

# INVOLUTIVE PROPERTY OF RESOLUTIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL OPERATORS

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Dedicated to the Memory of Professor TADASI NAKAYAMA

## § 0. Introduction

Let  $E$  and  $E'$  be  $C^\infty$  vector bundles over a  $C^\infty$  manifold  $M$ . Denote by  $\Gamma(E)$  (resp. by  $\Gamma(E')$ ) the vector space of  $C^\infty$  cross-sections of  $E$  (resp. of  $E'$ ) over  $M$ . Take a linear differential operator of the first order  $D : \Gamma(E) \rightarrow \Gamma(E')$  induced by a vector bundle mapping  $\sigma(D) : J^1(E) \rightarrow E'$ , where  $J^k(E)$  denotes the vector bundle of  $k$ -jets of cross-sections of  $E$ . Take an integer  $l \geq 0$ . Then  $\sigma(D)$  induces a vector bundle mapping  $\sigma^l(D) : J^l(J^1(E)) \rightarrow J^l(E')$ . Now  $J^{l+1}(E)$  can be canonically considered as a vector sub-bundle of  $J^l(J^1(E))$ . Denote by  $B_{(l)}$  the image of  $J^{l+1}(E)$  by  $\sigma^l(D)$ . In the case  $B_{(l)}$  is a sub-bundle of  $J^l(E')$  denote by  $E''_{(l)}$  the quotient vector bundle  $J^l(E')/B_{(l)}$ . Then the canonical projection  $J^l(E') \rightarrow E''_{(l)}$  induces a linear differential operator  $D'_{(l)} : \Gamma(E') \rightarrow \Gamma(E''_{(l)})$ . We set  $E'' = E''_{(1)}$  and  $D' = D'_{(1)}$  when they are defined.

We say that a differential operator  $D$  is involutive when the equations  $Du = 0$  ( $u \in \Gamma(E)$ ) is involutive. It is shown in [5] that if  $D$  is involutive then  $B_{(l)}$  is a sub-bundle and  $D'_{(l)}$  is involutive for sufficiently large  $l$ . The purpose of the present note is to show that  $B$  is a sub-bundle and  $D'$  is involutive.

The reason why such problem is considered is the following: If we consider in the category of real analyticity in stead of in the category of infinitely differentiability and if we assume that  $B_{(l)}$  is a sub-bundle and that  $D'_{(l)}$  is involutive, then the sequence

$$\Gamma_\omega(E) \rightarrow \Gamma_\omega(E') \rightarrow \Gamma_\omega(E''_{(l)})$$

is exact, where  $\Gamma_\omega$  indicates the sheaf of germs of real analytic cross-sections and the first (resp. the second) arrow denotes  $D$  (resp.  $D'_{(l)}$ ) (cf. [5]). Thus our result shows that a linear involutive differential operator  $D$  of the first order

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