phi}(t, \xi) = \dot{f}(t, \phi(t, \xi)) + D_x f(t, \phi(t, \xi)) X(\phi(t, \xi)) = 0.$$

We conclude using equivalence of (i) and (22). \square

Let now $j^k f_t(\xi) = j^k f(t, \xi)$ be a holomorphic family of k -jets along Δ in $\Gamma \times M$ (a holomorphic function on the k -infinitesimal neighbourhood $\Delta^{(k)}$ of Δ in $\Gamma \times M$). For a

fixed t consider $j^k f_t \in J^k(M, \iota(t))$. We will say that it is a first integral of \tilde{X} if and only if

$$(24) \quad (j^k f)(t, \xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} j^k f(t, \xi) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} j^k f(t, \xi) X(\xi),$$

in the evident jet sense. If we interpret $j^k f$ as a holomorphic section of $J_{\Gamma}^k M$, (24) is a holomorphic differential system

$$(25) \quad \dot{Y} = j^k A_t Y.$$

The matrix function $t \mapsto A_t$ takes its value in $\mathcal{L}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. Therefore (25) corresponds to a connection with structure group $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$. Moreover, if we are in a symplectic situation (M symplectic, $m = 2n$, X Hamiltonian), then $A_t \in \mathcal{L}_{sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ and the structure group is $\text{Diff}_{sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$.

We can now give an analogue of Lemma 5 for k -jets.

LEMMA 6. – *Let $j^k f_t(\xi) = j^k f(t, \xi)$ be a holomorphic family of k -jets along Δ in $\Gamma \times M$. Let $t_0 \in \Gamma$ be a fixed point. The following conditions are equivalent:*

- (i) $j^k f(t, \xi)$ is a first integral of \tilde{X} (in the k -jet sense).
- (ii) *There exists a unique family of germs of k -jets of holomorphic diffeomorphisms $j^k \phi_t : (M, \iota(t_0)) \rightarrow (M, \iota(t))$ such that $j^k f_t \circ \phi_t = j^k f_{t_0}$, for $t \in \Gamma$.*

Moreover, if these conditions are satisfied, then:

- (a) $j^k \phi_{t_0} = j^k \text{id}$.
- (b) $(j^k \phi)(t, \xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} j^k \phi(t, \xi) = j^k (X(\phi(t, \xi)))$.

Proof. – We prove the implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) by t -derivations in the functional case above. Let us now prove the implication (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

Assume we have (24):

$$(j^k f)(t, \xi) = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} j^k f(t, \xi) = -\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} j^k f(t, \xi) X(\xi).$$

We interpret this equation as a differential system (25)

$$\dot{Y} = j^k A_t Y,$$

where $j^k A_t \in \mathcal{L}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ (resp. $j^k A_t \in \mathcal{L}_{sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ in the symplectic case). Let $j^k \Phi_t$ be the unique holomorphic fundamental solution of this system such that $j^k \Phi_0 = \text{id}$. Then we have the following result.

LEMMA 7. – *We have $j^k \Phi_t \in \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^m, 0)$ (resp. $j^k \Phi_t \in \text{Diff}_{sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ in the symplectic case).*

This follows from the following Lemma [24] (6.25 Lemme, p. 238).

LEMMA 8. – *Let G be a linear complex algebraic group and \mathcal{G} its Lie algebra. Let $\dot{Y} = A_t Y$ be a holomorphic linear system in a neighbourhood of $t = 0$. We assume that $A_t \in \mathcal{G}$. Then the unique holomorphic fundamental solution of this system takes its value in G (more precisely in the identity component G^0 of G).*

Now it is easy to end the proof of Lemma 6. \square

4. The differential Galois groups of the variational equations. The main theorem

Let

$$(26) \quad \dot{x} = X_H(x)$$

be the analytic differential equation defined by a *Hamiltonian* vector field X_H over a complex connected *symplectic* manifold M of complex dimension $2n$. To a non-stationary solution we associate an immersion $\iota: \Gamma \rightarrow M$, Γ being a connected Riemann surface. We choose a non-trivial derivation ∂ over the field k_Γ of meromorphic functions on Γ .

Let $m \in \Gamma$. We denote by \mathcal{O}_m (resp. \mathcal{M}_m) the algebra of germs of holomorphic functions over Γ at m (resp. the field of germs of meromorphic functions over Γ at m). Here we will use the linear variational equations LVE_k of order k , which we defined in the preceding section. They are *holomorphic* connections ∇_k over the “restrictions” (more precisely pullbacks by ι) $(J^k)_\Gamma^* M$ of the dual bundles $(J^k)^* M$ of the fibre bundles J_M^k of k -jets of scalar holomorphic functions on Γ . The structure groups of these connections are the groups of symplectic k -jets of diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$. We will also use the LVE_k^* which are holomorphic connections ∇_k^* on the bundles $J_\Gamma^k M$. The structure groups of these connections are also the groups of symplectic k -jets of diffeomorphisms $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$. For $k = 1$ we get $(J^1)_\Gamma^* M = T_\Gamma M$ and $J_\Gamma^1 M = T_\Gamma^* M$ and the structure group is $Sp(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$.

We recall that, for $r \leq k$, $(J^r)_\Gamma^* M$ (resp. $J_\Gamma^r M$) is a sub-bundle (resp. a quotient bundle) of $(J^k)_\Gamma^* M$ and that ∇_r (resp. ∇_r^*) is a subconnection (resp. a quotient) of ∇_k (resp. ∇_k^*).

We recall also (cf. Appendix A) that each holomorphic bundle $J_\Gamma^k M$ or $(J^k)_\Gamma^* M$ is meromorphically trivialisable over Γ (as a bundle with structure group $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$) and we will assume in this section that we have fixed such a trivialisisation for each k . Then we can write LVE_k or LVE_k^* as a differential system of order one:

$$(27) \quad \dot{Y} = A_k Y,$$

where A_k is a meromorphic function taking its values in the Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}_{sp}^k(\mathbb{C}^{2n}, 0)$.

This differential system can have singularities, depending on the choice of trivialisisation; however they are clearly *removable* singularities. In the following we will work at a regular point for the most part, but the results extend immediately to a removable singularity.

Let $m \in \Gamma$. Applying Cauchy’s theorem, we obtain a fundamental system of solutions F_k whose entries belong to \mathcal{M}_m (and the same happens for F_k^*) for the trivialisations of the LVE_k (and LVE_k^*). They are holomorphic, that is $\in \mathcal{O}_m$ if m is regular, and meromorphic if m is an apparent singularity. We denote by L_k the sub-differential field of \mathcal{M}_m generated by the entries of F_k over k_Γ . It is also the sub-differential field of \mathcal{M}_m generated by the entries of F_k^* over k_Γ and it is independent of the choice of the trivialisisation. Then L_k is a Picard–Vessiot extension of k_Γ associated to LVE_k and also to LVE_k^* . We have inclusions of differential fields $k_\Gamma \subset L_1 \subset \dots \subset L_k \subset L_{k+1} \subset \dots$. All the corresponding extensions of differential fields are *normal*.

By definition “the” differential Galois group $\text{Gal} \nabla_k$ of LVE_k (or LVE_k^*) is $\text{Gal} \nabla_k = \text{Aut}_{k_\Gamma}^\partial L_k$. It depends up to a non-natural isomorphism on the choice of a Picard–Vessiot extension, and thus, in this case, on the choice of m .

Using the differential Galois correspondence, we have short exact sequences

$$(28) \quad \{e\} \rightarrow \text{Aut}_{L_k}^\partial L_{k+1} \rightarrow \text{Gal} \nabla_{k+1} \rightarrow \text{Gal} \nabla_k \rightarrow \{e\}.$$

We denote by Sol_k (resp. Sol_k^*) the linear complex space generated by the entries of F_k (resp. F_k^*). From each of these spaces we easily obtain the solutions of the (non-linear) classical k -variational equation VE_k .

The differential Galois group $\text{Gal } \nabla_k = \text{Aut}_{k\Gamma}^\partial L_k$ acts naturally on the linear spaces Sol_k and Sol_k^* and we obtain natural faithful representations of $\text{Gal } \nabla_k$ in $\text{GL}(\text{Sol}_k)$ and $\text{GL}(\text{Sol}_k^*)$. We will use these representations to build a natural homomorphism of algebraic groups

$$\text{Gal } \nabla_K \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m).$$

We denote $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ the pullback of $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, \iota(m))$ by the map ι . We will see that this homomorphism is injective. *By definition* its image will be “the” differential Galois group of the higher variational equation VE_k .

Our construction will be local. We will use coordinates, although the result is independent of any choice thereof as one easily checks. Near $\iota(m)$ we can choose Darboux coordinates on the symplectic manifold M centred at $\iota(m)$. Then we can use these coordinates to locally trivialise our scalar jet bundles $(J^k)_\Gamma^* M$ and $J_\Gamma^k M$: we write them as products of the basis by $J^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ and $(J^k)^*(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$, using the standard coordinates on the jets—we identify $(M, \iota(m))$ with $(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ with its standard symplectic structure of linear space. Then we can interpret an element P of the fibre at $\iota(m)$ of J_M^k as an element of $J^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ and this last element as a polynomial in y with values in \mathbf{C} . On Γ we can use the temporal parametrisation t setting $t = 0$ at $m = x_0$.

We will make an essential use of the following result [62, Theorem 14, Appendix C, page 92].

PROPOSITION 9. – *Let G be a complex linear algebraic group. Let ∇ be a G -meromorphic connection on a trivial G -bundle over a connected Riemann surface Γ . Then its differential Galois group “is” a Zariski closed subgroup of G .*

As before, we denote by ϕ_t the flow map ($\phi_0 = \text{id}$) and we set $\psi_t = \phi_t^{-1}$; ψ_t^k is the k -jet of ψ_t . Its source is $\phi(x_0)$ and its target is $x_0 = m$. Let $f \in J^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$. We consider it as an initial condition for LVE_k^* . The corresponding solution is (locally) $f(t) = f \circ \psi_t^k$ ($f(0) = f$). We have $f(t) \in \text{Sol}_k^*$ and $\sigma \in \text{Gal } \nabla_k$ transforms $f(t)$ into another solution $g(t) \in \text{Sol}_k^*$. We set $g(0) = g$. Then $g(t) = g \circ \psi_t^k$. We obtain a faithful representation of $\text{Gal } \nabla_k = \text{Aut}_{k\Gamma}^\partial L_k$ in the linear space $J^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ (the differential Galois group acts on the initial conditions):

$$\rho_k : \text{Gal } \nabla_k \rightarrow \text{GL}(J^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)), \quad \sigma \mapsto (f \mapsto g).$$

This action is clearly compatible with the *ordinary* product of scalar jets; therefore, if $\sigma \in \text{Gal } \nabla_k$, $\rho_k(\sigma)$ is an automorphism of the \mathbf{C} -algebra $J^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$. Using Proposition 3, we can interpret $\rho_k(\sigma)$ as an element of $J_{0,0}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}) = \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$. We obtain a faithful representation (with the same notation):

$$\rho_k : \text{Gal } \nabla_k \rightarrow \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0).$$

It remains to prove that $\rho_k(\sigma) \in \text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ is a *symplectic* jet. This is the delicate point. We recall that we choose our trivialisation of LVE_k^* without changing the structure group $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$: the matrix A of the corresponding differential system takes its values in the Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}_{Sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$. Now we can apply Proposition 9: the image of ρ_k in $\text{Diff}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ is contained in the algebraic subgroup $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0)$ (the structure group of our system). We obtain a faithful representation and henceforth indulge in the corresponding abuse of notation:

$$\rho_k : \text{Gal } \nabla_k \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, 0).$$

It is easy to check that this representation is independent of the choice of trivialisation and local coordinates (it depends only on the point m) and we obtain a faithful natural representation, without changing notation:

$$(29) \quad \rho_k : \text{Gal } \nabla_k \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m).$$

By definition the image of the homomorphism ρ_k in $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ is “the” differential Galois group of the higher variational equation VE_k . We will denote it G_k , or $G_{m,k}$ if necessary. If γ is a continuous path from m_1 to m_2 on Γ , then the flow from m_1 to m_2 along γ , or more precisely its k -jet, induces an isomorphism between $G_{m_1,k}$ and $G_{m_2,k}$.

PROPOSITION 10. – *The natural homomorphism of algebraic groups $\text{Gal } \nabla_k \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$ is a morphism of algebraic groups and an injection. Therefore $\text{Gal } \nabla_k \rightarrow G_k$ is an isomorphism of algebraic groups. In other words, the differential Galois groups of the LVE_k and of the VE_k are isomorphic.*

We have commutative diagrams ($G\nabla_k = \text{Gal } \nabla_k$)

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G\nabla_{k+1} & \xrightarrow{\rho^{k+1}} & G_{k+1} \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ G\nabla_k & \xrightarrow{\rho^k} & G_k \end{array}$$

As we saw above (see (28)), the natural maps $G\nabla_{k+1} \rightarrow G\nabla_k$ are surjective morphisms of algebraic groups. Therefore the natural maps $G_{k+1} \rightarrow G_k$ are also *surjective* homomorphisms of algebraic groups. This is an essential result in our approach.

PROPOSITION 11. – *The natural maps $G_{k+1} \rightarrow G_k$ are surjective homomorphisms of algebraic groups.*

We denote by \mathcal{G}_k the Lie algebra of G_k . It is identified with a Lie subalgebra of $\mathcal{L}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$.

By definition the *formal differential group* of the Hamiltonian system (1) along $\iota(\Gamma)$ is the pro-algebraic group $\hat{G} = \varprojlim_k G_k \subset \text{Diff}^\infty(M, m)$.

The Lie algebra $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ of \hat{G} is $\hat{\mathcal{G}} = \varprojlim_k \mathcal{G}^k$. It is identified with a Lie subalgebra of the Lie algebra of *formal* Hamiltonian vector fields $\hat{\mathcal{L}}_{Sp}^k(M, m)$. Then we obtain

PROPOSITION 12. –

- (i) *The natural maps $\mathcal{G}^{k+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^k$ are surjective homomorphisms of Lie algebras.*
- (ii) *The natural maps $\hat{\mathcal{G}} \rightarrow \mathcal{G}^k$ are surjective homomorphisms of Lie algebras.*
- (iii) *The natural maps $\hat{G} \rightarrow G_k$ are surjective homomorphisms of algebraic groups.*

Remark. – \hat{G} (resp. $G_k, k \geq 1$) is Zariski connected if and only if G_1 , that is, the differential Galois group of the VE_1 , is Zariski connected: the successive extensions $G_{k+1} \rightarrow G_k$ ($k \geq 1$) are extensions by *unipotent* algebraic groups. This follows from the recursive integration of the VE_k ($k \geq 2$) by the variation of constants method, or if one prefers from the structure of the groups Diff^k .

The main result of this paper is the following.

THEOREM 5 (Main theorem). – *If the Hamiltonian system (1) is completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals along $\iota(\Gamma)$, then*

- (i) *the identity component \hat{G}^0 of the formal differential Galois group along $\iota(\Gamma)$ is commutative,*

- (ii) *the identity components $(G_k)^0$ of the differential Galois groups of the variational equations along $\iota(\Gamma)$ are commutative ($k \in \mathbf{N}^*$).*

Now, as in the case of the first variational equation, we can add some *equilibrium points*, or some *points at infinity*, to Γ . If we denote this completed Riemann surface by $\bar{\Gamma}$, substitute in the a priori smaller field $k_{\bar{\Gamma}}$ for the differential field k_{Γ} and replace $\text{Aut}_{k_{\Gamma}}^{\partial} L_k$ by the a priori bigger differential Galois group $\text{Aut}_{k_{\bar{\Gamma}}}^{\partial} L_k$, and if we add only equilibrium points or singular points of the field, we have a similar statement, mutatis mutandis. If we add some points at infinity, we need to be careful: if the extended connection is not regular singular at the corresponding points—a property that can be checked on the first variational equation—it is necessary to assume, as in the first variation case, that the first integrals used in the definition of integrability are *meromorphic at infinity*.

We can also obtain a similar result by considering the local Galois group at a singular point, $a \in \bar{\Gamma}$, i.e. we can assume the field of coefficients to be the differential field \mathcal{M}_a . Then the non-commutativity of the identity component of the local Galois gives us an obstruction to the meromorphic integrability of the Hamiltonian system in a neighbourhood of the point $\iota(a)$ in M . Of course, the most interesting case appears when a is an *irregular singular point*. This is potentially relevant for the applications, when our complex Hamiltonian system is the complexification of a *real system*: if a belongs to the real part of M , then a local obstruction gives an obstruction to the *real integrability* (by real meromorphic first integrals).

In order to prove the main theorem, we need a preliminary result. Let $m \in \bar{\Gamma}$ be a non-singular point ($m \in \Gamma$). We recall that the differential Galois group \hat{G} of the Hamiltonian system along $\iota(\bar{\Gamma})$, with base point m , is a subgroup of $\text{Diff}_{S^p}^{\infty}(M, \iota(m))$. If f_m is a germ at $\iota(m)$ of meromorphic function on M , for $\sigma \in \hat{G}$, we set $f_m \circ \sigma = f_m^{\sigma}$; it is in general a *formal meromorphic germ*.

PROPOSITION 13. – *We allow for equilibrium points and points at infinity. If f is a meromorphic first integral, and assuming f meromorphic at whichever points at infinity there might be, then*

- (i) *its germ f_m at $m \in \Gamma$ is invariant (in the evident sense) by the formal differential Galois group \hat{G} with m as a base point,*
(ii) *the germ f_m is orthogonal to the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$.*

Here orthogonality means, by definition, that $L_{\hat{X}} f_m = df_m(\hat{X}) = 0$ for every formal vector field \hat{X} belonging to $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$.

Proof. – Claim (ii) follows easily from (i), similarly to the proof given in [62] for the first-order variational equations.

It remains to prove statement (i), which seems rather natural and is actually easy to establish if $\Gamma = \bar{\Gamma}$, as we will see, i.e. if there are neither equilibrium points nor points at infinity. This case is sufficient for the applications in this paper—and, for the moment, for all the applications of our main theorem by various authors. We need some preliminary lemmatae.

LEMMA 9. – *We allow for stationary points and points at infinity. Let m be a point of Γ . Let f_m be a germ of meromorphic function on (M, m) (i.e. on M at $\iota(m)$). Let $\hat{H} \subset \hat{G}$ be a Zariski-dense subgroup of the differential Galois group $\hat{G} \subset \text{Diff}_{S^p}^{\infty}(M, m)$. If f is invariant by \hat{H} , then it is invariant by \hat{G} .*

Proof. – Let $f_m = g_m/h_m$, where g_m, h_m are germs at m of holomorphic functions on (M, m) . If $\sigma \in \hat{H}$, then $f_m^{\sigma} = f_m$. Therefore $g_m^{\sigma} h_m - g_m h_m^{\sigma} = 0$ and, setting $J^k \sigma = \sigma^k$,

$$J^k(g_m^{\sigma} h_m - g_m h_m^{\sigma}) = J^k g_m^{\sigma^k} J^k h_m - J^k g_m J^k h_m^{\sigma^k} = 0$$

in the k -jet sense, for every $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$. Then

$$J^k g_m^{\sigma^k} J^k h_m - J^k g_m J^k h_m^{\sigma^k} = (J^k g_m \circ \sigma^k) J^k h_m - J^k g_m (J^k h_m \circ \sigma^k) = 0.$$

Let $\tau \in \hat{G}$, its k -jet τ^k belongs to G_k . The group H_k is Zariski-dense in G_k , therefore $(J^k g_m \circ \tau^k) J^k h_m - J^k g_m (J^k h_m \circ \tau^k) = 0$. Then, we have

$$J^k (g_m^\tau h_m - g_m h_m^\tau) = J^k g_m^{\tau^k} J^k h_m - J^k g_m J^k h_m^{\tau^k} = 0,$$

for every $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, and passing to the projective limit on k , we obtain

$$g_m^\tau h_m - g_m h_m^\tau = 0,$$

and finally $f_m^\tau = f_m$. \square

LEMMA 10. – *We assume that the VE are regular singular (it is always the case if we do not allow for equilibrium points or points at infinity). Let m be a non-singular point of $\bar{\Gamma}$, ($m \in \Gamma$). If f is a meromorphic first integral, then its germ f_m at $\iota(m)$ is invariant by the differential Galois group \hat{G} .*

Proof. – Let $\rho: \pi_1(\bar{\Gamma}, m) \rightarrow \text{Diff}_{S_p}^\infty(M, m)$ be the holonomy representation at m . We set $\hat{H} = \text{Im } \rho$, the holonomy group at m . We have $\hat{H} \subset \hat{G}$. The first variational equation $VE = VE_1$ is regular singular. Therefore all the VE_k are also regular singular. Then H_k is Zariski-dense in G_k (for every $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$) and \hat{H} is Zariski-dense in \hat{G} . Then the result follows from the preceding lemma.

This lemma is the same as Proposition 13 (i), when $\Gamma = \bar{\Gamma}$ or when the singularities at the equilibrium points and at the points at infinity are regular-singular. If some of these singularities are irregular, we need to work a tad more.

The proof of the following lemma is a generalization of an argument used for a similar statement in the case of the VE_1 in [62].

LEMMA 11. – *We allow for equilibrium points and points at infinity. If f is a holomorphic first integral or a meromorphic first integral which is the quotient of two holomorphic functions defined on a neighbourhood of $\bar{\Gamma}$, then its germ f_m at $m \in \Gamma$ is invariant by the differential Galois group \hat{G} .*

Proof. – We begin with some notations and remarks. We choose a base point $m \in \Gamma$. We will work in an arbitrarily small simply connected neighbourhood V of m in Γ , and in an arbitrarily small neighbourhood U of $\iota(m)$ in M , and we will assume that $\iota|_V$ is an embedding of V in U . We “pull back” the germ $(M, \iota(m))$ as a germ (M, m) . We will choose the time parametrisation t on Γ , with $t = 0$ corresponding to m , and we will set $\iota(m) = \iota(0)$ for simplicity.

We return to the constructions of the beginning of this section. Let $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$ and \bar{M} the completion of M by a hypersurface at infinity. We recall that there exists a meromorphic trivialisation of the pullback on $\bar{\Gamma}$ of the meromorphic bundle of scalar k -jets on \bar{M} , compatible with the structure group $\text{Diff}_{S_p}^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$. We write this trivialisation $\bar{\Gamma} \times J_m^k(M, m) \rightarrow \bar{\Gamma}$. The differential system LVE_k^* corresponds to ∇_k^* after the trivialisation. We denote by a_p some coordinates on $J_m^k((M, m), \mathbf{C})$, identifying this jet algebra with $J_0^k(\mathbf{C}^{2n}, \mathbf{C})$ (p is a multi-index). We denote by $\phi_t: (M, m) \rightarrow (M, \iota(t))$ the flow on U , with $\phi_0 = \text{id}_{(M, m)}$, and we identify it with the corresponding map $\phi_t: (M, 0) \rightarrow (M, t)$. We set $\psi_t = \phi_t^{-1}$ as before. The entries of the matrix versions of $J^k \phi_t = \phi_t^k$ and $J^k \psi_t^k = \psi_t^k$ corresponding to our coordinate choice are holomorphic on V and they belong to the Picard–Vessiot extension L_k of $k_{\bar{\Gamma}}$.

Let $f^{(k)} \in J_m^k((M, m), \mathbf{C})$ be a scalar k -jet. We set $f^{(k),t} = f^{(k)} \circ \psi_t^k$. We have $f^{(k),t} \in J_m^k((M, \iota(t)))$ and we identify it with an element of $J_m^k((M, t))$. Then $t \rightarrow f^{(k),t}$ is a solution of the LVE_k^* on V and the corresponding holomorphic functions $a_p(t)$ belong to the Picard–Vessiot extension L_k of $k_{\bar{\Gamma}}$. Let $G(LVE_k)$ be the differential Galois group of LVE_k^* associated to this Picard–Vessiot extension, $\sigma^k \in G(LVE_k)$ acts on each of the $a_p(t)$, and we obtain a holomorphic family $g^{(k),t}$ of k -jets on V , whose coordinates are the $\sigma^k(a_p)(t)$. If we set $g^k = g^{(k),0}$, then $g^{(k),t} = g^{(k)} \circ \psi_t^k$ ($t \mapsto g^{(k),t}$ is also a solution of the LVE_k^* on V). We consider $(\psi_t^k)^{\sigma^k} \circ \psi_t^{k-1} = (\psi_t^k)^{\sigma^k} \circ \phi_t^k$. It is independent of t and it is equal to the natural image $\rho_k(\sigma^k)$ of σ^k in $\text{Diff}_{S^p}^k(M, 0)$ (cf. (29)). If we identify $\rho_k(\sigma^k)$ and σ^k , we obtain finally $g^{(k)} = f^{(k)} \circ \sigma^k = (J^k f)^{\sigma^k}$.

We will return now to the proof of Lemma 11.

First case. We will start by assuming that the first integral f is *holomorphic*.

To a holomorphic function f on U , we can associate the holomorphic family of germs of holomorphic functions $t \mapsto f^t = f_0 \circ \psi_t$, on V . The germ f^t is a germ at $\iota(t) \in M$, and we can identify it with a germ “at t ” (i.e. on (M, t)). We have $f^0 = f_m = f_0$. The function f is a *first integral* of $X = X_H$ if and only if $f^t = f_{\iota(t)}$, $f_{\iota(t)}$ being the germ at $\iota(t) \in U$ of the holomorphic function f .

Let $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$. We set $J^k f = f^{(k)}$ and we do the preceding constructions. If $\sigma^k \in G(LVE_k^*) = G_k$, we have $g^{(k),t} = f^{(k)} \circ (\psi_t^k)^{\sigma^k} = (J^k f^t)^{\sigma^k}$ and $g^{(k)} = J_0^k f \circ \sigma^k$. If moreover f is the restriction to U of a *first integral* which is holomorphic on a neighbourhood of $\iota(\bar{\Gamma})$ in \bar{M} , then $g^{(k),t} = (J^k f^t)^{\sigma^k} = (J^k f_{\iota(t)})^{\sigma^k}$ on V , but $x \rightarrow J_{\iota(x)}^k$ ($x \in \bar{\Gamma}$) is holomorphic on $\bar{\Gamma}$ and it extends to a meromorphic function on $\bar{\Gamma}$. Therefore, the coordinates a_p of $J^k f^t = J^k f_{\iota(t)}$ extend to *meromorphic* functions on $\bar{\Gamma}$. That is, they are elements of the field $k_{\bar{\Gamma}}$. Then $(J^k f_{\iota(t)})^{\sigma^k} = J^k f_{\iota(t)} = J^k f^t$, $g^{(k),t} = J^k f^t$, $g^{(k)} = J_0^k f$ and finally

$$(30) \quad J_0^k f = J_0^k f \circ \sigma^k.$$

Therefore, for every $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$, the k -jet at m of a first integral f , which is holomorphic on a neighbourhood of $\iota(\bar{\Gamma})$ in M , is invariant by the group G_k . Taking projective limit in k , f (i.e. its infinite jet) is therefore invariant by \hat{G} .

Second case. We will assume now that the first integral f is *meromorphic* and it is the quotient of two functions g and h which are defined and holomorphic on a neighbourhood of $\bar{\Gamma}$. We set, as before, $f^t = f_0 \circ \psi_t$, $g^t = g_0 \circ \psi_t$, $h^t = h_0 \circ \psi_t$. If f is a first integral, then $f^t = f_{\iota(t)}$, therefore $\frac{g^t}{h^t} = \frac{g_{\iota(t)}}{h_{\iota(t)}}$ and $g^t h_{\iota(t)} - g_{\iota(t)} h^t = 0$.

Let $k \in \mathbf{N}^*$. Then we have: $J^k g^t J^k h_{\iota(t)} - J^k g_{\iota(t)} J^k h^t = 0$, in the k -jet sense. The coordinates of the jets $J^k g_{\iota(t)}$ and $J^k h_{\iota(t)}$, are holomorphic functions on V and they extend to meromorphic functions on $\bar{\Gamma}$, that is, they belong to the field $k_{\bar{\Gamma}}$. The coordinates of the jets $J^k g^t$ and $J^k h^t$ belong to the Picard–Vessiot extension L_k of $k_{\bar{\Gamma}}$.

Let $\sigma^k \in G(LVE_k^*) = G^k$. We apply it to $J^k g^t J^k h_{\iota(t)} - J^k g_{\iota(t)} J^k h^t = 0$ and we get $(J^k g^t)^{\sigma^k} J^k h_{\iota(t)} - J^k g_{\iota(t)} (J^k h^t)^{\sigma^k} = 0$. Then (copying what we did in the first case and taking $t = 0$) we obtain

$$(31) \quad J^k ((g \circ \sigma)h - g(h \circ \sigma)) = (J^k g \circ \sigma^k) J^k h - J^k g (J^k h \circ \sigma^k) = 0.$$

Let $\sigma \in \hat{G}$. We set $\sigma^k = J^k \sigma \in G_k$ and taking the projective limit on k of the relations (31), we have $(g \circ \sigma)h - g(h \circ \sigma) = 0$ and $f = \frac{g}{h} = \frac{g \circ \sigma}{h \circ \sigma} = f \circ \sigma = f^\sigma$. Then f is invariant by \hat{G} .

We now consider a local case.

LEMMA 12. – Let f be a meromorphic first integral on a neighbourhood $U' \subset \bar{M}$ of an equilibrium point or of a point at infinity $\iota(a) \in \bar{M}$ ($a \in \bar{\Gamma} \setminus \Gamma$). Let V' be a simply connected neighbourhood of a in $\hat{\Gamma}$, such that $\iota(V') \subset U'$. Let $m \neq a$ be a point of V' . If f is a meromorphic first integral, then its germ f_m at m is invariant by the local differential Galois group $\hat{G}(a)$.

Proof. – In this statement, we interpret “the” local differential Galois group at a , which depends on the choice of a “base point”—for instance a direction issued from a on the tangent space $T_a(M)$ —as a subgroup of $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^\infty(M, m)$. If $m' \neq a$ is another point of V' , then the analytic continuation along an arbitrary continuous path from $\iota(m)$ to $\iota(m')$, on $\iota(V')$, induces an isomorphism between $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^\infty(M, m)$ and $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^\infty(M, m')$, depending of course on the homotopy class of the path in $V \setminus \{a\}$. Then, for the proof of the lemma, we can change m arbitrarily and replace U' by a smaller neighbourhood. Therefore we can assume that f is the quotient of two functions g and h which are holomorphic on U and that $V' \setminus \{a\}$ is a connected component of $\iota^{-1}(U' \setminus \{\iota(a)\})$, and we can subsequently apply Lemma 11 (replacing $\bar{\Gamma}$ by V' and \bar{M} by U').

We can now prove the statement (i) of the Proposition 13 in the (most general) meromorphic case. We assume f is a meromorphic first integral on a neighbourhood of $\iota(\bar{\Gamma})$ in \hat{M} . Let m be a point of Γ . We consider the differential Galois group $\hat{G} \subset \text{Diff}_{Sp}^\infty(M, m)$. We can identify the Galois group \hat{G}' of the restriction to Γ of our “system” with a subgroup of \hat{G} and “interpret” the local Galois groups $\hat{G}(a)$ ($a \in \hat{\Gamma} \setminus \Gamma$) as subgroups of \hat{G} , using a finite set of continuous paths (on Γ) from m to some points which are “sufficiently near” to the points a —of course, this is generally not canonical, but such fact is of no importance here. Then the germ f_m is invariant by \hat{G}' (cf. Lemma 11) and by the local groups $\hat{G}(a)$, up to our interpretation (cf. Lemma 12). For every $k \in \mathbb{N}^*$, the differential Galois group G_k is the Zariski closure of the subgroup generated by the elements of G'_k and $G(a)_k$ (cf. [62]), therefore \hat{G} is the Zariski closure of the subgroup generated by \hat{G}' and the $\hat{G}(a)$. Using Lemma 9, we obtain the invariance of f_m by \hat{G} . This ends the proof of Proposition 13. \square

Now we can finish the proof of our main theorem. With the hypotheses of this theorem, the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathcal{G}}$ is symplectic and orthogonal to the germs f_1, \dots, f_n . Therefore it is abelian (see Theorem 3) and by Proposition 12 (ii) the Lie algebra \mathcal{G}^k must be also abelian. \square

5. Obstructions to integrability and non-linear Galois theory

Whenever one wants to prove the non-integrability of some Hamiltonian system, having to choose a “nice” solution of the system (a solution we can parametrise using some “special functions”) sounds a priori quite strange. It seems on the contrary reasonable to think of solutions of non-integrable systems as “very transcendental”. In fact in *all* the applications done of our theory up to now, this is not the case: the “generic solution” of the system is presumably highly transcendental (there are few precise results in this direction), but there are *invariant integrable subsystems* giving interesting “nice” solutions. Perhaps this is due to the fact that applications are done to simple enough systems.

However, from a theoretical point of view, it remains interesting to try to avoid the choice of a particular solution Γ . In order to do this, a natural tool is the *non-linear differential Galois theory*. This theory was introduced by J. Drach [25,26], and developed later by J. Drach and E. Vessiot. J. Drach studied some applications of his theory to various questions of geometry and mechanics such as the spinning top. P. Painlevé gave a “proof” of the fact that Painlevé transcendents are “new transcendents” using Drach’s theory. Unfortunately there are important gaps in the foundations of Drach’s theory, and in its applications. Therefore, when we began to work on the present paper some years ago, no satisfactory non-linear Galois theory was available.

The situation is completely different nowadays, as we have two such theories due respectively to H. Umemura [79] and B. Malgrange [56,57]. We will explain the analogue of our main theorem using Malgrange's approach (the similar result must be true with Umemura's approach, but this is conjectural). This analogue is due to the second author (unpublished). We will be very sketchy; the interested reader will find some details about this result, and the necessary definitions and theorems in [56,57,20] (cf. in particular [20, 5.4]).

The main tool due to B. Malgrange is the notion of Lie \mathcal{D} -groupoid on a complex analytic manifold M . Roughly speaking it is a sub-groupoid of the groupoid \mathcal{M} of germs of analytic diffeomorphisms of M defined by analytic PDE. We recall that a groupoid is a (small) category whose all the morphisms are *isomorphisms*. Here we start with the groupoid \mathcal{M} whose objects are the points (a, b, \dots) of M and the morphisms are the invertible germs g of analytic maps $g: (M, a) \rightarrow (M, b)$ ($f(a) = b$). A \mathcal{D} -groupoid has a \mathcal{D} -Lie algebra defined by PDE. B. Malgrange defines the Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoid or \mathcal{D} -hull of an analytic dynamical system (differential equation, foliation, etc.) as the *smallest* \mathcal{D} -groupoid such that "its Lie algebra contains the infinitesimal transformations of the dynamics" (more precisely these transformations must be *solutions* of the \mathcal{D} -Lie algebra). The (very) difficult point is whether such a smallest groupoid *exists*. This definition is, a posteriori, very natural: "that which algebra sees from the dynamics", as B. Malgrange puts it. It is related to the idea that there is no "Lie third theorem" for Lie \mathcal{D} -groupoids.

For an autonomous system we get the smallest \mathcal{D} -groupoid such that its "Lie algebra contains the corresponding vector field".

The computation of the Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoid seems extremely difficult (even for apparently "simple" cases as Painlevé equations). There are only partial theoretical results (cf. in particular [20]) and nothing is effective as there are no algorithms. Therefore the following result is, for the moment, quite agreeable, albeit theoretical.

As for the computation of differential Galois groups in the linear case, a natural idea is to try to reduce the problem using "majorants" of the Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoid, i.e. \mathcal{D} -groupoids containing the Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoid.

THEOREM 6. – *Let (M, ω) be a connected symplectic analytic manifold of dimension $2n$. Let $H: M \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$ be an analytic function, the Hamiltonian. We assume that the corresponding Hamiltonian system is completely meromorphically integrable. Then the \mathcal{D} -Lie algebra of the Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoid of the system (i.e., the \mathcal{D} -hull of the vector field X_H) is abelian.*

An evident majorant of our Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoid is the \mathcal{D} -groupoid defined by the analytic system of PDE:

$$(32) \quad g^* f_i = f_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad g^* \omega = \omega.$$

Its linearisation is

$$(33) \quad L_X f_i = 0, \quad i = 1, \dots, n, \quad L_X \omega = 0.$$

This \mathcal{D} -Lie algebra is clearly *abelian*. This follows from Theorem 3. (We need only the simple *meromorphic* version, not the formal version.) Then Theorem 6 follows immediately.

One works with \mathcal{D} -groupoids systematically on the "complementary of a hypersurface" (in some "algebraic" delicate sense). On the contrary our theory (more precisely its applications) is (are) centred on the choice of non-generic solutions Γ , which in general will live into the exceptional hypersurfaces. Therefore a comparison between both approaches seems difficult. We will only suggest an analogy: in terms of topology of foliations, Galois \mathcal{D} -groupoids will correspond to *holonomy groupoids*, our Γ (the "interesting" one) will correspond to *holonomy carriers* (exceptional leaves).

6. On the applications

From now on we identify the linearised variational equation with the variational equation VE_k in a further abuse of notation. We will give some indications and references about a few interesting applications of our main result (Theorem 5).

A typical situation [59] is the following:

- the Riemann surface Γ is a punctured elliptic curve, the corresponding elliptic curve being denoted as $\bar{\Gamma} = \Gamma \cup \{\infty\}$;
- the extension to $\bar{\Gamma}$ of the first variational equation is regular singular.

In the classical applications parametrised families of Hamiltonian systems appear. With the above hypotheses we get parametrised families of regular singular equations on $\bar{\Gamma}$ (the corresponding $VE = VE_1$), and in many cases we obtain obstructions to integrability for all the values of the parameter except for a finite or discrete subset using theorem [62] (that is the first VE). The exceptional values of the parameter correspond typically to direct sums of *Lamé–Hermite* equations where each of the equations fall in the Lamé case with one solution in the field of elliptic functions of the coefficients (see [59], page 147). In such a situation the identity component of the differential Galois group G_1 of VE_1 is commutative (isomorphic to an additive group \mathbf{C}^p) and there is no obstruction.

We denote by \wp the Weierstrass function corresponding to a double pole at the origin of \mathbf{C} ($\wp(0) = \infty \in \bar{\Gamma}$). Then a Lamé equation is a linear ODE

$$(34) \quad \frac{d^2\xi}{dt^2} = (A\wp(t) + B)\xi.$$

The unique singular point is the origin modulo periods of the Weierstrass \wp function, that is $\infty \in \bar{\Gamma}$. The equation is regular singular. The classical notation is $A = n(n + 1)$.

The differential Galois group of (34) is *commutative* if and only if $n \in \mathbf{Z}$. It is the Lamé–Hermite case. In that case there exists a meromorphic solution (an elliptic one, more precisely) and the differential Galois group is triangular. Its elements are represented by unipotent triangular 2×2 matrices of the form

$$(35) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ \alpha & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is trivial or isomorphic to the additive group \mathbf{C} . Therefore it is commutative and connected.

We assume now that the VE is a direct sum of Lamé–Hermite equations. For the sake of simplicity we can consider the case of two such equations:

$$(36) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \alpha & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \beta & 1 \\ & & & \ddots \end{pmatrix}.$$

The 2×2 unipotent matrices in the elements of G_1 give us the Galois group of each of the Lamé equations (34). It is either trivial or the additive group \mathbf{C} . As a consequence G_1 is a *commutative connected group*.

The variational equation VE_1 is regular singular. Therefore all the higher-order variational equations VE_k (more precisely their linear counterparts LVE_k) are also regular singular (for

$k \geq 1$) and their Galois groups G_k are given by the Zariski closure of their monodromy groups. Furthermore, G_k is connected because G_1 is connected. We have the following lemma.

LEMMA 13. – *Assume that the first-order variational equation VE_1 decomposes in a direct sum of Lamé–Hermite type equations. Then G_k is commutative if and only if the solutions of VE_k are meromorphic functions on the covering \mathbf{C} of $\bar{\Gamma}$.*

The proof is simple. The monodromy group of each of the VE_k is a linear representation of the fundamental group of $\Gamma = \bar{\Gamma} \setminus \{\infty\}$ (the point ∞ is represented in the Weierstrass parametrisation by the origin modulo periods) and this fundamental group is free, non-commutative and generated by the translations along the periods. The commutator of these two generators is represented by a simple loop around the singular point ∞ . Hence, a monodromy group is commutative if and only if the monodromy associated to this simple loop is trivial. By Zariski closure, a differential Galois group G_k is commutative if and only if the corresponding monodromy subgroup is commutative. Therefore we can check the commutativity of G_k locally at ∞ . Recursively, by local power series expansions of the solutions of VE_{k-1} and quadratures, it is easy to check if VE_k has solutions which ramify around 0. One only needs to check for the existence of a residue different from zero, which will give rise, by integration, to a local logarithm.

In [49], the authors completely solved the problem of meromorphic integrability of two-degrees of freedom Hamiltonian systems with homogeneous potentials of degree three. After reduction, the problem boils down to the study of the 2-parameter family of potentials

$$(37) \quad V(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{3}ax_1^3 + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2x_2 + \frac{1}{3}cx_2^3, \quad a, b \in \mathbf{C}.$$

The authors made a considerable use of Theorem 1—see their Introduction—exploiting the commutativity of $(G_1)^0$. More precisely, they used a corollary of it stated in [64]. Moreover, several of the subfamilies for which no obstruction to integrability is obtained from the first-order analysis are well-known integrable systems, except the 1-parametric subfamily with potential $c = 1$ and arbitrary a in (37). In order to study the meromorphic integrability of this subfamily, the authors applied the main theorem of the present paper, Theorem 5, and checked the commutativity of the identity component of the Galois groups of the higher-order variational equations: if one of them is non commutative, the system is not integrable with meromorphic first integrals. It is interesting to point out that the problem of the integrability of a member of this subfamily (i.e., for $a = 0$) was considered as an open problem in the recent monograph [2] (page 180).

They used the above mentioned Lamé–Hermite approach. Back to the Hamiltonian systems with cubic potential (37), the first-order variational equations decompose in two Lamé equations with Galois group G_1 given by 4×4 matrices such as (36). In [49] a residue different from zero is obtained for the integrand of a solution of the second-order variational equation if $a \neq 0$ (resp. of the third-order variational equation if $a = 0$). Then $G_2 = (G_2)^0$ (resp. $G_3 = (G_3)^0$) is non-commutative and this family is non-integrable.

Along the same lines, it is possible to prove that the two-degree-of-freedom Hamiltonian system defined by the cubic Hamiltonian

$$(38) \quad H = \frac{1}{2}(y_1^2 + y_2^2) + \frac{1}{2}x_1^2 + \frac{1}{2}x_2^2 + \frac{1}{3}x_1^3 + \frac{1}{2}x_1x_2^2$$

is non-integrable. This system belongs to the Hénon–Heiles family of one-parameter Hamiltonians considered by Ito [35]. By means of the first-order variational equation it was proved that

for all except *four* of the values of the parameter, the systems in this family are non-integrable, see [35,65,59]. *Three* of these remaining cases are *trivially integrable*. The fourth case is (38) and its non-integrability was conjectured from numerical experiences. But every single attempt at a rigorous proof of this fact has been unsuccessful during the last years. Now we can prove the non-integrability of this last case, using our main theorem and the Lamé–Hermite approach. We get an obstruction (a non-trivial residue) for the third variational equation. See the details in Appendix B.

In this way it is possible to close the problem of integrability for the Hénon–Heiles family of Ito. This example was in fact the motivation for the Section 8.3.2 in [59] and it also was the initial motivation for the present paper, following an idea of the third author.

7. Open problems

The main theorem in this paper is a necessary condition for integrability of Hamiltonian systems by meromorphic first integrals: the identity components of all the Galois groups G_m of the higher-order variational equations, $m \geq 1$, must be commutative. This gives an *infinite number* of conditions to be satisfied. It is now very natural to ask whether or not these *necessary* conditions for meromorphic integrability, if fulfilled simultaneously, are also *sufficient*. This problem was already formulated in [59], p. 146, in the following manner. Assume that the identity components of the Galois groups G_k of all the variational equations VE_k of order $k \geq 1$ (or, more precisely, their linear counterpart LVE_k) are commutative, then:

Is the Hamiltonian system X_H completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals in some neighbourhood of the completed integral curve represented by the Riemann surface $\bar{\Gamma}$?

We remark that, without any further additional assumption about X_H (or about Γ), the answer to this problem is *negative*.

An example of a non-integrable system with an integral curve such that all the groups G_k are commutative, is the planar three-body problem along the parabolic solutions of Lagrange, see [14,78]. When the angular momentum of the bodies is zero, the Galois groups of all the variational equations VE_k are commutative. The fundamental group of the Riemann surface Γ defined by such a solution is commutative: Γ is the Riemann sphere with two points deleted. The variational equations VE_k are of Fuchs class and their monodromy groups, which are representations of this fundamental group, are also commutative. Since the Galois groups G_k are given by the Zariski adherences of the corresponding monodromy groups, they are also commutative.

So, the problem is to understand if it is possible to impose some natural generic conditions in order to get a positive answer to our question:

PROBLEM. – Let X_H be a complex analytical Hamiltonian system defined over a complex analytical symplectic manifold and let Γ be the immersed Riemann surface defined by a particular integral curve of X_H which is not reduced to an equilibrium point.

Under which conditions is X_H completely integrable with meromorphic first integrals in some neighbourhood of the completed integral curve represented by the Riemann surface $\bar{\Gamma}$, provided the identity components of the Galois groups G_k are commutative for all k ?

Another problem concerns the *dynamical implications of non-integrability*. In two-degree-of-freedom systems a typical effect of non-integrability is the existence of *transversal homoclinic*

orbits. It is well known that this kind of orbits prevents from the existence of analytic first integrals in a vicinity of the orbit. See [67] for a general exposition. For early applications to the three-body problem see [41–43]. In [65] the non-integrability of some systems is illustrated by the existence of hyperbolic periodic orbits whose invariant manifolds have transversal intersection. In this example there is a strong numerical evidence that such orbits do not exist in real phase space. For this reason the search for homoclinic orbits was done in the complex phase space. In systems with a larger number of degrees of freedom the problem is even more subtle.

It seems natural to ask for the following question:

PROBLEM. – Assume a complex analytical Hamiltonian is proved to be non-integrable by the methods presented in this paper.

Is it true that some transversal homoclinic orbit to an invariant object exists?

Finally, there is another kind of related problems worth clarifying. In the seminal work [33] not only numerical evidence of non-integrability was given, but also some *quantitative information* on the lack of integrability. This has primordial relevance for physical applications. The method used was the computation of an indicator, analogous to the maximal Lyapunov exponent, such that it takes the value zero in ordered orbits and is positive on chaotic orbits. This allows to define a *fraction of integrability* on selected levels of the energy. For instance, for the Hénon–Heiles system the system can be considered integrable for any practical purpose for energies in the range $[0, 0.05]$.

For small perturbations of an integrable system (e.g., near a totally elliptic fixed point in a general system, where the integrable approximation is a Birkhoff normal form) it is well known that the lack of integrability is exponentially small in the small parameter. See [70] for upper bounds using averaging theory and [30,31] for upper bounds of the related splitting. Equivalently to a quantitative measure of the lack of integrability, we can look for the existence of *quasi-integrals*, which are approximately preserved in the real phase space.

On the other hand, most of the proofs of non-integrability make use of special orbits with singularities for some $t \in \mathbb{C}$. The measures of splitting use also, typically, the behaviour of invariant manifolds in a neighbourhood of these singularities. Then, the next question, which is certainly related to [82], seems relevant:

PROBLEM. – Assume some singularities are used to detect non-integrability by applying the main theorem of this paper.

What kind of information is also needed to produce quantitative estimates of the lack of integrability? (e.g., to give estimates of a suitable splitting, or of the measure of the domain with positive maximal Lyapunov exponent, or of the metric entropy, in the real phase space).

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Appendix A. A trivialisation theorem

In order to apply differential Galois theory to the higher variational equations LVE_k , we need to replace these connections by ordinary differential systems, that is to *trivialise* (meromorphically) our jet bundles. We can avoid this problem if we use the Tannakian approach of the differential Galois theory [23].

Let $k, n \in \mathbf{N}$. Let $E = \mathbf{C}^{2n}$. We set $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(2n; \mathbf{C}) = \text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(E)$. For $k = 1$, we have $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^1(2n; \mathbf{C}) = Sp(2n; \mathbf{C})$. We recall that $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^1(2n; \mathbf{C})$ is the semi-direct product of $Sp(2n; \mathbf{C})$ and a unipotent linear algebraic group $U^k(2n; \mathbf{C}) = U^k(E)$. Let X be a connected Riemann surface. Let G be a complex linear algebraic group. In [62], Appendix A, we defined locally trivial meromorphic bundles over X admitting G as structure group.

PROPOSITION 14. – *Let X be a complex connected, non-compact Riemann surface and let (\mathcal{F}, p, X) be a locally trivial holomorphic vector bundle over X having $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$ as structure group. Then, \mathcal{F} is holomorphically trivial.*

The algebraic group $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$ is connected for the ordinary topology ($Sp(2n; \mathbf{C})$ and $U^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$ are connected for this topology). Then the proposition follows from a theorem by Grauert ([62], Appendix A, Theorem A.1).

PROPOSITION 15. – *Let X be a complex connected compact Riemann surface. Let (\mathcal{F}, p, X) be a locally trivial holomorphic vector bundle over X with structure group $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$. Then \mathcal{F} is meromorphically trivial.*

We will resort to comparison between analytic bundles and algebraic bundles (in “GAGA” style). It is equivalent to work with *principal bundles*. For a complex algebraic manifold X (resp. a complex linear algebraic group G) we denote X^h the corresponding analytic manifold (resp. G^h the corresponding analytic group). Then every principal bundle with basis X^h and group G^h is algebraic (cf. [74, Théorème 3, pp. 1–34]). In general this algebraic bundle is not locally trivial (in the algebraic sense); it is only locally isotrivial (that is, trivial up to a finite unbranched covering). However this bundle is trivial if the algebraic group G is *special* (cf. below). Then, Proposition 15 will follow from the fact that the algebraic group $\text{Diff}_{Sp}^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$ is special (cf. Corollary 4 below).

DEFINITION 3. – Let G be a complex algebraic group. We will say that it is *special* if every principal bundle with group G is *locally trivial*.

Every special group is connected and linear (cf. [73, Théorème 1]). We have the following result (cf. [73, Théorème 2, pages 1–24]).

THEOREM 7. – *An algebraic subgroup G of $Gl(n; \mathbf{C})$ is special if and only if the following condition is satisfied:*

(R) *there exists a regular section of the fibration $Gl(n; \mathbf{C})/G \rightarrow Gl(n; \mathbf{C})$.*

THEOREM 8. –

- (i) *The group $Sp(2n; \mathbf{C})$ is special.*
- (ii) *Every connected solvable linear algebraic group is special.*
- (iii) *Let G be an algebraic group and H be an invariant subgroup. If H and G/H are special algebraic groups, then G is special.*

- (i) If $G = Sp(2n; \mathbf{C})$, the homogeneous space is the space of antisymmetric non-degenerate 2-forms $\sum_{i < j} a_{ij} x_i \wedge x_j$, and the condition (R) is satisfied: the *generic* form

$\sum_{i < j} u_{ij} x_i \wedge x_j$ is equivalent to the canonical form $\sum_{i=1}^n x_{2i-1} x_{2i}$ up to a linear coordinate change with coefficients in the field $\mathbf{C}(u_{ij})$ (cf. [73, page 34]).

(ii) It is a result of Rosenlicht (cf. [73]), [74].

(iii) Cf. [74, Lemme 6, pages 1–25].

COROLLARY 4. – *The algebraic group $\text{Diff}_{S^p}^k(2n; \mathbf{C})$ is special.*

This completes the proof of Proposition 15.

Appendix B. Proof of non-integrability of system (38)

This special case of the Hénon–Heiles problem has only two fixed points: one of them, totally elliptic, located at the origin; the other fixed point, P_{hp} , located at $x_1 = -1, x_2 = y_1 = y_2 = 0$ on the level $H = h^* = 1/6$, is of hyperbolic-parabolic type. We note that the plane $x_2 = y_2 = 0$ is invariant. On that plane and on the level $H = h^*$ the system has a separatrix, tending to P_{hp} for $t \rightarrow \pm\infty$ on the real phase space. We shall make use of this special solution. The fact that the point P_{hp} has a degeneracy is certainly related to the difficulties in proving non-integrability for this system.

Working on the real phase space, a Poincaré section through $x_2 = 0$ on the bounded component of the level $H = h$, for $h \in (0, h^*)$, displays only a tiny amount of chaoticity. However, for energies $h > h^*$ the chaotic domain is clearly visible. Fig. 1 shows an illustration for $h = 1/5$. The point marked as Q corresponds to an hyperbolic periodic orbit. It belongs to a family born at $h = h^*$.

The special solution Γ is given by

$$(39) \quad x_1(t) = \frac{3/2}{\cosh^2(t/2)} - 1, \quad y_1(t) = \frac{-(3/2) \sinh(t/2)}{\cosh^3(t/2)}, \quad x_2 = y_2 = 0,$$

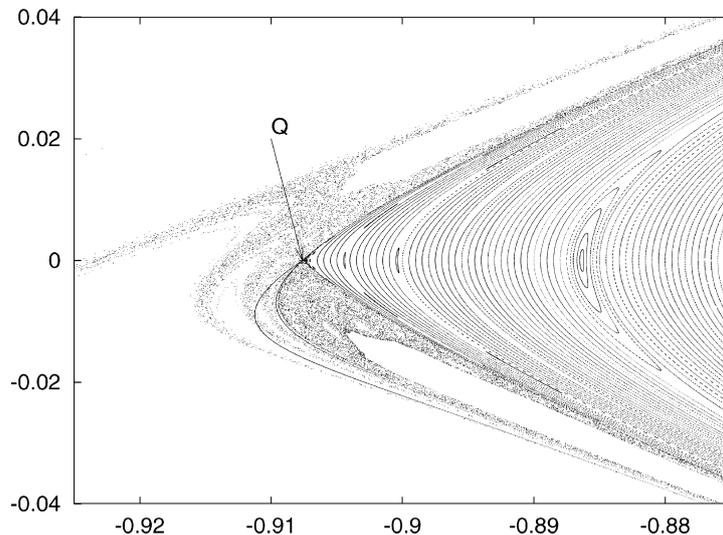


Fig. 1. Part of a Poincaré section of (38) through $x_2 = 0$ in the energy level $h = 1/5$, displayed in the (x_1, y_1) variables. Initial points are taken on $y_1 = 0$ and 20,000 iterates are computed for each initial point, keeping only the ones in the window shown.

where the origin of time has been taken on $y_1 = 0$, to have a symmetric expression. It has singularities for $\cosh(t/2) = 0$, i.e., for $t = (2k + 1)\pi i$, with $k \in \mathbf{Z}$. Our approach starts by computing the *third-order monodromy*, that is, the solution of the variational equations up to order three, starting at the point $(x_1(0), y_1(0))$, along a path $\gamma \subset \Gamma$ which encloses only the singularity $t = \pi i$ and has index 1 with respect to it. It is clear that the result is independent on the path. For concreteness we introduce the following notation (see (12))

- (i) $x_3 = y_1, x_4 = y_2$,
- (ii) the components $D_k x_j$ will be denoted as $x_{j,k}$. In a similar way, the components $D_{k_1, k_2}^2 x_j, D_{k_1, k_2, k_3}^3 x_j$ will be denoted as $x_{j, k_1 k_2}, x_{j, k_1 k_2 k_3}$, respectively.

We recall that one should take $x_{j,k} = \delta_{jk}, x_{j, k_1 k_2} = 0, x_{j, k_1 k_2 k_3} = 0$ as initial conditions for $t = 0$. In principle, first, second and third variational equations give rise to $4^2, 4^3$ and 4^4 equations, respectively. But, from one side, these equations have the symmetries of the differential operators D^2 and D^3 . From the other, due to the special solution chosen and to the simplicity of (38), it is immediate to prove the following lemma.

LEMMA 14. –

- (i) *The $x_{j,k}$ with j and k of different parity are identically zero.*
- (ii) *For $x_{j, k_1 k_2}$, if the cardinal of the set of indices k which have parity different from the one of j , has the parity of j , then these elements are identically zero.*
- (iii) *For $x_{j, k_1 k_2 k_3}$, if the cardinal of the set of indices k which have parity equal to the one of j is even, then these elements are identically zero.*

Before starting the analytic computations, some information regarding the expected results is worth inferring. To this end we numerically integrated the required variational equations along paths γ as described before. The results show that, when returning to the initial point, the final values of the elements $x_{j,k}$ coincide again with δ_{jk} , the ones of $x_{j, k_1 k_2}$ are again zero and the ones of $x_{j, k_1 k_2 k_3}$ are also zero with the following exceptions:

$$x_{2,222}, \quad x_{2,224}, \quad x_{2,244}, \quad x_{2,444}, \quad x_{4,224}, \quad x_{4,244}, \quad x_{4,444}.$$

Taking a different initial point one can also have $x_{4,222} \neq 0$ after closing the loop. For our purposes it is enough to show that some of the final elements $x_{j, k_1 k_2 k_3}$ is different from 0. We select the $x_{2,222}$, whose numerically computed value is $\approx 90.477868423386i$.

Let $a_{31} = -1 - 2x_1, a_{42} = -1 - x_1$ the only non-zero and non-trivial elements in DX along Γ . To obtain $x_{2,222}$ we only need to integrate the following systems

$$(40) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_{2,2} \\ \dot{x}_{4,2} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a_{42} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{2,2} \\ x_{4,2} \end{pmatrix},$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_{1,22} \\ \dot{x}_{3,22} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a_{31} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{1,22} \\ x_{3,22} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -x_{2,2}^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

and

$$(41) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \dot{x}_{2,222} \\ \dot{x}_{4,222} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ a_{42} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x_{2,222} \\ x_{4,222} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ -3x_{2,2}x_{1,22} \end{pmatrix}.$$

It is clear that to integrate (40) and (41) we need to solve the first-order variational equations, both tangential (in the (x_1, x_3) variables) and normal (in (x_2, x_4)), which are uncoupled. The solutions can be written explicitly. To shorten the notation we introduce $c := \cosh(t/2)$ and

$s := \sinh(t/2)$. Then

$$(42) \quad \begin{aligned} x_{1,1} &= -\frac{15ts}{16c^3} + \frac{15}{8c^2} - \frac{5}{8} - \frac{c^2}{4}, & x_{1,3} &= -\frac{4}{3}y_1, \\ x_{3,1} &= -\frac{15t(3-2c^2)}{32c^4} - \frac{45s}{16c^3} - \frac{sc}{4}, & x_{3,3} &= \frac{4}{3}(x_1 + x_1^2), \\ x_{2,2} &= 2x_1, & x_{2,4} &= \frac{tx_1}{2} + \frac{3s}{2c}, \\ x_{4,2} &= 2y_1, & x_{4,4} &= \frac{x_1}{2} + \frac{ty_1}{2} + \frac{3}{4c^2}. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore

$$(43) \quad x_{1,22} = x_{1,1} \left(\frac{2}{8} - \frac{16}{9}x_1^3 \right) + x_{1,3}K(t),$$

where

$$K(t) = t \left(-\frac{45}{16c^6} + \frac{45}{8c^4} - \frac{15}{4c^2} \right) + s \left(-\frac{45}{8c^5} + \frac{15}{2c^3} - \frac{3}{c} + c \right).$$

We remark that one of the columns of the fundamental matrix of the normal variational equations coincides (except by a factor of 2) with (39). This is true for any h because (x_1, y_1) are solutions of the first equation in (40).

Having (42) and (43) we are ready to solve (41). As the homogeneous part coincides with the first order normal variational equation, the solution, after closing the loop, is given by

$$(44) \quad \begin{pmatrix} x_{2,222} \\ x_{4,222} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} x_{2,2} & x_{2,4} \\ x_{4,2} & x_{4,4} \end{pmatrix} \int_{\gamma} \begin{pmatrix} -x_{2,4}R \\ x_{2,2}R \end{pmatrix}, \quad \text{where } R(t) = -3x_{2,2}x_{1,22}.$$

It is readily checked that the residues inside the integral are $72/5$ and 0 , respectively. Hence, the final value of $x_{2,222}$ after the loop is $\frac{72}{5}2\pi i$, which coincides with the value given above in all the digits shown. This computation also explains why the final value of $x_{4,222}$ is zero.

We are now ready to prove the desired non-integrability of (38). We remark that in all the computations of order less than three no residue appears.

PROPOSITION 16. – *The system (38) is non-integrable in a vicinity of the solution given by (39).*

Proof. – One can take a solution on the invariant plane $x_2 = y_2 = 0$ as Γ and an energy level $h < h^*$ close to h^* . Then the solution is given by elliptic functions with a parallelogram of periods and a double pole. When $h \rightarrow h^*$ the periods tend to πi and ∞ . Take paths γ_1 and γ_2 along the generators. To compute the commutator it is enough to carry out the integration along a path γ of index 1 around the pole.

Since all the solutions are obtained by quadratures, we have $(G_k)^0 = G_k$ for all k . Hence, commutativity of $(G_k)^0$ implies commutativity at the $(k$ -th order) monodromy level.

The integrals along γ are continuous as functions of h . As for $h = h^*$ there are integrals different from zero, the same happens for nearby values $h < h^*$. This implies $(G_3)^0$ non-commutative. \square

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