

# A GENERALIZATION TO OVERDETERMINED SYSTEMS OF THE NOTION OF DIAGONAL OPERATORS

## I. *Elliptic operators*

BY

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### Introduction

One of the problems in the theory of overdetermined systems of linear partial differential equations is to prove the existence of local solutions. If  $\mathcal{D}$  is a differential operator, we would like to determine when we can solve the inhomogeneous equation  $\mathcal{D}u=v$ . In general, it is necessary that  $v$  satisfy a compatibility condition  $\mathcal{D}'v=0$  for some operator  $\mathcal{D}'$ . We would like to prove that this compatibility condition is not only necessary but also sufficient for the existence of local solutions. That is, if  $\underline{E}$ ,  $\underline{F}$ , and  $\underline{G}$  are the sheaves of germs of differentiable sections of the vector bundles  $E$ ,  $F$ , and  $G$ , where  $\mathcal{D}: \underline{E} \rightarrow \underline{F}$  and  $\mathcal{D}': \underline{F} \rightarrow \underline{G}$ , then the complex of sheaves,

$$0 \longrightarrow \theta \longrightarrow \underline{E} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}} \underline{F} \xrightarrow{\mathcal{D}'} \underline{G} \quad (1)$$

is exact, where  $\theta$  is the sheaf of solutions of the homogeneous equation.

D. C. Spencer [7] has shown that, granted certain reasonable assumptions about  $\mathcal{D}$ , there exists a complex

$$0 \longrightarrow \theta \longrightarrow \underline{C}^0 \xrightarrow{D^0} \underline{C}^1 \xrightarrow{D^1} \dots \xrightarrow{D^{n-1}} \underline{C}^n \longrightarrow 0 \quad (2)$$

of sheaves and of first order differential operators such that the cohomology of (2) at  $\underline{C}^1$  is the same as the cohomology of (1) at  $\underline{F}$ . Thus, it is sufficient to consider the Spencer sequence of  $\mathcal{D}$ .

In general, the Spencer sequence is not exact, but we would like to show that it is when  $\mathcal{D}$  satisfies some other conditions, such as ellipticity. Even in this case, however, it has not been shown that the cohomology of the Spencer sequence is finite dimensional.