

## 77. On the System of Pfaffian Equations of Briot-Bouquet Type

By Kiyosi KINOSITA

Tokyo Electrical Engineering College

(Communicated by Kunihiko KODAIRA, M. J. A., June 8, 1976)

**§ 1. Introduction.** In this paper we shall extend some well-known results on the system of ordinary differential equations of Briot-Bouquet type to the system of Pfaffian equations. By a system of Pfaffian equations of Briot-Bouquet type we mean a completely integrable system of Pfaffian equations

$$du_i = \sum_{k=1}^n \frac{f^{ik}(u_1, \dots, u_m, x_1, \dots, x_n)}{x_k} dx_k, \quad i=1, \dots, m,$$

or

$$(1) \quad x_k \frac{\partial u_i}{\partial x_k} = f^{ik}(u, x), \quad i=1, \dots, m; k=1, \dots, n,$$

where the  $f^{ik}$  are functions holomorphic at the origin  $u_1 = \dots = u_m = x_1 = \dots = x_n = 0$  and vanishing there. By the use of the usual multi-index notation:  $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m)$ ,  $\beta = (\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n)$ , the Taylor expansions of the  $f^{ik}$  are expressible as

$$f^{ik}(u, x) = \sum_{\mu=1}^m a_{i\mu}^k u_\mu + \sum_{\nu=1}^n a_\nu^{ik} x_\nu + \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \geq 2} a_{\alpha\beta}^{ik} u^\alpha x^\beta.$$

By denoting  $A_k$  the matrix formed by the coefficients of  $u_1, \dots, u_m$  in the developments of  $f^{1k}, \dots, f^{mk}$ , let  $\lambda_1^k, \dots, \lambda_m^k$  be the eigenvalues of  $A_k$ .

The complete integrability condition for (1) can be written as follows:

$$(2) \quad \sum_{\mu=1}^m \frac{\partial f^{i\ell}}{\partial u_\mu} f^{\mu k} + x_k \frac{\partial f^{i\ell}}{\partial x_k} = \sum_{\mu=1}^m \frac{\partial f^{ik}}{\partial u_\mu} f^{\mu \ell} + x_\ell \frac{\partial f^{ik}}{\partial x_\ell}.$$

### § 2. Formal integration.

**Theorem 2.1.** *Suppose that*

- (i) *All the  $A_k$ ,  $k=1, \dots, n$ , are similar to diagonal matrices;*
- (ii) *For any system of non-negative integers  $(\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, B)$ , there exists an index  $K$ ,  $1 \leq K \leq n$ , such that*

$$\lambda_i^K \neq \sum_{\mu=1}^m \alpha_\mu \lambda_\mu^K + B, \quad i=1, \dots, m.$$

*Then there exists a formal transformation of the form*

$$(3) \quad u_i = \sum_{\mu=1}^m p_{i\mu} v_\mu + \sum_{\nu=1}^n p_\nu^i x_\nu + \sum_{|\alpha|+|\beta| \geq 2} p_{\alpha\beta}^i v^\alpha x^\beta,$$

*which transforms the system (1) into the system*