# ANNIHILATORS OF QUADRATIC FORMS WITH APPLICATIONS TO PFAFFIAN SYSTEMS 

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Introduction. This paper develops an algebraic approach to the study of certain arithmetic invariants of Pfaffian systems, thereby furnishing an extension of results previously obtained in connection with these invariants. ${ }^{1}$ The principal algebraic result (Theorem 3.1) states that two quadratic forms defining a pencil of half-rank $\rho$ in a Grassmann ring are simultaneously annihilated by the product of $\rho$ linear forms. This result is employed to construct Pfaffian systems with half-rank $\rho$ and species $\sigma$ for all positive integers $\rho, \sigma$ satisfying $\rho \leqq \sigma \leqq 2 \rho$. This disproves a conjecture of Dearborn. ${ }^{2}$ Finally we give a new upper bound for the species $\sigma$ of a Pfaffian system of $r$ equations, namely, $\sigma \leqq 2 \rho$ $+r-1$.

1. Pencils of forms. By adjoining non-commutative marks $u_{1}, u_{2}, \cdots$, $u_{n}$ to a commutative field $\Re$ we obtain a Grassmann ring ${ }^{3}$ which will be denoted by ${ }^{(5)}$.
Let $S$ be a set of non-zero forms in $(5) . S$ will be called a pencil if $a \omega+b \phi$ belongs to $S$ whenever all the following three conditions are satisfied:
(i) $a, b$ belong to $\Re$;
(ii) $\omega, \phi$ belong to $S$;
(iii) $a \omega+b \phi \neq 0$.

The following properties of a pencil $S$ follow directly from the definition of a pencil or are easily proved:
(a) Every member of $S$ has non-negative degree.
(b) All members of $S$ have the same degree.
(c) If $S$ is a pencil, there is a positive integer $r$ such that all members of $S$ are given by

$$
a_{1} \omega_{1}+a_{2} \omega_{2}+\cdots+a_{r} \omega_{r}
$$

where the $a$ 's range over $\mathfrak{R}$ independently, but are not simultaneously zero.
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${ }^{1}$ See, for example, J. M. Thomas, Pfaffian systems of species one, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc., vol. 35(1933), pp. 356-371; Mabel Griffin, Invariants of Pfaffian systems, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc., vol. 35(1933), pp. 929-939; Donald Dearborn, Inequalities among the invariants of Pfaffian systems, this Journal, vol. 2(1936), pp. 705-711; J. M. Thomas, A lower limit for the species of a Pfaffian system, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci., vol. 19(1933), p. 913.
${ }^{2}$ Loc. cit., p. 711.
${ }^{3}$ For a discussion of Grassmann algebra sce J. M. Thomas, Differential Systems, New York, 1937, p. 10.

