

A NOTE ON PSEUDO-CM REPRESENTATIONS AND DIFFERENTIAL GALOIS GROUPS

Dedicated to Y. I. Manin on his fiftieth birthday

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Introduction. This note, a sequel to [Ka-1], falls into two parts. In the first, we give a criterion for a connected semisimple algebraic subgroup of $GL(n)$ to be one of the following subgroups:

$SL(n)$, if $n \geq 2$
 $Sp(n)$ or $SO(n)$, if n is even and ≥ 4 .

The criterion is based on the classification of what we call “pseudo-CM representations”, a natural generalization of the notion of “CM representation” introduced in [Ka-1]. The second part applies these results to determine the differential Galois groups of some concrete differential equations, including the general Kloosterman equation on \mathbf{G}_m .

Part 1. Throughout this section, k is an algebraically closed field of characteristic zero, n is an integer ≥ 2 , V is an n -dimensional vector space over k , G is a Zariski closed subgroup of $GL(V)$, and G^0 is the identity component of G .

THEOREM 1. *Suppose that*

- (1) G^0 lies in $SL(V)$.
- (2) As G^0 -representation, V is irreducible.
- (3) There exists an element g in G , and a connected torus T in G^0 such that
 - (a) As T -representation, V is the direct sum of n distinct characters c_1, \dots, c_n .
 - (b) T is $\text{Ad}(g)$ -stable, i.e., $gTg^{-1} = T$.
 - (c) The automorphism $\text{Ad}(g)$ of T cyclically permutes the n characters c_1, \dots, c_n .

Then there exist

an integer $r \geq 1$

a factorization of n as $n = n_1 \dots n_r$ with all $n_i \geq 2$ and the n_i pairwise relatively prime.

algebraic groups G_1, \dots, G_r , with each G_i equal to one of the groups

$SL(n_i)$ is odd or $= 2$

$SL(n_i)$ or $Sp(n_i)$ or $SO(n_i)$ if n_i is even ≥ 4 .

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