

Astérisque

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Astérisque, tome 323 (2009), p. 269-290

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THE GALOISIAN ENVELOPE OF A GERM OF FOLIATION: THE QUASI-HOMOGENEOUS CASE

by

Emmanuel Paul

À José-Manuel, pour ses 60 ans

Abstract. — We give geometric and algorithmic criterions in order to have a proper Galois envelope for a germ of quasi-homogeneous foliation in an ambient space of dimension two. We recall this notion recently introduced by B. Malgrange, and describe the Galois envelope of a group of germs of analytic diffeomorphisms. The geometric criterions are obtained from transverse analytic invariants, whereas the algorithmic ones make use of formal normal forms.

Résumé (L’enveloppe galoisienne d’un germe de feuilletage : le cas quasi-homogène)

Nous donnons des critères géométriques et algorithmiques pour qu’un feuilletage quasi-homogène en dimension deux possède une enveloppe galoisienne propre. Nous rappelons cette notion récemment introduite par B. Malgrange et nous décrivons l’enveloppe galoisienne d’un groupe de germes de difféomorphismes analytiques. Les critères géométriques sont obtenus à partir d’invariants analytiques transverses, tandis que les critères algorithmiques utilisent les formes normales.

Introduction

There are several notions of integrability for a system of differential equations. Most of them are related to the existence of a sufficient number of first integrals for the solutions of the system. These definitions differ each other on the additional properties required for this family of invariants functions. We can separate them into two types:

- conditions between the first integrals: one may ask commutativity conditions for the Poisson bracket, or relax such a condition;
- conditions on the nature of these functions: rational, meromorphic or multivalued functions in some “reasonable” class of transcendency.

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. — 34Mxx, 37F75.

Key words and phrases. — Galois envelop, singular foliation, normal form, quasi-homogeneous foliation, analytic diffeomorphism.

Work partially supported by the EU GIFT project (NEST- Adventure Project n° 5006).

The main methods for proving non integrability (analytical methods, Ziglin method or Morales-Ramis method) are based on the linearization of the system around a particular solution. Therefore they only deliver sufficient criterions on non integrability, using for the last mentioned method *linear* differential Galois theory.

In order to investigate the second type of condition, and –in the future– to get necessary and sufficient conditions for integrability, we have to consider the system in the whole, which suggests to consider a *non linear* differential Galois theory. The first attempts in this direction was done by J. Drach and E. Vessiot. More recently, B. Malgrange introduced in [12] (see also the introductive version [13]) a “Galois envelope” for any dynamical system, namely the smallest D-groupoid which contains the solutions of the system. Roughly speaking, a D-groupoid is a system of partial differential equations whose local solutions satisfy groupoid conditions outside an analytic codimension one set. They are not strict Lie groupoid, in order to deal with singular systems. As a matter of introduction to this notion, we shall describe in the first section the Galois envelope of a group of germs of analytic diffeomorphisms at the origin of \mathbb{C} .

Each D-groupoid admits a D-algebra obtained by the linearization of its equations along the identity solutions. The local solutions of this linear differential system are stable under the Lie bracket outside of a codimension one analytic set. The Galois envelope of a singular analytic foliation \mathcal{F} is the smallest D-groupoid $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$ whose D-algebra contains the germs of tangent vector fields to \mathcal{F} . It is a proper one if it doesn’t coincide with the whole groupoid $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$ obtained by writing the equations of invariance of the foliation under a local diffeomorphism. In this case –which is not the general case–, its solutions satisfy an additional differential relation, and we shall say that the foliation is Galois reducible.

For a local codimension one singular foliation defined by a holomorphic one-form ω , this reducibility property is equivalent to the existence of a Godbillon-Vey sequence of finite length for ω (at most three): there exists a finite sequence of meromorphic one forms ω_0, ω_1 , and ω_2 such that ω_0 is an equation of the foliation and

$$d\omega_0 = \omega_0 \wedge \omega_1, \quad d\omega_1 = \omega_0 \wedge \omega_2, \quad d\omega_2 = \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2.$$

This fact was described in a manuscript of B. Malgrange [14], and then has been extensively proved by G. Casale in [5] with some different arguments. In particular, the transverse rank of $\text{Gal}\mathcal{F}$ (i.e. the order of its transverse local expression) is also the minimal length of a Godbillon-Vey sequence for \mathcal{F} . Finally, G. Casale proved in [2] that this Godbillon-Vey condition is also equivalent to the existence of first integrals for the foliation with a particular type of transcendency which belongs to a Darboux or Liouville or Riccati type differential extension, according to the transverse rank of the Galois envelope. These different points of view on the Galois reducibility admit a generalization for higher codimension foliations: see [6] for the Painlevé 1 foliation.

In the present paper we shall only deal with codimension one foliations in ambient spaces of dimension two. Therefore, we expect the existence of at most one first

integral, and we only have to discuss the second type of integrability condition: the existence of such a first integral in a given class of transcendency. The previous discussion allows us to reformulate the integrability problem as following: *give necessary and sufficient criterions for the Galois reducibility of a germ of codimension one foliation*. We present an answer to this problem in the following context: \mathcal{F} is defined by a vector field $X = X_h + \dots$ where the “initial” hamiltonian vector field

$$X_h = \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

is quasi-homogeneous with respect to $R = p_1 x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + p_2 y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ (p_1, p_2 positive integers): $R(h) = \delta h$, $\delta = \deg_R(h)$. The dots means terms of higher quasihomogeneous degree. We furthermore require that h has an isolated singularity (with Milnor number μ) and that X still keep invariant the analytic set $h = 0$. Therefore, X is a logarithmic vector field for the polar set $h = 0$, and we have:

$$X = aX_h + bR, \quad a \in \mathcal{O}_2, b \in \mathcal{O}_2, \quad a(0) = 1$$

with $\deg_R(bR) > \deg_R(X_h)$. The restriction to this class of foliation is motivated by the two following reasons:

- the desingularization of these foliations by blowing up’s is “simple”: it is similar to the one of the quasi-homogeneous function h : the exceptional divisor is only a chain of projective lines and all the pull-back of the irreducible components of h –excepted the axis if they appear in h – meet the same “principal” projective line C .
- in this class of foliations, we have at our disposal *formal normal forms* which give us complete formal invariants: see [21].

This will allow us to give two different types of criterions for the Galois reducibility of \mathcal{F} : a geometric one which is related to the holonomy of the principal component C of the desingularized foliation, and an algorithmic one which directly holds on the normalized formal equation of the foliation. For the first one, let us denote $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ the holonomy group of the principal component C for the desingularized foliation. This is an analytic invariant of \mathcal{F} (in fact, this “transverse invariant” is also a complete invariant in this quasi-homogeneous context: see [8]). We prove in theorem (2.4) the following result :

Theorem 1. *The Galois groupoid of the germ of quasi-homogeneous foliation \mathcal{F} is a proper one if and only if the Galois envelope of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is a proper one.*

This theorem reduces the initial problem to the determination of the Galois envelope of a subgroup G of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C},0)$, which is described in the first section (theorem 1.8). The main argument in the proof of this theorem is an extension of the equation which define the Galois envelope of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ to the whole exceptional divisor. This is possible, since the elements of the holonomy group of C are solutions of this equation and therefore keep it invariant. This proof suggests that even in non quasi-homogeneous cases, these criterions for the Galois reducibility will only depend on the transverse structure of the foliation.

Theorem 1 is not an explicit criterion since in general, we can't compute the invariant $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$. In order to get an algorithmic criterion, we recall in section 3 the formal normal forms for this class of foliations. Notice that in general these models are divergent models. The radial component of these normal forms make appear a collection $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ of μ formal one-variable vector fields, and it turns out that this collection (up to a common conjugacy) is a complete invariant for the formal class of \mathcal{F} . It must be surprising to try to characterize the Galois reducibility of \mathcal{F} using only formal invariants. Nevertheless, we can perform it according to the two following facts:

- if a foliation is Galois reducible, then its formal normal form is a convergent one;
- if the foliation \mathcal{F} is a “non exceptional” one (see [7]), then there exists a convergent conjugacy between \mathcal{F} and its model.

Clearly, for exceptional foliations, we need an additional condition on the analytic class of \mathcal{F} , which is not yet an algorithmic one. The central result of this work is the following theorem which summarize theorem 3.5, corollary 3.7 and theorem 3.8:

Theorem 2. *If the quasi-homogeneous foliation \mathcal{F} is a non exceptional one, the Galois envelope of \mathcal{F} is proper if and only if the explicit invariant $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ generates a finite dimensional Lie algebra. In this case, this one is always of dimension one, and the foliation is at most Liouvillian.*

If the quasi-homogeneous foliation \mathcal{F} is an exceptional one, the Galois envelope of \mathcal{F} is proper if and only if the explicit invariant $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite dimensional Lie algebra, and the analytic invariants of \mathcal{F} are of “unitary” or “binary” type. In this case, the foliation will be a Liouvillian one (for unitary invariants), or of Riccati type, (for binary invariants).

We shall recall in the first section the definition of unitary or binary invariants which is a terminology introduced by J. Ecalle. The first part of the theorem is an extension of a result of F. Loray and R. Meziani for nilpotent singularities [11], while the second one is an extension of a theorem of G. Casale for reduced singularities [5]. Notice that in the local context, the Galois reducible foliations which are not Liouvillian are very rare.

Clearly, the relationship between the algorithmic invariant $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ and the geometric one $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ has a transcendental nature since the first one is directly obtained from the differential equation whereas the second one is related to the solutions of this equation. Nevertheless, for Galois reducible foliations we can describe this relationship: it reduces to the exponential map of the one-variable vector fields of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$. In order to check this fact it is more convenient to consider an equivalent data to $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$: the relative holonomy of \mathcal{F} with respect to its initial part defined by X_h (see section 4).

Finally, we conclude this paper with a list of open questions related to the present results.

1. The Galois envelope of a subgroup of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C},0)$

Let Δ be a disc around 0 in \mathbb{C} . We first recall the list of all the D-groupoids on Δ (see [14] and [3]). We denote $(x, y, y_1, y_2, \dots, y_k)$ the coordinates for the space of k -jets of maps from Δ to itself.

Theorem 1.1. — *The differential ideal of a D-groupoid on Δ is generated by a meromorphic equation of one of the five types:*

1. *D-groupoids of order zero: they are generated by an equation of the form: $h(x) - h(y) = 0$ where h is a holomorphic function on Δ . We denote them: $G_0(h)$.*
2. *D-groupoids of order one: they are generated by an equation of the form: $\eta(y)(y_1)^n - \eta(x) = 0$ where n is an integer, and η a meromorphic function on Δ . We denote them $G_1^n(\eta)$.*
3. *D-groupoids of order two: they are generated by an equation of the form: $\mu(y)y_1 + \frac{y_2}{y_1} - \mu(x) = 0$ where μ is meromorphic on Δ . We denote them $G_2(\mu)$.*
4. *D-groupoids of order three: they are generated by an equation of the form: $\nu(y)y_1^2 + 2\frac{y_3}{y_1} - 3\left(\frac{y_2}{y_1}\right)^2 - \nu(x) = 0$ where ν is meromorphic on Δ . We denote them $G_3(\nu)$.*
5. *The D-groupoid of infinite order G_∞ defined by the trivial equation $0 = 0$, whose solutions are the whole sheaf $\text{Aut}(\Delta)$.*

The Galois envelope of a subgroup G of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C},0)$ is the smallest D-groupoid in the previous list which admits all the elements g of G as solutions. Clearly, the existence of a proper Galois envelope of finite order k , only depends on the analytic class of G . The Galois envelope for a monogeneous subgroup generated by g is the Galois envelope of g itself, since all the iterates of g will also satisfy the same equation, by composition or inversion stability. The Galois envelope $\text{Gal}(g)$ of g is given by the two following results, see B. Malgrange [14], and G. Casale ([3]). Let $\alpha = g'(0)$. If α is an irrational number, then g is formally linearizable. We have:

Proposition 1.2. — *A formally linearizable diffeomorphism has a proper Galois envelope if and only if it is an analytically linearizable diffeomorphism. In this case, its Galois envelope is a rank one D-groupoid.*

If α is a rational number, g is a resonant diffeomorphism, and there exists an integer q such that g^q is tangent to the identity. The following lemma

Lemma 1.3 ([3]). — *For all non vanishing integer q , $\text{Gal}(g) = \text{Gal}(g^q)$.*

reduces the study to the case $\alpha = 1$. Any diffeomorphism tangent to the identity to an order k is conjugated via a formal series to a normal form g_N which is the exponential of the vector field $\frac{x^{k+1}}{1+\lambda x^k} \frac{d}{dx}$. Following the description of J. Martinet and J.P. Ramis, we obtain a complete analytic invariant $\text{Inv}(g)$ of g by the following construction (see [15]). Using $2k$ sectorial normalizations, one can prove that the space of the orbits of g is obtained by gluing $2k$ bipunctured Riemann spheres $(S_i, 0, \infty)$ with

local diffeomorphisms $\varphi_i^0 : (S_{i-1}, 0) \rightarrow (S_i, 0)$ and $\varphi_i^\infty : (S_i, \infty) \rightarrow (S_{i+1}, \infty)$. The collection $\text{Inv}(g)$ of these gluing maps up to global automorphisms on each $(S_i, 0, \infty)$ is a complete analytic invariant of g . This invariant $\text{Inv}(g)$ is *unitary* if there exists a positive integer p such that the gluing maps φ_i^0 are of the form $z \mapsto z/(1 + a_i z^p)^{1/p}$ and $\varphi_i^\infty : u \mapsto u$ at infinity ($u = 1/z$). It is a *binary* one when the gluing maps are alternatively of the form $z \mapsto z/(1 + a_i z^p)^{1/p}$ in 0 and $u \mapsto u/(1 + b_i u^p)^{1/p}$ at infinity. We have:

Theorem 1.4 (see [3]). — *Let g be an element of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ tangent to the identity. The Galois envelope $\text{Gal}(g)$ is proper of rank two (resp. three) if and only if its analytic invariant $\text{Inv}(g)$ is a unitary one (resp. a binary one).*

Remark 1.5. — *The proof of this theorem make use of the following result (see [3]): Let θ_g be the formal vector field such that $g = \exp \theta_g$ (there is existence and unicity of such vector field, and its multiplicity at 0 is greater or equal to 2). The diffeomorphism g is a solution of a D-groupoid if and only the vector field θ_g is a formal solution of its D-Lie algebra.*

We now discuss the Galois envelope of a subgroup G of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ generated by g_1, \dots, g_μ . Let Θ (resp. $\widehat{\Theta}$) be the Lie algebra of one variable holomorphic (resp. formal) vector fields which vanish at the origin: $\theta = (a_k z^k + \dots)d/dz$. Recall that (see for example [9]):

Lemma 1.6. — *A subalgebra \mathcal{G} of Θ (resp. $\widehat{\Theta}$) is a finite dimensional one if and only if \mathcal{G} is at most of dimension two. Furthermore, such a Lie algebra is always a solvable one, and if the multiplicity k of each element of \mathcal{G} is greater or equal to two, then its dimension is at most one.*

Notice that such a result, and thus the following proposition, cannot be generalized in a global situation, in which there exist three dimensional Lie algebras of one variable vector fields which are not solvable ones.

Proposition 1.7. — *If the subgroup G of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ has a proper Galois envelope, then G is a solvable group.*

Proof. — Let G_1 be the subgroup of G whose elements are tangent to the identity map. If G_1 is trivial, then G is abelian since the first derivative group $[G, G]$ of G is contained in G_1 , and we are done. Therefore, we suppose that G_1 is non trivial. For each element g of G_1 , let θ_g be the element of $\widehat{\Theta}$ such that $g = \exp \theta_g$. From remark 1.5, the Lie algebra $\mathcal{L}(G_1)$ generated by these vector fields is included in the solutions of the D-Lie algebra of the Galois envelope of G , and is a finite dimensional one. Therefore, from the previous lemma, its dimension is one, and there exist a vector field θ and constants c_g such that for all g in G_1 , $g = \exp c_g \theta$. This proves that G_1 is an abelian group. Since $[G, G]$ is contained in G_1 , the group G is a solvable one. \square

The converse of Proposition (1.7) is false: all the monogeneous subgroups are abelian, but from (1.4), outside of the unitary or binary cases, they don't have a proper Galois envelope. The Galois reducibility is not only an algebraic property of the group G .

We shall recall the formal classification of the solvable subgroups of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ (see [21] or [7]). We denote G_1 the subgroup of G of its elements tangent to the identity map. We have:

- the group G is formally linearizable if and only if G_1 is the trivial group;
- every solvable non linearizable group G is formally conjugated to a group G_N of the following type:

$$G_N = \left\{ g_{\lambda, t} = \lambda \exp t \frac{z^{k+1}}{1 + \alpha z^k} \frac{d}{dz}, \lambda \in \Lambda, t \in T \right\}$$

where Λ is a multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{C}^* and T is an additive subgroup of \mathbb{C} . Furthermore, G_N is abelian if and only if Λ is a group of k -roots of 1. If G_N is not an abelian group, the residue α vanishes, and the elements of G_N are obtained by lifting homographies fixing 0 with the ramification $z \mapsto z^k$.

— Following the terminology of D. Cerveau and R. Moussu [7], G is an *exceptional* subgroup of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ if G_1 is monogeneous. In particular, they are solvable groups. These authors prove that, among the non linearizable groups, the non exceptional groups are exactly the rigid ones: the formal classification coincides with the analytic one. One should say that an exceptional group is a unitary or binary one when G_1 is generated by a unitary or binary element.

Theorem 1.8. — *The only subgroups of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ which have a proper Galois envelope are:*

- (1) *the analytically linearizable groups;*
- (2) *the non exceptional solvable groups;*
- (3) *the exceptional unitary groups;*
- (4) *the exceptional binary groups.*

Furthermore, the rank of their D -envelope is at most one in case (1), at most two in cases (2) and (3), and at most three in case (4).

We call *Liouvillian* group every subgroup of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ whose Galois envelope is at most of rank two, and *Riccatitian* group every subgroup of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ whose Galois envelope is at most of rank three. In the present local situation, the Riccatitian non Liouvillian groups are very rare: their class is restricted to the (non empty!) set defined by (4) \ (3).

Proof. — We first check that these groups have a proper Galois envelope:

(1) Since the existence of a proper Galois envelope of finite order k only depends on the analytic class of G , it suffices to consider a group of linear diffeomorphisms. They keep invariant the differential form dx/x and therefore satisfy the differential equation $xy_1 - y = 0$ which is, according to the notations of (1.1), the equation of the D -groupoid $G_1^1(1/x)$. Remark that this is only an upper bound of $\text{Gal}(G)$: for example, if G is a group of periodic rotations, they keep invariant an holomorphic function h and $\text{Gal}(G) = G_0(h)$.

(2) The formal model G_N of a solvable group is Liouvillian. Indeed, the differential form $\omega = (1 + \alpha x^k)/x^{k+1}dx$ is invariant by each element $f_{\lambda,t}$ of G_N up to a multiplicative constant $c_{\lambda,t}$. Therefore, each element of G_N satisfies

$$a(y)y_1 = c_{\lambda,t}a(x),$$

where a is the coefficient of ω . Derivating these equations, each element of G is a solution of the same equation

$$a(x)a(y)y_2 + a'(y)a(x)y_1^2 - a'(x)a(y)y_1 = 0$$

where a' is the derivative of a with respect to x . This is the equation of the rank two D -groupoid $G_2(a'/a)$. The same previous remark holds: this is only an upper bound of the Galois envelope of G_N : if G_N is abelian, its elements all satisfy the rank one equation $a(y)y_1 - a(x) = 0$ of $G_1^1(a)$. Now, if G is a non exceptional group, by rigidity, it is analytically conjugated to G_N , and still have a proper Galoisian envelope of rank at most two.

(3) and (4): Let G be an exceptional group and let g_1 be a generator of the monogeneous group G_1 , which is supposed to be unitary or binary. From (1.4), G_1 has a proper envelope of rank two or three with equation $E = 0$. If G is not equal to G_1 , we know from proposition 2 of [7] that G is generated by g_1 and a second resonant element g_2 . If g_1 is tangent to the identity at order k , the normal form of G described by [7] shows that g_2^{2k} belongs to G_1 and therefore $g_2^{2k} = g_1^l$ for some integer l . With lemma (1.3), we conclude that g_2 also belongs to the Galois envelope of G_1 , and finally, $\text{Gal}(G) = \text{Gal}(G_1)$.

On the converse, we now suppose that G has a proper Galois envelope. If G_1 is a trivial group, then G is formally linearizable and from proposition (1.2) we conclude that G is of type (1). If G_1 is non trivial, we know from (1.7) that G is a solvable group. Either it is a non exceptional one, and G is of type (2), or it is an exceptional one: G_1 is generated by an element g_1 . Since the Galois envelope of this one is non trivial, we know from theorem (1.4) that g_1 and thus G is of type (3) or (4). \square

2. A geometric criterion for Galois reducibility

We first recall general facts on the Galois reducibility for singular holomorphic foliations. Let \mathcal{F} be a singular holomorphic foliation of codimension k on a n -dimensional

holomorphic manifold of M . Following the definition of B. Malgrange [12], the Galois groupoid of \mathcal{F} is its D-envelope, i.e. the smallest D-groupoid $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$ which is “admissible” for the foliation: its D-Lie algebra contains the tangent vector fields. The Galois groupoid of \mathcal{F} is always contained in the D-groupoid $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$ of the germs of diffeomorphisms which keep invariant the foliation. We shall say that \mathcal{F} is Galois reducible if its Galois envelope is proper: $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F}) \neq \text{Aut}(\mathcal{F})$. This property only depends on the analytic class of the foliation, and is invariant by blowing up or blowing down transformations.

If U is an open set in M on which the foliation is trivialisable by tangent-transverse coordinates (s, t) , $s = (s_1, \dots, s_{n-k})$, $t = (t_1, \dots, t_k)$, the local ideal of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$ can be generated by equations (see [5]):

$$(1) \quad \frac{\partial T_j}{\partial z_i} = 0, \quad E_i \left(t, T, \dots, \frac{\partial^{|\alpha|} T}{\partial t^\alpha} \right)$$

where E_i are the equations of a D-groupoid on the k -dimensional polydisc $t(U)$. The rank of this local transverse groupoid doesn't depend on the local chart [5]: this is the *transverse rank* of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$.

We now suppose that \mathcal{F} is a codimension one foliation on a polydisc Δ in $(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$, defined by a one-form ω which satisfies the Frobenius condition. We may suppose that the singular locus is at least a codimension two analytic set. From (1.1), the transverse rank of \mathcal{F} can only get the values 0, 1, 2, 3 or ∞ , the finite values corresponding to the proper cases. A Godbillon-Vey sequence for ω is a sequence of meromorphic one-forms ω_n such that

$$d\omega = \omega \wedge \omega_1, \quad d\omega_1 = \omega \wedge \omega_2, \dots$$

$$d\omega_i = \omega \wedge \omega_{i+1} + \sum_{j=1}^i \binom{i}{j} \omega_j \wedge \omega_{i-j+1}$$

A Godbillon-Vey sequence of length $l > 1$ is a Godbillon-Vey sequence such that $\omega_i = 0, i \geq l$. A Godbillon-Vey sequence of length 1, is a Godbillon-Vey sequence of length 2, such that $\omega_1 = p^{-1}df/f$ for an integer p : $f^{1/p}$ is an integrating factor of ω . The existence of a Godbillon-Vey sequence of length l only depends on the foliation defined by ω . We have (see [14] and [5]):

Theorem 2.1. — *The foliation \mathcal{F} has a Godbillon-Vey sequence of length l with $l \leq 3$ if and only if the transverse rank of its Galois groupoid is at most l .*

Furthermore, G. Casale has proved in [2] that the existence of a proper Galois envelope for \mathcal{F} is also equivalent to the existence of a transcendental first integral which belongs to a particular type of extension, namely a meromorphic, Darboux, Liouvillian or Riccatician type, according to the values $l = 0, 1, 2$ or 3 of the transverse rank of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$. Therefore, in each case, one should call the foliation with the same terminology.

If L is a leaf of \mathcal{F} , and if $\text{Hol}(L)$ is the image of its holonomy representation, then all its elements are solutions of the local ideal of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$. Indeed, for any loop γ which represents an element of $\pi_1(L, m)$, we can cover γ by trivializing open sets U_1, \dots, U_p such that the transverse coordinate on U_i is an analytic extension of the previous one. With this choice, the change of local coordinates are tangent to the foliation and therefore are solutions of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$. By the stability under composition, the change of coordinates between U_p and U_1 is a solution of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$. In particular, its transverse component –which is the holonomy representation of γ – is a solution of the local expression of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$. From this remark, and since the existence of a proper Galois envelope is an invariant property under birational maps, we obtain

Proposition 2.2. — *If \mathcal{F} has a proper Galois envelope, then any holonomy group of \mathcal{F} or of any foliation $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$ obtained from \mathcal{F} by blowing up's has a proper Galois envelope whose rank is at most the transverse rank of $\text{Gal}(\mathcal{F})$.*

We shall prove that for the present class of quasi-homogeneous germs of foliations, we have a converse of this statement. In order to do this, we consider the desingularization process of \mathcal{F} : see [22] or [17]. For a quasi-homogeneous foliation which is a perturbation of the foliation defined by $h = 0$, extending an argument of [7], one can prove that the desingularization process is the same as the one of dh , namely: the exceptional divisor is a chain of projective lines which are invariant for the desingularized foliation; all the strict pull back of each component of $h = 0$ different from the axis are transverse to the same projective line C : we call it the principal one. One can check that C is also the space of the values for the meromorphic first integral x^{p_2}/y^{p_1} of the quasi-radial vector field R . The singularities on C are the different values corresponding to each branch of X , and $0, \infty$, which are the intersections with other components. If x or y occurs in the decomposition of h , their pullback by the composition of blowing up's is a line transverse to the end components of the chain. All the reduced singularities are resonant saddles (not necessarily linearizable), since their linear part is obtained by the local expression of the desingularization of dh/h . The projective holonomy of \mathcal{F} is the holonomy of the principal component C of the desingularized foliation $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$. We denote $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ the image of this representation: this is a subgroup of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ defined up to a conjugacy (the choice of a transverse on which we realize the holonomy group). The following result is announced in [8], and proved for cuspidal singularities in [18]:

Theorem 2.3. — *Two quasi-homogeneous germs of foliations \mathcal{F}_1 and \mathcal{F}_2 are analytically equivalent if and only if $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}_1)$ is conjugated to $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}_2)$.*

The easier following result can be proved independently:

Theorem 2.4. — *The Galois envelope of the germ of quasi-homogeneous foliation \mathcal{F} is a proper one if and only if the Galois envelope of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is a proper one.*

Proof. — If the Galois envelope of \mathcal{F} is a proper one, the same holds for $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ from proposition (2.2). We now suppose that $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ has a Galois envelope of finite rank given by an equation $E = 0$ of type (0), (1), (2) or (3) in the list given by (1.1). Let (s_0, t_0) be a local system of tangent-transverse coordinates on an open set U_0 around a regular point m in the principal component of $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}$, and let T be the transversal $s_0 = s_0(m)$. As above, we can extend $E = 0$ to a local equation E_0 of a D-groupoid on U_0 whose transverse expression is $E = 0$ and is admissible for the foliation setting:

$$\frac{\partial T}{\partial s} = 0, \quad E \left(t, T, \dots, \frac{\partial^k T}{\partial t^k} \right) = 0.$$

We can extend this D-groupoid along a path γ by covering this path with open sets $U_\alpha, \alpha = 0, \dots, n$ with local systems (s_α, t_α) : the first equation is preserved by a foliated change of coordinates, and the second one $E_\alpha = 0$ is extended on U_β by $\psi_{\alpha\beta}^* E_\alpha$ where $t_\beta = \psi_{\alpha\beta}(t_\alpha)$. If γ is a loop, this analytic extension coincides at the end of γ with the initial groupoid: indeed, the composition of the transition maps $\psi_{\alpha\beta}$ is the holonomy map of γ and we know that this one is a solution of the Galois envelope, and therefore keep invariant $E_\alpha = 0$. By this way, we get an extension of the D-groupoid $E_0 = 0$ to the smooth part of the principal component C . Now, we can extend this groupoid to a neighbourhood of each reduced singularity on C , from a result of Guy Casale: see proposition (5.2) in [5]. Let C' be an adjacent component to C and p a regular point near from $C \cap C'$. One can choose local generators of the groupoid in p which are still written under the previous adapted form. Furthermore, the local holonomy of C' around $C \cap C'$ is a solution of this groupoid. From the previous description of the exceptional divisor, C' gets at most two singularities, and the fundamental group of the complement of its singularities is generated by one element. Therefore we can extend the groupoid along C' and inductively to the whole divisor. \square

Such a type of argument can be used to prove that if $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}_1)$ is conjugated to $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}_2)$, then this conjugacy gives a local conjugacy around m for the desingularized corresponding foliations, whose *transverse* expression can be extended to the whole divisor. The main difficulty in theorem (2.3) is to prove that for quasihomogeneous foliations there is no *tangent* obstruction to construct a global conjugacy along the divisor. Here, the existence of a proper Galois envelope -or of a Godbillon-Vey sequence: see [21] for the Liouvillian case- only involves transverse obstructions, and thus are easier to obtain.

3. An algorithmic criterion for Galois reducibility

We want to test the Galois reducibility by making use of formal normal forms for the germs of quasi-homogeneous foliations \mathcal{F}_X defined by the vector fields:

$$X = aX_h + bR, \quad a \in \mathcal{O}_2, b \in \mathcal{O}_2, \quad a(0) = 1, \deg(bR) > \deg(X_h).$$

In the general situation, both normal forms and conjugacies are formal objects. This will only give a criterion of *formal* Galois reducibility. We can consider two definitions for the *formal* Galois reducibility of an analytic foliation:

- (i) There exists an analytic foliation \mathcal{F}' which is formally conjugated to \mathcal{F} and Galois reducible;
- (ii) The foliation \mathcal{F} admits a formal finite Godbillon-Vey sequence.

Clearly the first one implies the second one, by taking with the formal conjugacy the pull back of the Godbillon-Vey sequence of \mathcal{F}' given by (2.1). We first choose the second definition here, since we deal with formal models. But finally, it turns out that, for our class of foliations, both definitions coincide (see remark (3.6) below): when this criterion of formal Galois reducibility holds, we shall obtain convergent final normal forms. Therefore, if we are in a non exceptional (or “rigid”) case, the conjugacy will also converge, and we shall obtain an algorithmic criterion for analytic Galois reducibility.

We first recall the construction of these normal forms and introduce the related complete formal invariant, obtained in [21]. They generalize the normal forms of the cuspidal case ($h = y^2 - x^3$) described in [23] and [10]. We split it into two steps:

First step: prenormalization. It is based on the following general lemma. Let M be a submodule of the $\widehat{\mathcal{O}}_n$ -module of formal vector fields at the origin of \mathbb{C}^n , endowed with a graduation, and stable under the Lie bracket (in the present case, M is the module of logarithmic vector fields, endowed with the quasi-homogeneous degree induced by R). Let $X = X_0 + \dots$ be a perturbation of the initial quasi-homogeneous vector field X_0 of degree δ_0 by higher order terms.

Lemma 3.1. — [21] *Let B be the image of the operator $[X_0, \cdot]$ in M , and W a complement space of $A = B + \widehat{\mathcal{O}}_n X_0$ in M . There exist a vector field Y in W , a formal diffeomorphism Φ and a formal unity u such that $\Phi^* X = u(X_0 + Y)$.*

Notice that if we want to classify the vector fields instead of the foliations (i.e. if we don't work up to a unity) the same statement holds with a complement of B instead of A . This lemma reduces the first step to an appropriate choice of a submodule W isomorphic to the quotient space M/A . Denote by \mathcal{I} the ring of first integrals of the initial vector field X_0 . The rich cases for normal forms occur when \mathcal{I} doesn't reduce to the constants. In our case, $\mathcal{I} = \mathbb{C}[[h]]$. Clearly, the quotient M/A is a \mathcal{I} -module, and one should naturally require the same property in our choice for W . In our present situation ($X_0 = X_h$ with a quasi-homogeneous function h which has an isolated singularity), we can compute the quotient M/A (see [21] for details): this is a free \mathcal{I} -module generated by the μ classes of vector fields $a_k R$, where a_1, \dots, a_μ is a monomial basis of the \mathbb{C} -vector space $\mathcal{O}_2/J(h)$, and $J(h)$ is the jacobian ideal of h . This allows us to choose $W = X_h \oplus_{k=1}^\mu \mathcal{I} a_k R$, and from lemma (3.1), we have

Theorem 3.2. — *Let $X = aX_h + bR$ be a perturbation of X_h . There exist an element (d_1, \dots, d_μ) of $\mathbb{C}[[h]]^\mu$, a formal diffeomorphism Φ which conjugates the foliation \mathcal{F}_X to the foliation defined by the vector field*

$$Y = X_h + \sum_{k=1}^{\mu} d_k(h)a_kR.$$

Furthermore, we can require that this conjugacy is “fibered” with respect to R , i.e. is formally the exponential of a vector field proportional to R . Such a conjugacy keeps invariant each trajectory of R .

Second step: final reduction. In the previous step, for a fixed complement space, there is no unicity of the prenormal form Y . One can prove that the set of prenormal forms for \mathcal{F}_X is the orbit of one of them under the action of a final reduction group of transformations of the following type: $\Phi = \exp b \cdot R$, with a formal coefficient b in \mathcal{L} : $b = b(h)$. Such transformations satisfy the relation $h \circ \Phi = \varphi \circ h$ for a one variable formal diffeomorphism φ . In order to study the action of this final reduction group on the prenormal forms, it is convenient to introduce a modified expression of them. We shall make use of the two following remarks:

i- Setting $\alpha = h^{-\delta_0/\delta}$, he have $[\alpha X_h, R] = 0$. The introduction of this multivalued coefficient will allow us to work with an abelian basis of logarithmic vector fields.

ii- Setting $r_i = \frac{\deg(\alpha a_i)}{\delta}$ we have $R(\alpha a_i h^{-r_i}) = 0$. This will allow us to work with coefficients which are constants for R .

Multiplying Y with α , and grouping coefficients in order to transform coefficients a_i in constants f_i for R we obtain the following “adapted” prenormal forms:

$$(2) \quad X_\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta_i(h)R$$

with $X_\alpha = \alpha X_h$, $f_i = \alpha a_i h^{-r_i}$ and $\delta_i = d_i(h)h^{r_i}$. By these two tricks, any element Φ of the final reduction group keep invariant X_α and the coefficients f_i . Therefore we have

$$\Phi^*(X_\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta_i R) = X_\alpha + \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \Phi^*(\delta_i(h)R).$$

The action of Φ over $\delta_i(h)R$ is given by

$$\Phi^*(\delta_i(h)R) = d_i \circ \varphi(h) \frac{\varphi(h)^{r_i+1} R}{\varphi'(h) h}$$

where φ is defined by $h \circ \Phi = \varphi \circ h$. This is the lifted action by h of the action of φ on the one-variable vector fields

$$\theta_i(z) = d_i(z)z^{r_i+1} \frac{d}{dz}.$$

Since $r_i = p_i/\delta$ for a positive integer p_i , we can uniformize these vector fields setting $t = z^{1/\delta}$ in

$$\theta_i(t) = \delta^{-1} d_i(t^\delta) t^{p_i+1} \frac{d}{dt}.$$

We may choose φ - and therefore Φ - in such a way that one of the vector fields θ_i is normalized under its usual normal form

$$\delta^{-1} \frac{t^{q_i+1}}{1 + \lambda t^{q_i}} \frac{d}{dt}, \text{ with } q_i = \delta k_i + p_i$$

where k_i is the multiplicity of each series d_i . Going back to the non adapted prenormal forms, we obtain the following final normal forms:

Theorem 3.3. — *Let $Y = X_h + \sum_{k=1}^{\mu} d_k(h) a_k R$ be a prenormal form of X and i an indice arbitrary chosen among $1, \dots, \mu$. There exists a diffeomorphism in the final reduction group which conjugate Y to a normal form Y_N in which the coefficient of indice i is a rational function of h of the following type:*

$$d_i^N(h) = \frac{h^m}{1 + \lambda h^{m+n}}$$

where λ is a complex number, and m, n are positive integers.

In fact, the previous argument gives rise to the following explicit formal invariant:

Proposition 3.4. — *The family of the μ formal vector fields $\theta_i(t)$ up to a common conjugacy is a complete formal invariant for the foliation defined by X . We denote it $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$.*

Notice that as soon as μ is greater than two, we can't normalize simultaneously all the coefficients d_i under a rational form. The final normal form is still a formal object. A result of M. Canalis and R. Schafke in the cuspidal situation ($h = y^2 - x^3$) suggests that these final normal forms are defined by k -summable series in t : see [1]. Nevertheless, the generalization of this fact, and the computation of the order k is still an opened question. Furthermore, even if they are of the same nature (conjugacy class of μ one variable objects) the relationship between this algorithmic invariant $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ and the geometric one $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is not clear (it is of transcendental nature), excepted in the Galois reducible situations, in which we shall be able to specify it in the next section.

We now give a criterion of formal Galois reducibility, for the class of quasi-homogeneous foliations described in the introduction.

Theorem 3.5. — *The following propositions are equivalent:*

- (1) *The foliation \mathcal{F} is formally Galois reducible;*
- (2) *The Lie algebra generated by the elements of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite dimensional one;*
- (3) *The Lie algebra generated by the elements of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is one dimensional;*
- (4) *\mathcal{F} is a formally Liouvillian foliation.*

Proof. — The equivalence between propositions (2) and (3) comes from Lemma (1.6), since one can check that the multiplicity of each vector field θ_i is greater than one: this is a consequence of $\text{deg}(bR) > \text{deg}(X_h)$.

We now prove the implication (3) \Rightarrow (4). Let θ and c_k be a vector field and μ constants such that $\theta_k = c_k\theta$. The adapted normal form obtained in (2) is here of the following type:

$$X_\alpha + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i f_i\right)\delta(h)R.$$

The final reduction step normalize θ -and therefore here all the θ_i - under its usual rational normal form. We obtain a *convergent* normal form X_N in the formal class of \mathcal{F}_X . In order to prove that the foliation \mathcal{F}_N defined by X_N is Galois reducible of order two, by theorem (2.1) we have to prove that there exist two logarithmic one-forms ω_N and ω_1 such that ω_N define the foliation \mathcal{F}_N and ω_1 is a closed form such that $d\omega_N = \omega_N \wedge \omega_1$. We consider the logarithmic one forms (for details on this dual point of view, see [21]):

$$\omega_h = \delta^{-1} \frac{dh}{h} = \frac{dx \wedge dy}{h} (\delta^{-1} X_h, \cdot), \quad \omega_R = \frac{p_2 y dx - p_1 x dy}{h} = \frac{dx \wedge dy}{h} (\cdot, R).$$

Since $dx \wedge dy/h(\delta^{-1} X_h, R) = \delta^{-1} R(h)/h = 1$, $\{\omega_R, \omega_h\}$ is a dual basis of $\{X_h, R\}$ for the pairing $(\omega, X) = \omega(X)$. Therefore, for any function f , we have $df = R(f)\omega_h + X_h(f)\omega_R$, and the one-form $a\omega_h - b\omega_R$ define the same foliation as $X = aX_h + bR$. Notice that ω_R is not a closed form, but dividing it with $\alpha = h^{-\delta_0/\delta}$, we have $d(\alpha^{-1}\omega_R) = 0$: this is similar to the trick (i-). The foliation \mathcal{F}_N is defined by

$$\omega_N = \omega_h - \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} a_i d_i(h)\omega_R = \omega_h - \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta_i(h) \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha} = \omega_h - f_c \delta(h) \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha}$$

where $f_c = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i f_i$ only depends on $c = (c_1, \dots, c_\mu)$. Since $R(f) = 0$, we have $d(\omega_N/\delta(h)) = 0$, and the logarithmic derivative ω_1 of $\delta(h)$ is a closed form which satisfies the Godbillon-Vey relation.

We now prove the main implication (4) \Rightarrow (3). We shall give another proof of it in the next section. If \mathcal{F} is formally Liouvillian then \mathcal{F}_N have a (formal) Godbillon-Vey sequence of lenght two given by ω_N, ω_1 , and it suffices to prove that $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_N)$ is one dimensional. We can check that ω_1 also keep invariant $X : h = 0$, with simple poles along X (for this last point, which is only formally true, see [20]). Therefore, ω_1 is a closed logarithmic form and there exist two formal coefficients λ and μ such that $\omega_1 = \lambda\omega_h + \mu\omega_R$. We may suppose that $\omega_1 = \lambda_0\omega_h$, where λ_0 in the residue of ω_1 along $h = 0$, even if it means replacing h with $h \circ \Phi$ and replacing the logarithmic basis with its pull back by Φ : indeed, $\omega_1 - \lambda_0\omega_h$ is a closed logarithmic form with vanishing residue and therefore, there exists a formal coefficient g such that $\omega_1 - \lambda_0\omega_h = \lambda_0 dg$. Setting $u = \exp g$ we obtain: $\omega_1 = \lambda_0 d(uh)/(uh)$. Since h is a quasihomogeneous function there exists a change of variable Φ such that $h \circ \Phi = uh$. Conjugating the Godbillon-Vey relation by Φ we normalize ω_1 under the previous form, and $\Phi^*\omega_N$ is still normalized relatively to the new logarithmic basis.

Using the relations $df = R(f)\omega_h + X_h(f)\omega_R$ and $d(\omega_R/\alpha) = 0$, we obtain

$$d\omega_N = d(\omega_h - \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta_i(h) \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha}) = - \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i R(\delta_i(h)) \omega_h \wedge \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha}.$$

Therefore, the Godbillon-Vey relation $d\omega_N = \omega_N \wedge \omega_1$ is equivalent to

$$\lambda_0 \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta_i(h) = - \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta'_i(h) \delta h.$$

where δ' is the derivative of this one-variable function. The decomposition of any element b under a sum $\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} f_i \delta_i(h)$ or equivalently under a sum $\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} a_i d_i(h)$ is unique. Indeed, the space of prenormal forms W is isomorphic to the \mathcal{I} -module $\text{coker}(X_h)$, and this one is a free module over the basis given by the classes of a_1, \dots, a_{μ} (see [21]). Therefore the Godbillon-Vey equation is equivalent to the μ linear differential equations

$$\delta h \delta'_i(h) = \lambda_0 \delta_i(h), \quad i = 1 \dots \mu.$$

Since the functions $\delta_i(h)$ are solutions of the same one-dimensional first order linear differential equation, we have $\delta_i(h) = c_i \delta(h)$ for all i in $\{1, \dots, \mu\}$.

Finally, we have to prove the non trivial implication of (1) \Leftrightarrow (4), i.e.: any formally Galois reducible foliation is a formally Liouvillian one. This is essentially a consequence of (1.7). Indeed, if \mathcal{F} has a proper Galois envelope, we know that the same holds for $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$. From theorem (1.8), $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is a solvable group. According to [20], this allows us to construct a formal Godbillon-Vey sequence of length two for the foliation. We summarize this construction: from Theorem (1.7) of [20], a solvable subgroup of $\text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ admits a formal symmetry i.e. a formal one variable vector field which is invariant up to a multiplicative constant by each element of the group. Evaluating ω on this symmetry, we obtain a local integrating factor whose logarithmic derivative ω_1 satisfies the Godbillon-Vey relation. We can extend ω_1 on the regular part of the principal component the exceptional divisor, since it is invariant by the holonomy of this component. Then, we extend it along the whole exceptional divisor with similar arguments as in the proof of (2.4). □

Remark 3.6. — *If the foliation \mathcal{F} is formally Galois reducible, then its final normal form is a convergent one. Indeed, if the Lie algebra generated by the elements of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is one dimensional, then the action of the final reduction group will simultaneously normalize each coefficient $d_i(h)$ under a rational form. Therefore the final normal form of \mathcal{F} has a convergent expression.*

Following and extending the definition of D. Cerveau and R. Moussu in [7], a quasi-homogeneous foliation \mathcal{F} is a non exceptional foliation if and only if its invariant $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is a non exceptional group. Two non exceptional holomorphic foliations which are formally conjugated are analytically equivalents: indeed, by [21], we know that we can construct a conjugacy which is fibered with respect to R , and which is only a transversally formal one. Therefore, the restriction of such a transformation to any

fiber of R will define a conjugacy between the holonomy groups. Since they are non exceptional this conjugacy is a convergent one.

Corollary 3.7. — *We suppose that the foliation \mathcal{F} is a non exceptional one. The following propositions are equivalent:*

- (1) *The foliation \mathcal{F} is Galois reducible;*
- (2) *The Lie algebra generated by the elements of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is a finite dimensional one;*
- (3) *The Lie algebra generated by the elements of $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is one dimensional;*
- (4) *\mathcal{F} is a Liouvillian foliation.*

Proof. — The first implication (1) \Rightarrow (2) (or (3)) comes from the corresponding implication in Theorem (3.5). Since (4) \Rightarrow (1) is trivial, we only have to prove (3) \Rightarrow (4). Let \mathcal{F} be a holomorphic foliation such that $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is one dimensional. Following the previous remark (3.6), its final normal form is a convergent one and defines a holomorphic foliation \mathcal{F}_N , which is Liouvillian. Since \mathcal{F} is a non exceptional foliation, the conjugacy between \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}_N is a convergent one and \mathcal{F} is also a Liouvillian foliation. \square

Notice that for non exceptional germs of foliations, there doesn't exist Riccatian foliations which are not Liouvillian. Clearly, for an exceptional foliation, we need an additional criterion on the analytic class itself inside the formal one (they are all formally Liouvillian). This one is given by theorem (2.4), and by the classification of the groups of diffeomorphisms with proper envelope (1.8), and therefore is not yet an algorithmic one:

Theorem 3.8. — *An exceptional foliation \mathcal{F} has a proper Galois envelope if and only if the group $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is an exceptional unitary or binary one.*

4. Relationship between geometric and algorithmic invariants for Galois reducible foliations

We introduced in section 2 the notion of projective holonomy, namely the holonomy of the principal component C in the desingularization of the foliation. For explicit computations, the following notion of "relative holonomy" is more efficient. Let m be a regular point of the desingularized foliation on C and T the pull back of the fiber of R corresponding to this value m . Any element of $\pi_1(C, m)$ can be lifted into a path from a point in T in a leaf of the initial foliation \mathcal{F}_h defined by $dh = 0$. We consider the normal subgroup $\pi'_1(C, m)$ of $\pi_1(C, m)$ corresponding to the elements which can be lifted in *loops* in the initial foliation: this is the kernel of the representation of the projective holonomy of \mathcal{F}_h . The *relative representation of holonomy of \mathcal{F}* is the restriction of the projective holonomy to $\pi'_1(C, m)$. We denote by $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_h)$ its image. This is a subgroup of the group $\text{Diff}_1(C, 0)$ of germs of diffeomorphisms tangent to the identity. We have:

- (i) The Galois envelope of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_h)$ is identical to the one of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$;
- (ii) The class of conjugacy of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_h)$ is still an analytic complete invariant for \mathcal{F} .

These two facts only hold for foliations \mathcal{F} which are a perturbation of \mathcal{F}_h . Indeed, in this case any element of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F})$ is a resonant one, and the statement (i-) is a consequence of proposition (1.3). The second one can be deduced from theorem (2.3) by proving that the relative holonomy groups are conjugated if and only if the projective holonomy groups are conjugated. We don't give the details since we shall not make use of this result.

The main interest of this holonomy is a more efficient presentation of $\pi'_1(C, m)$ interpreting its elements as *horizontal classes of evanescent cycles*. Let us develop this point of view. We first remark that the quasi-radial vector field R is a basic vector field for the initial foliation \mathcal{F}_h : from $R(h) = \delta h$, we deduce that its flow $\exp[\tau]R$ sends the fiber $F_{z_0} : h = z_0$ on the fiber F_z with the formula $z = z_0 e^{\tau \delta}$. This implies that the flow of the vector field $\delta^{-1}R$ commutes via h with the flow zd/dz on the disc image of h . In particular, one can lift the circle with base point m_0 : $\exp[\sigma]zd/dz \cdot m_0, \sigma \in [0, 2i\pi]$. For $\sigma = 2i\pi$, we obtain a diffeomorphism

$$\rho = \exp[2i\pi]\delta^{-1}R$$

which keep invariant each fiber of h . This is the *geometric monodromy* of \mathcal{F}_h . The diffeomorphism ρ is periodic with period δ . The orbit of a point p on F_z under the action of ρ is a set of δ points, intersection of F_z with the trajectory T_p of R through p . The meromorphic first integral of R defines a projection π_R onto C . From the previous description, for any loop γ in F_z the δ elements of its orbit via ρ have the same projection by π_R onto a loop which represents an element of $\pi'_1(C, m)$. Finally, the elements of $\pi'_1(C, m)$ can be identified to the classes of evanescent loops in a fiber F_z modulo the action of ρ , or also to the horizontal family of evanescent loops, obtained by the action of the flow of R on γ (the previous description is only the intersection of this family with F_z).

Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_\mu$ be a basis of the free group $\pi_1(F_z, p)$, and let $\Gamma_1, \dots, \Gamma_\mu$ be their projection in $\pi'_1(C, m)$ or their class modulo ρ . We want to compute their image h_{Γ_i} in $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_h)$ when \mathcal{F} has a proper Galois envelope. In the non exceptional case, the probleme reduces to the computation of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}_N, \mathcal{F}_h)$ where \mathcal{F}_N may be defined by the following one-form written under its adapted form

$$\omega_N = \omega_h - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i f_i \right) \delta(h) \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha}.$$

Notice that the μ one-forms $\eta_i = f_i \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha}$ are horizontal, i.e. invariant under the action of R . Indeed, we have

$$L_R(\eta_i) = (i_R d + di_R) \left(f_i \frac{\omega_R}{\alpha} \right) = 0$$

since $R(f_i) = 0$ and $d(\frac{\omega_R}{\alpha}) = 0$. Let $\eta_c = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i \eta_i$. The choice of $c = (c_1, \dots, c_{\mu})$ completely determines the class of \mathcal{F}_N . Since η_c is a horizontal form, its integration $T_i = \int_{\gamma_i} \eta_c$ only depends on the horizontal classe Γ_i .

The vector field $\delta(h)R$ is a vertical vector field, i.e. a vector field tangent to the foliation defined by R , and its restriction on each fiber doesn't depend on this fiber. If we introduce local coordinates around a point p outside X defined by $s = \int \eta_c$ and $t = h^{1/\delta}$ this vector field is a one variable holomorphic vector field θ in t . In the final form, we have: $\theta = \frac{t^{\alpha+1}}{1+\lambda t^{\alpha}} \frac{d}{dt}$.

Theorem 4.1. — *The generators of $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}_N, \mathcal{F}_h)$ are given by*

$$h_{\Gamma_i}(p) = \exp[T_i] \theta \cdot p$$

where the T_i 's are the periods of η_c on the horizontal cycles Γ_i .

We can remark that this holonomy is an abelian group. This is coherent, since for any solvable group G of germs of diffeomorphisms, the subgroup of its elements which are tangent to the identity is always an abelian one (see [7] or [20]).

Proof. — The foliation \mathcal{F}_N is also defined by the vector field

$$\alpha X_h + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i f_i \right) \delta(h)R$$

or by $\frac{\alpha X_h}{f_c} + \delta(h)R$ with $f_c = \sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i f_i$. The key point here is that the vector field $\frac{\alpha X_h}{f_c}$ commutes with $\delta(h)R$. Indeed, $[\alpha X_h, R] = 0$, f_c is a first integral for R and $\delta(h)$ a first integral for X_h . Therefore we have:

$$\exp[\sigma] \left(\frac{\alpha X_h}{f_c} + \delta(h)R \right) \cdot p = \exp[\sigma] \delta(h)R \circ \exp[\sigma] \frac{\alpha X_h}{f_c} \cdot p.$$

If σ runs over a segment $[0, T]$ in \mathbb{C} , the first member is a path with origin p into the leaf of \mathcal{F}_N through p . Likewise, the term $\exp[\sigma] \frac{\alpha X_h}{f_c} \cdot p$ describes a path of origin p into a leaf of the initial foliation \mathcal{F}_h and $\exp[\sigma] \delta(h)R \cdot q$ is a path into a fiber of the vertical foliation defined by R . Therefore, the first member defines a lift in \mathcal{F}_N of a path in the initial foliation by the projection defined by R . If this path is closed for $\sigma = T$, $\exp[T] \delta(h)R \cdot p$ is its relative holonomy. Since $\eta_c(\frac{\alpha X_h}{f_c}) = 1$, in the (multivalued) coordinate $s = \int \eta_c$ such a flow is a translation, and for the periods T_i of η_c , the segments $[0, T_i]$ are covering of a basis γ_i . This proves the theorem. \square

This allows us to characterize the exceptional foliations (i.e. those which have a monogeneous relative holonomy group) on their normal form:

Corollary 4.2. — *\mathcal{F}_N is an exceptional foliation if and only if the quotients of the periods T_i are rational numbers.*

Finally, we can deduce from theorem (4.1) the following realization theorem:

Theorem 4.3. — *We fix the quasi-homogeneous curve $X : h = 0$ with Milnor number μ . Given a non exceptional abelian sub-group H of $\text{Diff}_1(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ generated by h_1, \dots, h_μ , there exists a germ of quasi-homogeneous foliation whose relative holonomy group $\text{Hol}(\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}_h)$ is H .*

Proof. — In order to construct the class of \mathcal{F} we have to choose $\alpha X_h + (\sum_{i=1}^{\mu} c_i f_i) \delta(h) R$. Since H is a non exceptional abelian subgroup of $\text{Diff}_1(\mathbb{C}, 0)$, there exists an analytic vector field θ and a constants T_i such that $h_i = \exp T_i \theta$ (see [20]). The vector field θ induces a unique vector field $\delta(h)R$ whose expression on each fiber of R is θ . We only have to choose the constants c_i which will induce the given relative holonomy. The relationship between the constants T_i and the c_i 's is given by

$$T_i = \int_{\Gamma_i} \eta_c = \sum_{j=1}^{\mu} c_j \int_{\Gamma_i} \eta_j.$$

It follows that one should have the matricial equality $T = M \cdot C$ where T is the column of the T_i 's, C is the column of the c_i 's and $M = (m_{i,j})$ with $m_{i,j} = \int_{\Gamma_i} \eta_j$. The coefficients of this matrix are constants since η_j and Γ_i are horizontal. Since the loops γ_i generate a basis of the homology of the Milnor fiber and the η_j a basis of its cohomology, it is a well known fact that this matrix is an inversible one. Therefore, we may compute C from T . \square

Remark. If we admit that the relative holonomy group is a complete invariant of the foliation, the previous result gives us another proof of the main implication (4) \Rightarrow (3) in (3.7). Indeed, if \mathcal{F} is a Liouvillian foliation, its relative holonomy group is a non exceptional abelian subgroup H of $\text{Diff}_1(\mathbb{C}, 0)$. We can realize it by another foliation given by a normalized vector field X_N , whose algorithmic invariant $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_N)$ is one dimensional. Since the two foliations are analytically equivalent, we have $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F}_N) = \mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ up to a conjugacy, and $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ is also one-dimensional.

5. Open problems

In the present class of quasi-homogeneous foliations, there remain the following questions:

- Find the relation between the algorithmic invariant $\mathcal{L}(\mathcal{F})$ and the geometric one (relative holonomy) outside the Galois reducible case. In the general case, this transcendental relation will not reduce to the exponential of one variable vector field. Probably, we shall have to consider Campbell-Hausdorff type formulae;
- Prove the k -summability for the final normal forms and find the geometric meaning of this order k .

One can try to extend such a study to any germ of foliation in \mathbb{C}^2 :

- In the non dicritical case (i.e. when the exceptional divisor is an invariant set of the foliation), outside the quasi-homogeneous context, we have no normal forms. We would like to construct them, having in mind the present motivations: a good representative of an holomorphic foliation may allow us to compute its Galois envelope, and its geometric invariants. Of course, we agree divergent models in order to get the previous conditions, and we expect their summability.
- In the generic dicritical case (i.e. when the foliation is desingularized after one blowing up such that the projective line is not an invariant set), we have formal normal forms: see [19]. Can we make use of these models to compute their Galois envelope?

We can also consider the following developments:

- (suggested by B. Malgrange) study the Galois envelope for any local codimension one foliations: can we reduce it to the previous dimension two cases?
- study the Galois envelope of vector fields in $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$. This means that we first have to classify vector fields not only up to a unity, and to construct formal normal forms with respect to this classification.
- develop a similar study for an algebraic foliation on the projective plane near an algebraic invariant set.

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