

FROBENIUS STRUCTURES AND CHARACTERS OF AFFINE LIE ALGEBRAS

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Abstract

The explicit description of the Frobenius structure for the elliptic root system of type $D_4^{(1,1)}$ in terms of the characters of an affine Lie algebra of type $D_4^{(1)}$ is given.

1. Introduction

As a generalization of root systems, the elliptic root systems are defined in Saito [16]. The Frobenius structure (also called “the flat structure”) for the elliptic root system is introduced [17, 22]. One of the purposes of introducing this structure is to construct the automorphic functions (cf. Saito [15]), where the explicit description of the Frobenius structure is important. For the elliptic root systems of types $G_2^{(1,1)}$ [19, 3], $D_4^{(1,1)}$ [20] and $E_6^{(1,1)}$ [21], the results of the explicit descriptions of the Frobenius structures are given.

In Satake-Takahashi [23], the description of the Frobenius structure for the elliptic root system of type $D_4^{(1,1)}$ in [20] is compared with the orbifold Gromov-Witten invariants for the elliptic orbifold of type $(2, 2, 2, 2)$. However, the proofs of the results of [20] are omitted. In this paper, we give the proofs of the results of [20].

The contents of this paper are as follows. In Section 2, we recall the elliptic root system [17]. Also, the normalized characters of affine Lie algebras are introduced in this setting. In Section 3, we review the construction of the Frobenius structure for the elliptic root system [17, 22]. In Section 4, the main theorem (Theorem 4.1) which gives the explicit description of a flat generator system and the potential of the Frobenius structure for the elliptic root system of type $D_4^{(1,1)}$ is given.

In Section 5, the proof of the main theorem is given. The relation of the Frobenius structure and the normalized characters of affine Lie algebras are, as formula, very simple. However, the conceptual relation among these structures is not yet known. Thereby, we first construct “Jacobi forms” (5.1) from the normalized characters. Then the relation between these Jacobi forms and the Frobenius structure is studied in Proposition 5.4 using differential relations satisfied by Jacobi forms which are given in Section 6. In Proposition 5.7, the relations of the normalized characters of affine Lie algebras and the Frobenius structure are studied, where we need the analyses of the respective solutions of both the Kaneko-Zagier equations and the Halphen’s equations which are given in Section 7.

For the Jacobi forms, the integers called “weight” and “index” are defined and their “initial terms” are also defined. However, these notions do not fit the differential operators which

appear in the construction of the Frobenius structure. Thus, in Section 6 we formulate the (lifted) Jacobi forms and the differential operators on a 1-dimensional higher space where they fit together well. Then we obtain results such as “the determinant construction” of the Jacobi forms from normalized characters in Section 6.2.2 and a description of the intersection form of the Frobenius structure. Then we give a reduction to the 1-dimensional lower space discussed in Section 5. This is the reason for separating Section 5 and Section 6.

In Section 7, the Kaneko-Zagier equations and the Halphen’s equations satisfied by modular forms are studied. In Section 8, the duality of the solutions of the Kaneko-Zagier equations is formulated. These results allow for the description of the Frobenius structure. In Appendix A, we give a lemma on the connection used to construct flat sections in Proposition 5.6.

2. W -invariants for elliptic root systems

We recall the elliptic root systems (cf. Saito [17]). Some parts are changed in order to fit the notations of Kac [8].

2.1. Elliptic root systems. In this subsection, we define the elliptic root systems (cf. [17]).

Let l be a positive integer. Let F be a real vector space of rank $l + 2$ with a positive semi-definite symmetric bilinear form $I : F \times F \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, whose radical $\text{rad}I := \{x \in F \mid I(x, y) = 0, \forall y \in F\}$ is a vector space of rank 2. For a non-isotropic vector $\alpha \in F$ (i.e. $I(\alpha, \alpha) \neq 0$), we put $\alpha^\vee := 2\alpha/I(\alpha, \alpha) \in F$. The reflection w_α with respect to α is defined by $w_\alpha(u) := u - I(u, \alpha^\vee)\alpha \quad (\forall u \in F)$.

DEFINITION 2.1. A set R of non-isotropic elements of F is an elliptic root system belonging to (F, I) if it satisfies the axioms (i)-(iv):

- (i) The additive group generated by R in F , denoted by $Q(R)$, is a full sub-lattice of F .
- (ii) $I(\alpha, \beta^\vee) \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $\alpha, \beta \in R$.
- (iii) $w_\alpha(R) = R$ for $\forall \alpha \in R$.
- (iv) If $R = R_1 \cup R_2$, with $R_1 \perp R_2$, then either R_1 or R_2 is void.

We have $Q(R) \cap \text{rad}I \simeq \mathbb{Z}^2$. We call a 1-dimensional vector space $G \subset \text{rad}I$ satisfying $G \cap Q(R) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$, a marking. We fix $a, \delta \in F$ s.t. $G \cap Q(R) = \mathbb{Z}a$ and $Q(R) \cap \text{rad}I = \mathbb{Z}a \oplus \mathbb{Z}\delta$.

The isomorphism classes of the elliptic root systems with markings are classified in [16]. Hereafter we restrict ourselves to the elliptic root systems of type $X_l^{(1,1)}$ ($X_l = A_l, B_l, \dots, G_2$) in the notation of [16].

For these elliptic root systems, an \mathbb{R} -basis of F is given as follows. We have a natural projection $p : F \rightarrow F/\text{rad}I$. Put $R_{\text{cl}} := p(R)$. Then, $R_{\text{cl}} \subset F/\text{rad}I$ with an \mathbb{R} -bilinear form on $F/\text{rad}I$ induced by I gives a finite root system. We take $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l \in R$ s.t. $p(\alpha_1), \dots, p(\alpha_l)$ give simple roots, where we follow the enumeration of the vertices of the Dynkin diagram of Kac [8, p.53]. We put $F_{\text{cl}} := \bigoplus_{i=1}^l \mathbb{R}\alpha_i$. Then we have $F = F_{\text{cl}} \oplus \mathbb{R}\delta \oplus \mathbb{R}a$.

We fix some notations. There exists a unique $\theta \in F_{\text{cl}} \cap R$ which satisfies the condition that $p(\theta)$ is the highest root of the finite root system $p(R) \subset F/\text{rad}I$. Hereafter we assume that $I(\theta, \theta) = 2$ which is satisfied by a constant multiplication of I if necessary. For $\alpha \in R$, we put $\alpha^\vee = 2\alpha/I(\alpha, \alpha)$. For $i = 1, \dots, l$, we define $a_i^\vee \in \mathbb{R}$ by the coefficients of $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^l a_i^\vee \alpha_i^\vee$.

Also we put $\alpha_0^\vee = 1$. These α_i^\vee ($i = 0, \dots, l$) are known to be positive integers and called colabels. We put $\alpha_0 = \delta - \theta$. We have $\alpha_0 \in R$. Then we have $\delta = \sum_{i=0}^l \alpha_i^\vee \alpha_i^\vee$.

2.2. Hyperbolic extension and fundamental weights. We introduce a hyperbolic extension (\tilde{F}, \tilde{I}) of (F, I) , i.e. \tilde{F} is a $(l + 3)$ -dimensional \mathbb{R} -vector space of which contain F as a subspace and \tilde{I} is a symmetric \mathbb{R} -bilinear form on \tilde{F} which satisfies $\tilde{I}|_F = I$ and $\text{rad} \tilde{I} = \mathbb{R}a$. It is unique up to isomorphism.

We fix some notations. We define $\Lambda_0 \in \tilde{F}$ which satisfies $\tilde{I}(\Lambda_0, \alpha_i^\vee) = \delta_{0,i}$ for $i = 0, \dots, l$ and $\tilde{I}(\Lambda_0, \Lambda_0) = 0$. Then we have a decomposition $\tilde{F} = F \oplus \mathbb{R}\Lambda_0$. For $i = 1, \dots, l$, we define $\omega_i \in F_{\text{cl}}$ by $I(\omega_i, \alpha_j^\vee) = \delta_{ij}$ for $j = 1, \dots, l$. We put $\Lambda_i := \alpha_i^\vee \Lambda_0 + \omega_i \in \tilde{F}$ for $i = 1, \dots, l$. We call $\Lambda_0, \dots, \Lambda_l$, the fundamental weights. We remark that $I(\Lambda_i, \alpha_j^\vee) = \delta_{ij}$ for $i, j = 0, \dots, l$. We denote the sum of fundamental weights $\sum_{i=0}^l \Lambda_i$ by ρ .

2.3. The elliptic Weyl group and the affine Weyl group. We define the elliptic Weyl group. We first define $O(\tilde{F}, \text{rad} I) := \{g \in GL(\tilde{F}) \mid \tilde{I}(gx, gy) = \tilde{I}(x, y) \forall x, y \in \tilde{F}, g|_{\text{rad} I} = \text{id}\}$. For $\alpha \in R$, we define a reflection $\tilde{w}_\alpha \in O(\tilde{F}, \text{rad} I)$ by $\tilde{w}_\alpha(u) = u - \tilde{I}(u, \alpha^\vee)\alpha$ for $u \in \tilde{F}$. We define the elliptic Weyl group W by the group generated by \tilde{w}_α ($\alpha \in R$). We have a homomorphism: $pr_* : O(\tilde{F}, \text{rad} I) \rightarrow GL(\tilde{F}/\mathbb{R}a)$ induced by $pr : \tilde{F} \rightarrow \tilde{F}/\mathbb{R}a$. Also we have a homomorphism $\oplus_{i=0}^l \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i \rightarrow W$ which is defined by $\sum k_i \alpha_i^\vee \mapsto (u \mapsto u - a \sum \tilde{I}(\sum k_i \alpha_i^\vee, u))$. Then we have the following exact sequence (cf. Saito-Takebayashi [18]):

$$(2.1) \quad 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=0}^l \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee \rightarrow W \rightarrow pr_*(W) \rightarrow 1.$$

We also define the affine Weyl group W_{af} by the group generated by \tilde{w}_{α_i} ($i = 0, \dots, l$). Then W_{af} gives a splitting of the exact sequence (2.1) and we have a semi-direct product decomposition:

$$(2.2) \quad W = W_{\text{af}} \ltimes \left(\bigoplus_{i=0}^l \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee \right).$$

We have a group homomorphism $\varepsilon : W_{\text{af}} \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ defined by the parity of number of reflections which define $w \in W_{\text{af}}$.

2.4. Domains and a bilinear form. We define two domains:

$$Y := \{x \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\tilde{F}, \mathbb{C}) \mid \langle a, x \rangle = -2\pi\sqrt{-1}, \text{Re}\langle \delta, x \rangle > 0\},$$

$$H := \{x \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(\text{rad} I, \mathbb{C}) \mid \langle a, x \rangle = -2\pi\sqrt{-1}, \text{Re}\langle \delta, x \rangle > 0\}.$$

We have a natural morphism $\pi : Y \rightarrow H$. Hereafter we shall identify H and $\mathbb{H} := \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Im} z > 0\}$ by the function $\delta/a : H \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$. We define the left action of $g \in W$ on Y by $\langle g \cdot x, \gamma \rangle = \langle x, g^{-1} \cdot \gamma \rangle$. for $x \in Y$ and $\gamma \in \tilde{F}$. We remark that the domain Y and the action of W and W_{af} on Y is naturally identified with Kac [8, p.225].

We shall regard $\delta, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_l, \Lambda_0$ as a coordinate system of Y .

We define a vector field E by

$$E := \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0} : \Omega(Y) \rightarrow F(Y),$$

where $F(Y)$ is a space of holomorphic functions on Y and $\Omega(Y)$ is a space of holomorphic

1-forms on Y . Put $m_{\max} := \max\{a_0^\vee, \dots, a_l^\vee\}$. Then we define $E_{\text{norm}} := \frac{1}{m_{\max}}E$.

REMARK 2.2. E_{norm} is used to define Euler field for the Frobenius structure. E is used to count the degree of the W -invariants.

We define a symmetric bilinear form $I^* : \Omega(Y) \times \Omega(Y) \rightarrow F(Y)$ and its Laplacian D and \bar{D} by

$$I^* := - \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \delta} + \sum_{i,j=1}^l \tilde{I}(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_i} \otimes \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha_j} \right],$$

$$\bar{D} := \sum_{i,j=1}^l \tilde{I}(\alpha_i, \alpha_j) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \alpha_i \partial \alpha_j},$$

$$D := - \left[2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \delta \partial \Lambda_0} + \bar{D} \right].$$

We define a map

$$Y \rightarrow \mathbb{H}, \quad h \mapsto \frac{\delta(h)}{a(h)} = \frac{\delta(h)}{-2\pi\sqrt{-1}},$$

and denote it by τ . We also define maps

$$Y \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(F_{\text{cl}}, \mathbb{C}), \quad h \mapsto \left(\gamma \mapsto -\frac{\gamma(h)}{a(h)} = \frac{\gamma(h)}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \right),$$

$$Y \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, \quad h \mapsto -\frac{\Lambda_0(h)}{a(h)} = \frac{\Lambda_0(h)}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}}.$$

Thus we have

$$(2.3) \quad Y \simeq \mathbb{H} \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C},$$

where we denote $\text{Hom}_{\mathbb{R}}(F_{\text{cl}}, \mathbb{C})$ by $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}}$ which is isomorphic to the complexified Cartan subalgebra of the finite dimensional Lie algebra corresponding to the root system R_{cl} .

We remark that the symmetric bilinear form I^* induces a morphism $\Omega(Y) \rightarrow \Theta(Y)$ where $\Theta(Y)$ is a space of \mathbb{C} -derivations of S^W and we also denote it by I^* . Then we have

$$(2.4) \quad I^*(d(2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau)) = E.$$

2.5. The algebra of the invariants for the elliptic Weyl group. In this subsection, we introduce the algebra of the invariants for the elliptic Weyl group.

We put $F(\mathbb{H}) := \{f : \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \text{holomorphic}\}$. For $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we put $F_m(Y) := \{f \in F(Y) \mid Ef = mf\}$. By $\pi^* : F(\mathbb{H}) \rightarrow F_0(Y)$, induced by $\pi : Y \rightarrow H$, $F_m(Y)$ is a $F(\mathbb{H})$ -module.

For $m \in \mathbb{Z}$, we put $S_m^W := \{f \in F_m(Y) \mid f(g \cdot z) = f(z) \forall g \in W\}$, $S^W := \bigoplus_{m \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}} S_m^W$. S^W is a graded algebra and we see that S_0^W is just $\pi^*(F(\mathbb{H}))$.

Theorem 2.3 ([1, 2, 9, 12, 24]). *There exist $l + 1$ homogeneous elements $P_i \in S_{a_i^\vee}^W$ ($0 \leq i \leq l$) such that S^W is a polynomial algebra of P_0, \dots, P_l over $F(\mathbb{H})$.*

2.6. S^W -modules and S^W -bilinear forms. We introduce S^W modules and tensors on them.

We define Ω_{S^W} as a set of 1-forms for the algebra S^W . We define Θ_{S^W} as \mathbb{C} -derivations of the algebra S^W . We have

$$\Theta_{S^W} = \bigoplus_{i=-1}^l S^W \frac{\partial}{\partial P_i}, \quad \Omega_{S^W} = \bigoplus_{i=-1}^l S^W dP_i, \quad P_{-1} := \tau.$$

Thus Ω_{S^W} , Θ_{S^W} are free graded S^W -modules of rank $l+2$.

We introduce a filtration on Ω_{S^W} by the degree of the S^W -free generators:

$$(2.5) \quad \{0\} = F_{-1} \subset S^W \frac{dq}{q} = F_0 \subset F_1 \subset \cdots \subset F_{m_{\max}} = \Omega_{S^W},$$

where

$$F_k := \bigoplus_{\deg P_i \leq k} S^W dP_i \quad (-1 \leq k \leq m_{\max}),$$

which do not depend on the choice of P_i .

We denote by q the holomorphic function $e^{-\delta} = e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}$ on \mathbb{H} . Then we have $\frac{dq}{q} = 2\pi\sqrt{-1}dP_{-1} = 2\pi\sqrt{-1}d\tau$, $q \frac{d}{dq} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial P_{-1}} = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau}$. For $f \in F(\mathbb{H})$, we denote $q \frac{d}{dq} f$ by f' .

By the natural morphism $\Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Omega(Y)$, E, I^*, D defined in Section 2.4 restricts:

$$(2.6) \quad E : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W,$$

$$(2.7) \quad E_{\text{norm}} : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W,$$

$$(2.8) \quad I^* : \Omega_{S^W} \times \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W,$$

$$(2.9) \quad D : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W,$$

since $\text{Lie}_E E = 0$, $\text{Lie}_E I^* = 0$. We call E_{norm} the Euler field.

For $f \in F(\mathbb{H})$, $F \in F_m(Y)$ ($m \in \mathbb{Z}$), we have

$$(2.10) \quad D(fF) = 2\left(q \frac{d}{dq} f\right)(EF) + fD(F),$$

$$(2.11) \quad I^*(df, dg) = \frac{1}{2}[D(fg) - fD(g) - gD(f)].$$

2.7. The normalized characters. We introduce the normalized characters χ_{Λ_i} ($i = 1, \dots, l$) motivated by Kac [8, p.226].

DEFINITION 2.4. For $i = 0, 1, \dots, l$, we define holomorphic functions on Y :

$$(2.12) \quad ch_{\Lambda_i} := \left(\sum_{w \in W_{\text{af}}} \varepsilon(w) e^{w(\rho + \Lambda_i)} \right) \left/ \left(\sum_{w \in W_{\text{af}}} \varepsilon(w) e^{w(\rho)} \right) \right.,$$

$$(2.13) \quad \chi_{\Lambda_i} := e^{-m_{\Lambda_i} \delta} ch_{\Lambda_i} = q^{m_{\Lambda_i}} ch_{\Lambda_i},$$

where $m_{\Lambda_i} := \frac{|\Lambda_i + \rho|^2}{2\tilde{I}(\Lambda_i + \rho, \delta)} - \frac{|\rho|^2}{2\tilde{I}(\rho, \delta)}$.

The function χ_{Λ_i} is invariant by the action of $\bigoplus_{i=0}^l \mathbb{Z}\alpha_i^\vee$ and W_{af} of the subgroups W . Then

by (2.2), we have

Proposition 2.5. *For $i = 0, 1, \dots, l, \chi_{\Lambda_i} \in S_{a_i}^W$.*

2.8. Some modular forms. We put

$$(2.14) \quad E_2 := 1 - 24 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_1(n)q^n,$$

$$(2.15) \quad \eta := q^{1/24} \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} (1 - q^n),$$

where $\sigma_k(n) := \sum_{d|n} d^k$. E_2, η are holomorphic functions on \mathbb{H} and we have $E_2 = 24(\eta'/\eta)$.

We define $ch_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$ and $\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)} \in F(\mathbb{H})$ by $ch_{\Lambda_i}(\tau, 0, 0)$ and $\chi_{\Lambda_i}(\tau, 0, 0)$ respectively, where $ch_{\Lambda_i}(\tau, z, t), \chi_{\Lambda_i}(\tau, z, t)$ are defined through the isomorphism $(\tau, z, t) \in \mathbb{H} \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C} \simeq Y$.

3. Frobenius structure

The following theorems are proved in [22] in the context of Frobenius manifolds.

Theorem 3.1. *Assume that $X_l^{(1,1)} = D_4^{(1,1)}, E_6^{(1,1)}, E_7^{(1,1)}, E_8^{(1,1)}, F_4^{(1,1)}, G_2^{(1,1)}$. Then there exist the holomorphic metric $J : \Theta_{S^W} \otimes_{S^W} \Theta_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W$ and multiplication $\circ : \Theta_{S^W} \otimes_{S^W} \Theta_{S^W} \rightarrow \Theta_{S^W}$ on Θ_{S^W} , global unit field $e : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W$, satisfying the following conditions:*

- (i) *the metric is invariant under the multiplication, i.e. $J(X \circ Y, Z) = J(X, Y \circ Z)$ for the vector field $X, Y, Z : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W$,*
- (ii) *(potentially) the $(3, 1)$ -tensor $\nabla \circ$ is symmetric (here ∇ is the Levi-Civita connection of the metric), i.e. $\nabla_X(Y \circ Z) - Y \circ \nabla_X(Z) - \nabla_Y(X \circ Z) + X \circ \nabla_Y(Z) - [X, Y] \circ Z = 0$, for the vector field $X, Y, Z : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W$,*
- (iii) *the metric J is flat,*
- (iv) *e is a unit field and it is flat, i.e. $\nabla e = 0$,*
- (v) *the Euler field E_{norm} satisfies $\text{Lie}_{E_{\text{norm}}}(\circ) = 1 \cdot \circ$, and $\text{Lie}_{E_{\text{norm}}}(J) = 1 \cdot J$,*
- (vi) *the intersection form coincides with $I^* : J(E_{\text{norm}}, J^*(\omega) \circ J^*(\omega')) = I^*(\omega, \omega')$ for 1-forms $\omega, \omega' \in \Omega_{S^W}$ and $J^* : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Theta_{S^W}$ is the isomorphism induced by J .*

Theorem 3.2. *For $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $(c^{-1} \circ, ce, c^{-1}J)$ also satisfy the conditions Theorem 3.1. If (\circ', e', J') satisfy conditions Theorem 3.1, then there exists $c \in \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $(\circ', e', J') = (c^{-1} \circ, ce, c^{-1}J)$. In particular the Levi-Civita connection ∇ is unique and the vector space $V := \mathbb{C}e$ does not depend on the choice of e .*

We introduce the potential $\mathcal{F} \in S^W$ of the Frobenius structure by the condition that $E_{\text{norm}}\mathcal{F} = 2\mathcal{F}$, $J(X \circ Y, Z) = XYZ\mathcal{F}$ for $X, Y, Z \in \Theta_{S^W}$ with $\nabla X = \nabla Y = \nabla Z = 0$.

We introduce the flat generator system as follows. Put $t_{-1} := 2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau/m_{\text{max}}$ and $d_{-1} = 0$. Then we have $\nabla dt_{-1} = 0$ and $E_{\text{norm}}t_{-1} = d_{-1}t_{-1}$.

Let $t_i \in S^W$ ($i = 0, \dots, l$) be such that $\nabla dt_i = 0$, $E_{\text{norm}}t_i = d_it_i$ and $dt_{-1}, dt_0, \dots, dt_l$ form an S^W -free basis of Ω_{S^W} . Then we call t_{-1}, t_0, \dots, t_l the flat generator system. By Theorem 3.1, we assume that $0 < d_0 \leq \dots \leq d_{l-1} < d_l = 1$.

By the flat generator system, the potential \mathcal{F} is uniquely determined up to adding a constant multiple of t_l^2 by the inequality $d_{l-1} < d_l = 1$.

The following Proposition will be used to construct the potential \mathcal{F} .

Proposition 3.3. *For $i \neq -1$ or $j \neq -1$, we have $\partial^k \partial^i \partial^j \mathcal{F} = \partial^k [\frac{1}{d_i+d_j} I^*(dt_i, dt_j)]$ for $\partial^k = J^*(dt^k)$. For $k = i = j = -1$, $\partial^k \partial^i \partial^j \mathcal{F} = 0$.*

Proof. Since ∂^i is of degree $d_i - 1$, the degree of $\partial^k \partial^i \partial^j \mathcal{F}$ is $d_k + d_i + d_j - 3 + 2$, we have $\partial^k \partial^i \partial^j \mathcal{F} = 0$ for $k = i = j = -1$. By Theorem 3.1 (vi) and definition of \mathcal{F} , we have $I^*(dt_i, dt_j) = E_{\text{norm}} \partial^i \partial^j \mathcal{F} = (d_i + d_j) \partial^i \partial^j \mathcal{F}$. If $i \neq -1$ or $j \neq -1$, then $d_i + d_j \neq 0$. Then we have the result. \square

4. Main theorem

Theorem 4.1. *For the elliptic root system of type $D_4^{(1,1)}$, the following holds.*

(i) *Put $b_{-1} := \pi\sqrt{-1}\tau$, $b_0 := \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_0}$, $b_1 := \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_1}$, $b_2 := \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_3}$, $b_3 := \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_4}$,*

$$b_4 := \frac{1}{8} \sum_{i=0,1,2,3} I^*(db_i, db_i) + \frac{3}{2}(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) \frac{\eta'}{\eta}.$$

Then b_0, \dots, b_4 are polynomial generators of S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$ and $\nabla db_i = 0$ ($i = -1, \dots, 4$) with respect to ∇ defined in Theorem 3.2. Namely, b_i ($i = -1, \dots, 4$) are homogeneous flat coordinates.

(ii) *We take $\frac{\partial}{\partial b_i}$ ($i = -1, \dots, 4$) S^W -free basis of Θ_{S^W} . Then $\frac{\partial}{\partial b_4} \in V$. Put $e_0 := \frac{\partial}{\partial b_4}$. By Theorem 3.2, we have the unique Frobenius structure whose unit of the product is e_0 . We denote its holomorphic metric by J_0 . Then we have*

$$(J_0^*(db_i, db_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The following function

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_0 := & \frac{1}{2}(\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau)(b_4)^2 + \frac{1}{4}b_4(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) + f_0(b_0b_1b_2b_3) \\ & + \frac{1}{4}f_1(b_0^4 + b_1^4 + b_2^4 + b_3^4) \\ & + \frac{1}{6}f_2(b_0^2b_1^2 + b_0^2b_2^2 + b_0^2b_3^2 + b_1^2b_2^2 + b_1^2b_3^2 + b_2^2b_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

gives a potential for this Frobenius structure where

$$\begin{aligned} f_0 & := \frac{1}{8}\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}, \\ f_1 & := -\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{1}{24}E_2 + \frac{1}{24}\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}\right), \\ f_2 & := -\frac{3}{2}\left(\frac{1}{24}E_2 - \frac{1}{24}\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}\right). \end{aligned}$$

REMARK 4.2. In Satake [20] and Satake-Takahashi [23], the corresponding results are described. The relation of $\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}, \eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}$ and $\Theta_{0,1}, \Theta_{\omega_1,1}$ in [23] is $\Theta_{0,1}(e^{\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}) = \eta^4(e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}) \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}(e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}), \Theta_{\omega_1,1}(e^{\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}) = \eta^4(e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}) \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}(e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau})$ because of the result of string function in [9]. We remark that q in [23] is $e^{\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}$ whereas q is $e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}$ in this paper. Also the functions X_i in Lemma 2.3 of [23] is the same of the functions ξ_i in Section 7.2 (7.9). Thus we may identify our results with those in [23].

5. Proof of main theorem

5.1. Characterization of the unit field. In this subsection, we discuss under the setting of Section 3. We give a characterization of the unit field e up to constant multiple which will be used in Proposition 5.4.

We first remind following general results for the Frobenius structure.

Proposition 5.1. *Let $J^* : \Omega_{S^W} \times \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow S^W$ be a dual of J . Then we have $J^* = \text{Lie}_e I^*$. Also we have $\text{Lie}_e \text{Lie}_e I^* = 0$.*

Proof. By Hertling [7, p.146], $\text{Lie}_e J = 0, \text{Lie}_e \circ = \circ, \text{Lie}_e E_{\text{norm}} = e$. Then we have the results. \square

We return to the situation of the Frobenius structures for elliptic root systems. We put $V_1 := \{v \in \Theta_{S^W} \mid \text{Lie}_{E_{\text{norm}}} v = -v, \nabla v = 0\}, V_2 := \{v \in \Theta_{S^W} \mid \text{Lie}_{E_{\text{norm}}} v = -v, \text{Lie}_v \text{Lie}_v I^* = 0\}$.

Proposition 5.2. *For V in Theorem 3.2, we have $V = V_1 = V_2$.*

Proof. We see $V \subset V_1, V \subset V_2$. For the case the Frobenius structure for the elliptic root system, the degrees of flat generator system are described by $0, a_i^\vee / m_{\max} (0 \leq i \leq l)$ and we see that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_1 = 1$. The fact that $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V_2 = 1$ is shown in Saito [17, §9.3]. Thus we have the result. \square

5.2. Proof of main theorem. We give a proof of Theorem 4.1 by using Proposition 5.4, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7.

We put

$$(5.1a) \quad s_{-1} := \pi\sqrt{-1}\tau,$$

$$(5.1b) \quad s_0 := (-6)\eta^{-4} \left[(\chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})' (\chi_{\Lambda_1} + \chi_{\Lambda_3} + \chi_{\Lambda_4}) - (\chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} + \chi_{\Lambda_3}^{(0)} + \chi_{\Lambda_4}^{(0)})' (\chi_{\Lambda_0}) \right],$$

$$(5.1c) \quad s_1 := \eta^{-4} [(\chi_{\Lambda_1} + \chi_{\Lambda_3} + \chi_{\Lambda_4}) \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} - \chi_{\Lambda_0} (\chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} + \chi_{\Lambda_3}^{(0)} + \chi_{\Lambda_4}^{(0)})],$$

$$(5.1d) \quad s_2 := \eta^{-8} (-2\chi_{\Lambda_1} + \chi_{\Lambda_3} + \chi_{\Lambda_4}),$$

$$(5.1e) \quad s_3 := \eta^{-8} (\chi_{\Lambda_3} - \chi_{\Lambda_4}),$$

$$(5.1f) \quad s_4 := \frac{1}{24} \eta^{-16} [3I^*(d(\eta^8 s_3), d(\eta^8 s_3)) + I^*(d(\eta^8 s_2), d(\eta^8 s_2))].$$

We also put $\tilde{s}_{-1} := s_{-1}, \tilde{s}_0 := s_0, \tilde{s}_1 := \eta^4 s_1, \tilde{s}_2 := \eta^8 s_2, \tilde{s}_3 := \eta^8 s_3, \tilde{s}_4 := \eta^{12} s_4$.

REMARK 5.3. The functions s_0, \dots, s_4 are reductions of the Jacobi forms defined in Section 6 (for the precise statement, see Proposition 6.13 (ii)). The functions $\tilde{s}_0, \dots, \tilde{s}_4$ are twisted by η so that the automorphic factor do not appear. They appear in the calculation of

the bilinear forms (see Proposition 6.4 (iii)).

Proposition 5.4. *The following results hold.*

- (i) $\tilde{s}_0, \dots, \tilde{s}_4$ give polynomial generators of the algebra S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$.
- (ii) By (i), we could take $\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{s}_i}$ ($i = -1, \dots, 4$) as S^W free basis of Θ_{S^W} . Then $\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{s}_4} \in V$. We put $e_1 := \frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{s}_4}$.

Proof. We give the proof of (i). By Proposition 6.13, s_0, \dots, s_4 are polynomial generators of S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$. Since η is a unit of $F(\mathbb{H})$, we have (i). For the proof of (ii), by Proposition 6.14, $\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{s}_4}\right)^2 I^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j) = 0$ for $i, j = -1, \dots, 4$. Then by Proposition 5.2, we have $\frac{\partial}{\partial \tilde{s}_4} \in V$. \square

By Proposition 3.2 and Proposition 5.4 (ii), there exists uniquely the Frobenius structure for S^W such that the unit of the product \circ coincides with e_1 . We denote the holomorphic metric for this Frobenius structure by J_1 . Then the dual metric of J_1 coincides with $Lie_{e_1} I^*$ by Proposition 5.1. We put $J_1^* := Lie_{e_1} I^*$.

Proposition 5.5. (i) *For $d\tilde{s}_j$ ($j = -1, \dots, 4$), we have*

$$(J_1^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4^2 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_6 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{5}{6}\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4 \tilde{s}_1 \\ 0 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_6 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4 & 0 & 0 & -\frac{1}{2}\eta^4 \tilde{s}_0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12\eta^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4\eta^4 & 0 \\ 1 & -\frac{5}{6}\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4 \tilde{s}_1 & -\frac{1}{2}\eta^4 \tilde{s}_0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\eta^4}{36} \left[\frac{2}{3} \tilde{s}_1^2 + \frac{1}{12} \tilde{E}_4 \tilde{s}_2^2 + \frac{1}{4} \tilde{E}_4 \tilde{s}_3^2 \right] \end{pmatrix},$$

where

$$E_4 := 1 + 240 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_3(n) q^n = 1 + 240q + \dots,$$

$$E_6 := 1 - 504 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sigma_5(n) q^n = 1 - 504q - \dots,$$

$\tilde{E}_4 := \eta^{-8} E_4$, $\tilde{E}_6 := \eta^{-12} E_6$ and $\sigma_k(n) := \sum_{d|n} d^k$.

- (ii) *The connection matrix of ∇ defined in Theorem 3.2 can be calculated by $J_1^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j)$ ($i, j = -1, \dots, 4$) and be expressed in terms of η , $\eta'/\eta = \frac{1}{24} E_2$, \tilde{E}_4 , \tilde{E}_6 and $\tilde{s}_0, \dots, \tilde{s}_3$.*

Proof. We give the proof of (i). We first show that $I^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j)$ for $i, j = -1, \dots, 4$ could be expressed by $\eta, \tilde{E}_i, \tilde{s}_j$ $i = 2, 4, 6, j = 0, \dots, 4$. For the cases $i = -1$ or $j = -1$, then they are shown by the equation (2.4). For the cases $i, j = 0, \dots, 4$, then they are shown by Proposition 6.16 and the equation (6.11). Therefore we obtain the results because $J_1^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j) = e_1 I^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j)$ for $i, j = -1, \dots, 4$. For the proof of (ii), by Theorem 3.2, the connection ∇ for Frobenius structure could be calculated as the Levi-Civita connection of J_1 , we obtain the connection form by the derivatives of the $J_1^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j)$ and they could be expressed by $\eta, \tilde{E}_i, \tilde{s}_j$ $i = 2, 4, 6, j = 0, \dots, 4$ using (7.8). \square

Proposition 5.6. *There exist unique $v_0, \dots, v_4 \in \Omega_{S^W}$ such that $v_i - d\tilde{s}_i \in F_0$ for $0 \leq i \leq 3$ and $v_4 - d\tilde{s}_4 \in F_1$ for the filtration defined in (2.5) and $\bar{\nabla}v_j = 0$ for $0 \leq j \leq 4$, where $\bar{\nabla}$ is a connection obtained by the reduction of the entries of the connection matrix of ∇ defined in Theorem 3.2 by $\Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Omega_{S^W/F(\mathbb{H})}$ (more precisely, $\bar{\nabla} : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Omega_{S^W/F(\mathbb{H})} \otimes_{S^W} \Omega_{S^W}$ is a composition of the connection $\nabla : \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Omega_{S^W} \otimes_{S^W} \Omega_{S^W}$ with $\Omega_{S^W} \otimes_{S^W} \Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Omega_{S^W/F(\mathbb{H})} \otimes_{S^W} \Omega_{S^W}$ induced by the natural morphism $\Omega_{S^W} \rightarrow \Omega_{S^W/F(\mathbb{H})}$). We have*

$$\begin{aligned} v_0 &= d\tilde{s}_0 - \left((\eta^2)' \eta^{-2} \tilde{s}_0 - \frac{1}{3} (E_4 \eta^{-8}) \eta^4 \tilde{s}_1 \right) \frac{dq}{q}, \\ v_1 &= d\tilde{s}_1 - \left((\eta^2)' \eta^{-2} \tilde{s}_1 - \frac{1}{6} \eta^4 \tilde{s}_0 \right) \frac{dq}{q}, \\ v_2 &= d\tilde{s}_2 - \left((\eta^2)' \eta^{-2} \tilde{s}_2 \right) \frac{dq}{q}, \\ v_3 &= d\tilde{s}_3 - \left((\eta^2)' \eta^{-2} \tilde{s}_3 \right) \frac{dq}{q}, \\ v_4 &= du_4, \end{aligned}$$

where

$$(5.2) \quad u_4 := \tilde{s}_4 + \frac{-1}{2^9 \cdot 3^5} A + \eta^{-4} E_2 \left(\frac{B}{2^9 \cdot 3^5} + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 3^2} (\tilde{s}_2)^2 + \frac{1}{2^4 \cdot 3} (\tilde{s}_3)^2 \right)$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} A &:= \tilde{E}_6 \tilde{s}_0^2 - 2\tilde{E}_4^2 \tilde{s}_0 \tilde{s}_1 + \tilde{E}_4 \tilde{E}_6 \tilde{s}_1^2, \\ B &:= \tilde{E}_4 \tilde{s}_0^2 - 2\tilde{E}_6 \tilde{s}_0 \tilde{s}_1 + \tilde{E}_4^2 \tilde{s}_1^2. \end{aligned}$$

Put $v_{-1} := \frac{1}{2} \frac{dq}{q}$. For the S^W -free basis v_{-1}, \dots, v_4 , we have

$$(5.3) \quad (\nabla v_{-1}, \dots, \nabla v_4) = (v_{-1}, \dots, v_4) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}) & -\eta^4/6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1/3\eta^4(\tilde{E}_4) & 2(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}) & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \frac{dq}{q},$$

and

$$(5.4) \quad (J_1^*(v_i, v_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4^2 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_6 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_6 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12\eta^4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4\eta^4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. By the homogeneity of J_1^* , the Levi-Civita connection ∇ is homogeneous of degree 0. Thus ∇ preserves the filtration $F_0 \subset F_1 \subset F_2$ defined in (2.5). Then by using Lemma A.1 inductively, we obtain v_i explicitly. □

Proposition 5.7. (i) *Put*

$$(5.5) \quad A_0 := \begin{pmatrix} \eta^{-2} & 0 \\ 0 & 6\eta^{-2} \end{pmatrix}, \quad A_1 := \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} & \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} \\ \eta^{-4}(\chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})' & \eta^{-4}(\chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})' \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then $A_2 := A_0 A_1$ satisfies

$$(5.6) \quad dA_2 + \gamma A_2 = 0, \text{ for } \gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 2(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}) & -\eta^4/6 \\ -1/3\eta^4(\tilde{E}_4) & 2(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}) \end{pmatrix},$$

and

$$(5.7) \quad (A_2)^T \begin{pmatrix} 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4^2 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_6 \\ 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_6 & 6\eta^4 \tilde{E}_4 \end{pmatrix} A_2 = \begin{pmatrix} 6^3 \cdot 48 & 0 \\ 0 & 6^3 \cdot 16 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Put $x_{-1} := v_{-1}, x_2 := \eta^{-2}v_2, x_3 := \eta^{-2}v_3, x_4 := v_4, (x_0, x_1) := (v_0, v_1)A_2$. Then the sections x_{-1}, \dots, x_4 are flat and we have

$$(5.8) \quad (J_1^*(x_i, x_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 6^3 \cdot 48 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 6^3 \cdot 16 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 12 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

(ii) *Put* $(y_{-1} \ \dots \ y_4) := (x_{-1} \ \dots \ x_4)M^{-1}$ for

$$(5.9) \quad M := \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 72 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 & -2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 24 & 1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$(5.10) \quad (y_{-1} \ \dots \ y_4) = (d(\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau), d(\eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_0}), d(\eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_1}), d(\eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_3}), d(\eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_4}), v_4)$$

and

$$(5.11) \quad (J_1^*(y_i, y_j)) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

in particular, the invariants $\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_0}, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_1}, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_3}, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_4}, u_4$ constitute the flat generator system and $\eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_0}, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_1}, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_3}, \eta^{-2}\chi_{\Lambda_4}, u_4$ are polynomial generators of S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$.

(iii) *The following function*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{F}_1 &:= \frac{1}{2}(\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau)(u_4)^2 + \frac{1}{4}u_4(b_0^2 + b_1^2 + b_2^2 + b_3^2) + f_0(b_0b_1b_2b_3) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{4}f_1(b_0^4 + b_1^4 + b_2^4 + b_3^4) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{6}f_2(b_0^2b_1^2 + b_0^2b_2^2 + b_0^2b_3^2 + b_1^2b_2^2 + b_1^2b_3^2 + b_2^2b_3^2) \end{aligned}$$

gives a potential for the above Frobenius structure where f_0, f_1, f_2 are defined in Theorem 4.1.

(iv) *The function u_4 defined (5.2) coincides with the function b_4 in Theorem 4.1(i).*

Proof. We give the proof of (i). By Proposition 7.1 (i), (iii), we obtain (5.6) and (5.7) respectively. By (5.6), x_i are flat. By (5.7), we have (5.8). For the proof of (ii), by the fact that the determinant of A_1 is 4 (Proposition 7.1 (ii)), we have (5.10). We give the proof of (iii). In the proof of Proposition 5.5 (i), we obtain $I^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j)$. We could express $I^*(y_i, y_j)$ by $\eta, \eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_0}, \eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_1}, \eta'/\eta, \tilde{E}_i, y_j$ $j = 0, \dots, 4$ using the results of Proposition 7.2. Then by Proposition 3.3, we have (iii). By the result of (iii), we obtain $u_4 = b_4$, which gives the proof of (iv). \square

Proof of Theorem 4.1. By Theorem 3.2, the connection in Theorem 4.1 is the same as one in Proposition 5.5 (ii). Then (i) is a consequence of Proposition 5.7 (ii) and (iv). By Proposition 5.7 (iv), we have $e_0 = e_1$. Then we have $J_0 = J_1$ and the function \mathcal{F}_1 gives the potential of the Theorem 4.1. \square

6. Jacobi forms

6.1. Domains and differential operators. In order to define Jacobi forms, we prepare domains, group actions on them and differential operators.

We formulate Jacobi forms on the new domains (see (6.13)) which have 1 extra parameter than the domain Y so that the automorphic factors for the group actions do not appear. We also formulate differential operators which are invariant for the group actions on the new domains (see (6.5)). We use notations introduced in Section 2.

6.1.1. Domains and group actions. We put $U := \{q \in \mathbb{C} \mid |q| < 1\}$, $Y_{\mathbb{H}} := \mathbb{H} \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}$, $Y_U := U \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}$, $Y_{\{0\}} := \{0\} \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}$. We prepare \mathbb{C}^* with the coordinate ω . The maps: $\mathbb{H} \rightarrow U$, $\tau \mapsto e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}$ and $\{0\} \rightarrow U$ induce the following diagram:

$$(6.1) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & \mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U & \xleftarrow{\varphi_2} & \mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\{0\}} \\ \pi \downarrow & & \pi \downarrow & & \pi \downarrow \\ \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} & \mathbb{C}^* \times U & \xleftarrow{\varphi_2} & \mathbb{C}^* \times \{0\}, \end{array}$$

where π denotes natural projection.

We shall define the Metaplectic group (cf. [8, p.253]). We first introduce $SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ action on \mathbb{H} by $A \cdot \tau := \frac{a\tau+b}{c\tau+d}$ for $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\tau \in \mathbb{H}$. We define the Metaplectic group $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ by the set of pair

$$\left\{ \left(\begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}, j \right) \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) \times F(\mathbb{H}) \mid j^2 = c\tau + d \right\}$$

with the product. $(A_1, j_1)(A_2, j_2) = (A_1A_2, j_3)$ where $j_3(\tau) = j_1(A_2 \cdot \tau)j_2(\tau)$. We define the action of $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ on $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}$ by $(A, j) \cdot (\omega, \tau) = (j\omega, A \cdot \tau)$.

We define the action of $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ on $(\omega, \tau, z, t) \in \mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}$ by

$$(A, j) \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t) = \left(j\omega, A \cdot \tau, \frac{z}{c\tau + d}, t + \frac{c\langle z, z \rangle}{2(c\tau + d)} \right) \in \mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}$$

for $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\langle z, z \rangle$ is a non-degenerate \mathbb{C} -bilinear form on h induced by a non-degenerate \mathbb{R} -bilinear form on F_{cl} induced by (F, I) .

We define the W action on $Y_{\mathbb{H}}$ by the isomorphism $Y \simeq Y_{\mathbb{H}}$ which was obtained in (2.3) and W action on Y defined in Section 2.4. The domain $\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}$ also has the W action whose action on \mathbb{C}^* is trivial.

6.1.2. Differential operators. We remind the notion of “ f -related” which we shall use frequently. Let $f : M_1 \rightarrow M_2$ be a morphism of complex manifolds M_1 and M_2 . Let X_i be a holomorphic vector field on M_i ($i = 1, 2$). The vector fields X_1 and X_2 are called f -related if $df((X_1)_p) = (X_2)_{f(p)}$ for any $p \in M_1$ where $df : T_pM_1 \rightarrow T_{f(p)}M_2$. Then we have a commutative diagram:

$$(6.2) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} F(M_1) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & F(M_2) \\ X_1 \downarrow & & X_2 \downarrow \\ F(M_1) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & F(M_2) \end{array}$$

for the function spaces $F(M_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$). For this case, we use the same notation $X_1 = X_2 = X$. If P_i is a differential operator on M_i ($i = 1, 2$) such that the diagram

$$(6.3) \quad \begin{array}{ccc} F(M_1) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & F(M_2) \\ P_1 \downarrow & & P_2 \downarrow \\ F(M_1) & \xleftarrow{f^*} & F(M_2) \end{array}$$

commutes, then we also call D_1 and D_2 “ f -related” and use the same notation $P = P_1 = P_2$.

We return to the situation of Section 6.1.1. On each space of the diagram (6.1), we define the vector field $\omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega}$. They are φ_i -related ($i = 1, 2$) and π -related, thus we simply denote them by E_ω .

On each space of the upper line of the diagram (6.1), we define the vector field $\frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0}$. They are φ_i -related ($i = 1, 2$), thus we simply denote them by E .

On each space $\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}$, $\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U$ and $\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\{0\}}$, we define the differential operators

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega^{-4} \left[D + 2 \frac{\eta'}{\eta} \left\{ l \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0} + \omega \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \Lambda \partial \omega} \right\} \right], \\ & \omega^{-4} \left[2q \frac{\partial^2}{\partial q \partial \Lambda_0} - \bar{D} + \frac{2}{24} E_2 \left\{ l \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0} + \omega \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \Lambda \partial \omega} \right\} \right], \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega^{-4} \left[-\bar{D} + \frac{2}{24} \left\{ l \frac{\partial}{\partial \Lambda_0} + \omega \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \Lambda \partial \omega} \right\} \right]$$

respectively, where the symbol ' is defined in Section 2.6. They are φ_i -related ($i = 1, 2$), thus we simply denote them by D .

On each space $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}$, $\mathbb{C}^* \times U$ and $\mathbb{C}^* \times \{0\}$, we define vector fields

$$\begin{aligned} & \omega^{-4} \left[\frac{1}{24} E_2(e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\tau}) \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} + \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{-1}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \tau} \right], \\ & \omega^{-4} \left[\frac{1}{24} E_2(q) \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} + q \frac{\partial}{\partial q} \right], \\ & \omega^{-4} \left[\frac{1}{24} \omega \frac{d}{d\omega} \right] \end{aligned}$$

respectively. They are φ_1 -related and φ_2 -related, thus we simply denote them by δ_q .

Proposition 6.1. (i) *On the space $\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}$, E_{ω} , E and D are invariant w.r.t. the $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ action and W action. We also have $[E_{\omega}, D] = (-4)D$.*

(ii) *On the space $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}$, E_{ω} and δ_q are invariant w.r.t. the $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ action. We also have $[E_{\omega}, \delta_q] = (-4)\delta_q$.*

We could easily check the above facts so we omit a proof.

6.1.3. Function spaces. For $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ and for each $X = \mathbb{H}$, U and $\{0\}$, we put

$$\begin{aligned} F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X) &:= \{f : \mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \text{holomorphic} \mid E_{\omega}f = (-2k)f, Ef = mf\}, \\ F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times X) &:= \{f : \mathbb{C}^* \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : \text{holomorphic} \mid E_{\omega}f = (-2k)f\}. \end{aligned}$$

Since the vector fields E_{ω} and E are φ_i -related ($i = 1, 2$), we have the induced morphisms φ_i^* on these function spaces.

By $[E_{\omega}, D] = (-4)D$ and $[E_{\omega}, \delta_q] = (-4)\delta_q$, the differential operators D , δ_q define

$$(6.4) \quad D : F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X) \rightarrow F_{k+2,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X),$$

$$(6.5) \quad \delta_q : F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times X) \rightarrow F_{k+2}(\mathbb{C}^* \times X).$$

Since the differential operator D and δ_q are φ_i -related ($i = 1, 2$), the above action on the function spaces commutes with $(\varphi_1)^*$ and $(\varphi_2)^*$ (cf. Proposition 6.4).

Proposition 6.2. (i) *For the natural inclusion mapping: $\pi^* : F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times X) \rightarrow F_{k,0}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X)$, we easily check that*

$$(6.6) \quad D(fF) = 2\delta_q(f)E(F) + fD(F)$$

for $f \in F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times X)$, $F \in F_{k',m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X)$.

(ii) *For $\eta/\omega \in F_1(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H})$,*

$$(6.7) \quad \delta_q(\eta/\omega) = 0.$$

We could easily check the above facts so we omit a proof.

For $F_1 \in F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X)$, $F_2 \in F_{k',m'}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X)$, we put

$$(6.8) \quad I(F_1, F_2) := \frac{1}{2} [D(F_1F_2) - D(F_1)F_2 - D(F_2)F_1] \in F_{k+k'+2, m+m'}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_X).$$

We remark that φ_1^* is injective and φ_2^* is surjective, because φ_1 is dominant and φ_2 is a closed immersion respectively. Hereafter we frequently identify $F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C} \times Y_U)$ with the subspace $\varphi_1^*(F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C} \times Y_U))$. For $f \in F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C} \times Y_U)$, we call $\varphi_2^*(f)$ the initial term of f (see (6.17)).

6.1.4. Correspondence of the function spaces. By the natural projection $\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}} \rightarrow Y_{\mathbb{H}} \simeq Y$ (resp. $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$), we have $F_m(Y) \rightarrow F_{0,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}})$ (resp. $F(\mathbb{H}) \rightarrow F_0(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H})$). We also define their twisted version.

DEFINITION 6.3. For each $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, we define the isomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} L_k &: F_m(Y) \rightarrow F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}), \\ L_k &: F(\mathbb{H}) \rightarrow F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}), \end{aligned}$$

by $f \mapsto \omega^{-2k}f$. We put $\hat{E}_k := L_k E_k$ for $k = 2, 4, 6$.

Proposition 6.4. (i) *We have*

$$(6.9) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} F(\mathbb{H}) & \xrightarrow{L_k} & F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}) & \xleftarrow{\varphi_1^*} & F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times U) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times \{0\}) \\ \partial_k \downarrow & & \delta_q \downarrow & & \delta_q \downarrow & & \delta_q \downarrow \\ F(\mathbb{H}) & \xrightarrow{L_{k+2}} & F_{k+2}(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}) & \xleftarrow{\varphi_1^*} & F_{k+2}(\mathbb{C}^* \times U) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & F_{k+2}(\mathbb{C}^* \times \{0\}), \end{array}$$

where $\partial_k : F(\mathbb{H}) \rightarrow F(\mathbb{H})$ by $\partial_k(f) = f' - \frac{k}{12}E_2f = \eta^{2k}(\eta^{-2k}f)'$ for $f \in F(\mathbb{H})$.

(ii) *We have*

$$(6.10) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} F_m(Y) & \xrightarrow{L_k} & F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}) & \xleftarrow{\varphi_1^*} & F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\{0\}}) \\ \mathcal{D}_k \downarrow & & \downarrow \mathcal{D} & & \downarrow \mathcal{D} & & \downarrow \mathcal{D} \\ F_m(Y) & \xrightarrow{L_{k+2}} & F_{k+2,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}) & \xleftarrow{\varphi_1^*} & F_{k+2,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U) & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & F_{k+2,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\{0\}}), \end{array}$$

where $\mathcal{D}_k(F) := [2(l-2k)\frac{\eta'}{\eta}\frac{\partial}{\partial t} + D](F) = \frac{1}{\eta^{l-2k}}D(\eta^{l-2k}F)$ for $F \in F_m(Y)$.

(iii) For $F_1 \in F_m(Y)$, $F_2 \in F_{m'}(Y)$,

$$(6.11) \quad I^*(d(\eta^{-2k}F_1), d(\eta^{-2k'}F_2)) = \eta^4 \left(\frac{\eta}{\omega}\right)^{-2k-2k'-4} I(L_k(F_1), L_{k'}(F_2)).$$

Proof. We have (i) and (ii) by direct calculations. For (iii), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{\omega^{-2k-2k'-4}} I(\omega^{-2k}F_1, \omega^{-2k'}F_2) \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\omega^{-2k-2k'-4}} \left[D(\omega^{-2k-2k'}F_1F_2) - D(\omega^{-2k}F_1)\omega^{-2k'}F_2 - D(\omega^{-2k'}F_2)\omega^{-2k}F_1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{\eta^{l-2k-2k'}} D(\eta^{l-2k-2k'}F_1F_2) - \frac{1}{\eta^{l-2k}} D(\eta^{l-2k}F_1)F_2 - \frac{1}{\eta^{l-2k'}} D(\eta^{l-2k'}F_2)F_1 \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\eta^{l-2k-2k'}} \left[D(\eta^{l-2k-2k'}F_1F_2) - D(\eta^{l-2k}F_1)(\eta^{-2k'}F_2) - D(\eta^{l-2k'}F_2)(\eta^{-2k}F_1) \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{\eta^{-2k-2k'}} \left[D(\eta^{-2k-2k'}F_1F_2) - D(\eta^{-2k}F_1)(\eta^{-2k'}F_2) - D(\eta^{-2k'}F_2)(\eta^{-2k}F_1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\eta^{-2k-2k'}} I^*(d(\eta^{-2k} F_1), d(\eta^{-2k'} F_2)).$$

Here we used (ii) and (2.10) and (2.11). □

6.2. Definitions of modular forms and Jacobi forms.

6.2.1. Spaces of modular forms and Jacobi forms. We put

$$\begin{aligned} F_{k,m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}}) &:= \{f \in F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y) \mid f \text{ is invariant by the action of } W\}, \\ F_{k,m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U) &:= \{f \in F_{k,m}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U) \mid \varphi_1^*(f) \in F_{k,m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}})\}, \\ (6.12) \quad J_{k,m} &:= \{f \in F_{k,m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U) \mid \varphi_1^*(f) \text{ is invariant by the action of } Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})\}, \end{aligned}$$

$$(6.13) \quad M_k := \{f \in F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times U) \mid \varphi_1^*(f) \text{ is invariant by the action of } Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})\}.$$

We call M_k and $J_{k,m}$ the space of the modular form of weight k and the space of Jacobi forms of weight k and index m respectively.

We put $M_k^{\omega=1} := (L_k)^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(M_k))$ and $J_{k,m}^{\omega=1} := (L_k)^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(J_{k,m}))$. We remark that $M_k^{\omega=1}$ is a usual space of modular forms of weight k on \mathbb{H} . Also we remark that the space $J_{k,m}^{\omega=1}$ for $A_1^{(1,1)}$ case corresponds to the space of the even weak Jacobi forms defined in Eichler-Zagier [5] by restricting $\mathbb{H} \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \mathbb{C}$ to $\mathbb{H} \times \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{C}} \times \{0\}$.

Proposition 6.5. (i) *We have*

$$(6.14) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} M_k^{\omega=1} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \varphi_1^*(M_k) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & M_k & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & M_k^0 \\ \partial_k \downarrow & & \delta_q \downarrow & & \delta_q \downarrow & & \delta_q \downarrow \\ M_{k+2}^{\omega=1} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \varphi_1^*(M_{k+2}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & M_{k+2} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & M_{k+2}^0, \end{array}$$

where we put $M_k^0 := \varphi_2^*(M_k)$ and call it the space of the initial terms of the modular forms of weight k .

(ii) *We have*

$$(6.15) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} J_{k,m}^{\omega=1} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \varphi_1^*(J_{k,m}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & J_{k,m} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & J_{k,m}^0 \\ \mathcal{D}_k \downarrow & & \mathcal{D} \downarrow & & \mathcal{D} \downarrow & & \mathcal{D} \downarrow \\ J_{k+2,m}^{\omega=1} & \xrightarrow{\sim} & \varphi_1^*(J_{k+2,m}) & \xleftarrow{\sim} & J_{k+2,m} & \xrightarrow{\varphi_2^*} & J_{k+2,m}^0, \end{array}$$

where we put $J_{k,m}^0 := \varphi_2^*(J_{k,m})$ and call it the space of the initial terms of the Jacobi forms of weight k and index m .

Proof. Since δ_q is $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant, the diagram (6.9) gives the commutative diagram (6.14). Also since \mathcal{D} is $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ -equivariant, the diagram (6.10) gives the commutative diagram (6.15). □

6.2.2. Determinant construction of Jacobi forms.

Proposition 6.6. *Let $f_1, \dots, f_n \in F_{k,m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}})$, $\overline{f}_1, \dots, \overline{f}_n \in F_{k,m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U)$, $F_1, \dots, F_n \in F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H})$, $\overline{F}_1, \dots, \overline{F}_n \in F_k(\mathbb{C}^* \times U)$, $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n \in \mathbb{Q}$ and $\rho : Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ satisfy the*

following conditions:

- (i) $f_1 = q^{\gamma_1} \overline{f_1}(\omega, q, z, t), \dots, f_n = q^{\gamma_n} \overline{f_n}(\omega, q, z, t),$
- (ii) $F_1(\omega, \tau) = q^{\gamma_1} \overline{F_1}(\omega, q), \dots, F_n(\omega, \tau) = q^{\gamma_n} \overline{F_n}(\omega, q),$
- (iii) $(f_1(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t)), \dots, f_n(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t))) = (f_1(\omega, \tau, z, t), \dots, f_n(\omega, \tau, z, t))\rho(g),$
for $g \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}),$
- (iv) $(F_1(g \cdot (\omega, \tau)), \dots, F_n(g \cdot (\omega, \tau))) = (F_1(\omega, \tau), \dots, F_n(\omega, \tau))\rho(g).$

Then we have $24\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}$ for $\gamma = \gamma_1 + \dots + \gamma_n$ and for

$$\Delta := \begin{pmatrix} f_1 & \dots & f_n \\ \delta_q^{\beta_2} F_1 & \dots & \delta_q^{\beta_2} F_n \\ \delta_q^{\beta_3} F_1 & \dots & \delta_q^{\beta_3} F_n \\ \dots & \dots & \dots \\ \delta_q^{\beta_n} F_1 & \dots & \delta_q^{\beta_n} F_n \end{pmatrix},$$

$(\eta/\omega)^{-24\gamma} \det \Delta$ is a Jacobi form of type $X_1^{(1,1)}$ of weight $\beta - 12\gamma$ and index m for $\beta = kn + 2\{\beta_2 + \dots + \beta_n\}.$

Proof. We first study the behavior of $\det \Delta$ at $q = 0.$ We first observe that for $i \geq 2,$ the (i, j) component of Δ is $\delta_q^{\beta_i} (q^{\gamma_j} \overline{F_j}),$ so it could be factored as $q^{\gamma_j} b_{i,j}(q)$ by some holomorphic function $b_{i,j}(q) \in F_{k+2\beta_i}(\mathbb{C}^* \times U).$ Thus $\det \Delta$ is factored as $\det \Delta = q^\gamma F(\omega, q, z, t)$ by some holomorphic function $F(\omega, q, z, t) \in F_{\beta, m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U).$

Second, we study the modular invariance of $\det \Delta.$ Here we consider the group of characters: $G := \{\chi : Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^* \mid \chi \text{ is a group homomorphism}\}.$ We call $f \in F_{k, m}^W(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}})$ quasi-invariant (resp. invariant) for $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ if there exist $\chi \in G$ s.t. $f(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t)) = \chi(g)f(\omega, \tau, z, t)$ (resp. $f(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t)) = f(\omega, \tau, z, t)$) for all $g \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}).$

We show that $\det \Delta$ is quasi-invariant. Since δ_q is invariant w.r.t. $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}),$ we have

$$((\delta_q^k F_1)(g \cdot (\omega, \tau)), \dots, (\delta_q^k F_n)(g \cdot (\omega, \tau))) = (\delta_q^k F_1(\omega, \tau), \dots, \delta_q^k F_n(\omega, \tau))\rho(g),$$

thus we have

$$\Delta(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t)) = \Delta(\omega, \tau, z, t)\rho(g).$$

Then we obtain the following relation of the determinants of both sides:

$$\det(\Delta(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t))) = \det \rho(g) \det(\Delta(\omega, \tau, z, t)).$$

Thus $\det \Delta$ is quasi-invariant for $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}).$

We show $24\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}.$ We take an element $T := \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right) \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}).$ Then by $\det \Delta = q^\gamma F(\omega, q, z, t),$ we have $\det(\rho(T)) = e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\gamma}.$ We remind the fact that the character group G is isomorphic to cyclic group of order 24. Then $(\det(\rho(T)))^{24} = (e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}\gamma})^{24}$ must be 1. Thus we have $24\gamma \in \mathbb{Z}.$

Put $\varphi := (\eta/\omega)^{-24\gamma} \det \Delta.$ Since η/ω is quasi-invariant for $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}),$ φ is also quasi-invariant for $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}).$ We see that φ is invariant w.r.t. $T \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}).$ Since the elements of the character group G is distinguished by the value on $T = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right) \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}),$ we see that φ is invariant for $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z}).$

Then $(\eta/\omega)^{-24\gamma} \det \Delta$ has a modular property and satisfy cusp conditions, so it satisfies

the conditions of Jacobi forms. □

6.2.3. Theorem of Wirthmüller. We put $J_{*,*} := \bigoplus_{k,m \in \mathbb{Z}} J_{k,m}$, $M_* := \bigoplus_{k \in \mathbb{Z}} M_k$. We review the result of Wirthmüller [24].

Theorem 6.7 ((3.6) Theorem in [24]). (i) *For the Jacobi forms of types $X_l^{(1,1)}$ ($X_l = A_l, B_l, \dots, G_l$) except $E_8^{(1,1)}$, there exist Jacobi forms $\phi_i \in J_{k_i, m_i}$ ($i = 0, \dots, l$) for some $k_i, m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that these are polynomial generator of J_{**} over M_* .*

(ii) *The functions $L_{k_0}^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(\phi_0)), \dots, L_{k_l}^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(\phi_l))$ are polynomial generator of S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$.*

REMARK 6.8. For the Jacobi forms of type $E_8^{(1,1)}$, the existence of the polynomial generator is not known.

6.3. $D_4^{(1,1)}$ case. Hereafter we restrict ourselves to the case of type $D_4^{(1,1)}$. Then Theorem 6.7 for this case asserts the existence of the Jacobi forms $\phi_0 \in J_{0,1}, \phi_1 \in J_{-2,1}, \phi_2 \in J_{-4,1}, \phi_3 \in J_{-4,1}, \phi_4 \in J_{-6,2}$ such that these are polynomial generator of J_{**} over M_* . Wirthmüller constructs them by the technique of lifting from lower rank Jacobi forms.

Here we shall construct Jacobi forms by the method of “the determinant construction” introduced in Section 6.2.2 using the normalized characters introduced in (2.7).

For $i = 0, 1, 3, 4$, put $\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i} := L_0(\chi_{\Lambda_i}) \in F_{0,1}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}})$, $\hat{ch}_{\Lambda_i} := L_0(ch_{\Lambda_i}) \in F_{0,1}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_{\mathbb{H}})$, $\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)} := L_0(\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}) \in F_0(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H})$, $\hat{ch}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)} := L_0(ch_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}) \in F_0(\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H})$.

Proposition 6.9. (i) *For $i = 0, 1, 3, 4$, we have*

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{ch}_{\Lambda_i} &\in F_{0,1}(\mathbb{C}^* \times Y_U), \\ \hat{ch}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)} &\in F_0(\mathbb{C}^* \times U), \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i} &= q^{m_{\Lambda_i}} \hat{ch}_{\Lambda_i}, \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)} &= q^{m_{\Lambda_i}} \hat{ch}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}, \end{aligned}$$

where m_{Λ_i} are defined in Section 2.7 and for our case we have $m_{\Lambda_0} = -\frac{4}{24}$, $m_{\Lambda_1} = m_{\Lambda_3} = m_{\Lambda_4} = \frac{8}{24}$.

(ii)

$$(6.16) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^T \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^T \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3}^T \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}^T \end{pmatrix} = e^{2\pi\sqrt{-1}/3} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^S \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^S \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3}^S \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}^S \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & -1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & 1 & -1 \\ 1 & -1 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^g := \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}(g \cdot (\omega, \tau, z, t))$ for $g \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ ($i = 0, 1, 3, 4$) and $T = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, 1 \right)$,

$S = \left(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & -1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}, \sqrt{\tau} \right) \in Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ and $\sqrt{\tau}$ is defined as $0 < \arg(\sqrt{\tau}) < \frac{\pi}{2}$.

(iii) *For $i = 0, 1, 3, 4$, the initial terms of \hat{ch}_{Λ_i} are*

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2^*(\hat{ch}_{\Lambda_0}) &= e^{\Lambda_0} S(0), \\ \varphi_2^*(\hat{ch}_{\Lambda_1}) &= e^{\Lambda_0} S(\omega_1), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_2^*(\hat{ch}_{\Lambda_3}) &= e^{\Lambda_0} S(\omega_3), \\ \varphi_2^*(\hat{ch}_{\Lambda_4}) &= e^{\Lambda_0} S(\omega_4),\end{aligned}$$

where ω_k is a fundamental weight,

$$(6.17) \quad S(\omega_k) := \sum_{w \in W_{\text{cl}}/\text{the isotropy subgroup of } \omega_k} e^{w \cdot \omega_k},$$

where W_{cl} is a finite Weyl group generated by $w_{\alpha_1}, \dots, w_{\alpha_4}$.

$$(iv) \quad \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} = \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3}^{(0)} = \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}^{(0)}.$$

$$(v) \quad \mathcal{D}(\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}) = 0 \text{ for } i = 0, 1, 3, 4.$$

$$(vi) \quad \text{For } \omega \in \bigoplus_{i=1}^4 \mathbb{Z}\omega_i, \text{ we have } \overline{D}(S(\omega)) = I(\omega, \omega)S(\omega).$$

Proof. For (i), (ii), we refer Kac [8]. For the proof of (iii), we use the fact that the initial term of $ch_{L(\Lambda_i)}$ is the character of the corresponding highest weight module of the finite dimensional Lie algebra, which is known to $S(0)$ ($i = 0$) and $S(\omega_i)$ ($i = 1, 3, 4$). Thus we have (iii). For the proof of (iv), we use the fact that the automorphism of D_4 root system induces the cyclic group action on $\Lambda_1, \Lambda_3, \Lambda_4$. Then we have (iv). For the proof of (v), we use the theory of string function developed in Kac-Peterson [9]. Then χ_{Λ_i} is a product of η^{-4} and theta function. Since the theta function is annihilated by D , we have (v). For the proof of (vi), we observe that W_{cl} preserves I . Then we have the result. \square

Proposition 6.10. *Put*

$$\begin{aligned}\hat{s}_0 &:= (-6)(\eta/\omega)^{-4} \det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ \delta_q(\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3}^{(0)} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}^{(0)}) & \delta_q(\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}) \end{pmatrix}, \\ \hat{s}_1 &:= (\eta/\omega)^{-4} \det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3}^{(0)} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}^{(0)} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}, \\ \hat{s}_2 &:= (\eta/\omega)^{-8} (-2\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}), \\ \hat{s}_3 &:= (\eta/\omega)^{-8} (\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} - \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}).\end{aligned}$$

Then these are Jacobi forms with $\hat{s}_0 \in J_{0,1}$, $\hat{s}_1 \in J_{-2,1}$, $\hat{s}_2 \in J_{-4,1}$, $\hat{s}_3 \in J_{-4,1}$ and their initial terms are

$$\begin{aligned}(\varphi_2)^*(\hat{s}_0) &= e^{\Lambda_0} \omega^0 (S(\omega_1) + S(\omega_3) + S(\omega_4) + 48), \\ (\varphi_2)^*(\hat{s}_1) &= e^{\Lambda_0} \omega^4 (S(\omega_1) + S(\omega_3) + S(\omega_4) - 24), \\ (\varphi_2)^*(\hat{s}_2) &= e^{\Lambda_0} \omega^8 (-2S(\omega_1) + S(\omega_3) + S(\omega_4)), \\ (\varphi_2)^*(\hat{s}_3) &= e^{\Lambda_0} \omega^8 (S(\omega_3) - S(\omega_4)).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. By Proposition 6.9 (ii), 1-dimensional vector spaces $\mathbb{C}(-2\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4})$, $\mathbb{C}(\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} - \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4})$ and a 2-dimensional vector space $\mathbb{C}(\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}) \oplus \mathbb{C}(\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0})$ have the $Mp_2(\mathbb{Z})$ action. Then by the determinant construction (Proposition 6.6), we have Jacobi forms. Their initial terms are calculated by Proposition 6.9 (iii). \square

Proposition 6.11. *Put*

$$\hat{s}_4 := \frac{1}{24}(3\mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_3, \hat{s}_3) + \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_2, \hat{s}_2)).$$

Then \hat{s}_4 is a Jacobi form with $\hat{s}_4 \in J_{-6,2}$ and its initial term is

$$(\varphi_2)^*(\hat{s}_4) = \frac{-1}{36}e^{2\Lambda_0}\omega^{12}[2S(\omega_1)^2 + 2S(\omega_3)^2 + 2S(\omega_4)^2 + S(\omega_1)S(\omega_3) + S(\omega_1)S(\omega_4) + S(\omega_3)S(\omega_4) + 24(S(\omega_1) + S(\omega_3) + S(\omega_4)) - 36S(\omega_2) - 288)].$$

Proof. By the diagram (6.15), we have $\hat{s}_4 \in J_{-6,2}$. By the diagram (6.15), the calculation of the initial terms reduces to the \overline{D} action on $\mathbb{C}[S(\omega_1), \dots, S(\omega_4)]$. The action of the operator \overline{D} on the monomials of $S(\omega_i)$ could be calculated by Proposition 6.9 (v) and Proposition 6.12. □

Proposition 6.12. *For $\omega \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\omega_1 + \dots + \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}\omega_l$, the vector space*

$$V := \langle S(\omega') \mid \omega' < \omega \rangle$$

has the following 2 bases:

- (i) $\{S(\omega') \mid \omega' < \omega\}$,
- (ii) $\{\prod_{i=1}^l S(\omega_i)^{n_i} \mid \sum_{i=1}^l n_i\omega_i < \omega\}$,

where $<$ is a partial ordering on F_{cl} defined by the positive roots. We also have the algorithm to obtain the explicit relation of these bases.

Proof. The former assertion is obtained by the decomposition

$$S(\omega')S(\omega'') = \sum_{\omega''' < \omega' + \omega''} a_{\omega'''} S(\omega''')$$

for $a_{\omega'''} \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ which is an easy consequence of Bourbaki [4, Ch 6. §3]. The latter assertion is obtained by representation theory (cf. [11]). □

Proposition 6.13. (i) $\hat{s}_0, \dots, \hat{s}_4$ are polynomial generators of $J_{*,*}$ over M_* .

(ii) For s_0, \dots, s_4 defined in (5.1), $s_i = L_{k_i}^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(\hat{s}_i))$. In particular s_i are polynomial generators of S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$.

Proof. We give the proof of (i). By the structure theorem of Jacobi forms (Theorem 6.7), we should check that $\hat{s}_0 \in J_{0,1} \setminus \hat{E}_4 J_{-4,1}$, $\hat{s}_1 \in J_{-2,1} \setminus \{0\}$, $\mathbb{C}\hat{s}_2 \oplus \mathbb{C}\hat{s}_3 = J_{-4,1}$, $\hat{s}_4 \in J_{-6,2} \setminus (J_{-2,1} \cdot J_{-4,1})$. These are checked by the initial terms given by Proposition 6.10 and Proposition 6.11. We give the proof of (ii). For $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$, we have $s_i = L_{k_i}^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(\hat{s}_i))$. For $i = 4$, we have $s_i = L_{k_i}^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(\hat{s}_i))$ by (6.11). By (i) and Theorem 6.7 (ii), $L_{k_i}^{-1}(\varphi_1^*(\hat{s}_i))$ are polynomial generators of S^W over $F(\mathbb{H})$, then we have (ii). □

We put $S_1 := F(\mathbb{H})[\tilde{s}_0, \dots, \tilde{s}_3] \oplus \tilde{s}_4 F(\mathbb{H})[\tilde{s}_0, \dots, \tilde{s}_3]$, $S_2 := \tilde{s}_4^2 S^W$. Then we have $S^W = S_1 \oplus S_2$.

Proposition 6.14. *In the decomposition $S^W = S_1 \oplus S_2$, S_2 -component of $I^*(d\tilde{s}_i, d\tilde{s}_j) \in S^W$ is 0 for $i, j = -1, \dots, 4$.*

Proof. For the cases $i = -1$ or $j = -1$, the assertions are shown by (2.4). We assume $i, j \geq 0$. We put $J_1 := M_*[\hat{s}_0, \dots, \hat{s}_3] \oplus \hat{s}_4 M_*[\hat{s}_0, \dots, \hat{s}_3]$, $J_2 := \hat{s}_4^2 J_{*,*}$. Then we have $J_{*,*} = J_1 \oplus J_2$. By (6.11), we should only prove that J_2 -component of the Jacobi form $\mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_i, \hat{s}_j)$ is 0. We show it by checking its weight and index. The weight and index of this Jacobi form is $k_i + k_j + 2$ and $m_i + m_j$. However the J_2 -component of such weight and index must be 0 because of the structure theorem of Wirthmüller. Thus we have the result. \square

We put $J_{k,m}^{\text{cusp}} := \ker(J_{k,m} \rightarrow J_{k,m}^0)$. Then we have $J_{k,m}^{\text{cusp}} = (\hat{E}_4^3 - \hat{E}_6^2)J_{k-12,m}$. Then we have the following lemma.

Lemma 6.15. *If $J_{k-12,m} = \{0\}$, then $J_{k,m} \rightarrow J_{k,m}^0$ is an isomorphism.*

Proposition 6.16. *We have*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_0, \hat{s}_3) &= -\frac{1}{6}(3\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1 + \hat{E}_6\hat{s}_2)\hat{s}_3, \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_3) &= -\frac{1}{6}(2\hat{s}_0 + \hat{E}_4\hat{s}_2)\hat{s}_3, \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_2, \hat{s}_3) &= -\frac{1}{3}\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_3, \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_3, \hat{s}_3) &= 4\hat{s}_4 - \frac{1}{9}\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_2 \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_2, \hat{s}_2) &= 12\hat{s}_4 + \frac{1}{3}\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_2, \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_2) &= -\frac{1}{3}\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_2 - \frac{1}{4}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3 + \frac{1}{12}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2, \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_0, \hat{s}_2) &= -\frac{1}{4}\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3 - \frac{1}{12}(6\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1 - \hat{E}_6\hat{s}_2)\hat{s}_2, \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_1) &= 6\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_4 - \frac{1}{6}\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_1 - \frac{1}{24}\hat{E}_6(\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_0, \hat{s}_1) &= 6\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_4 - \frac{1}{3}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_1 - \frac{1}{24}\hat{E}_4^2(\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_0, \hat{s}_0) &= 6\hat{E}_4^2\hat{s}_4 - \frac{1}{3}\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_1 - \frac{1}{6}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_1 - \frac{1}{24}\hat{E}_4\hat{E}_6(\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_3, \hat{s}_4) &= \frac{1}{432}\hat{s}_3(8\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_1 + 8\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_2 + \hat{E}_4\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_2, \hat{s}_4) &= \frac{1}{36}\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3 + \frac{1}{54}\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_2 - \frac{1}{108}\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + \frac{1}{432}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_2(\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_1, \hat{s}_4) &= -\frac{1}{2}\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_4 + \frac{1}{144}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1(\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3) + \frac{1}{864}\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_2(\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3)(-\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_0, \hat{s}_4) &= -\frac{5}{6}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_4 + \frac{1}{144}\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_1(\hat{s}_2\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3\hat{s}_3) + \frac{1}{864}\hat{E}_4^2\hat{s}_2(\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3)(-\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3), \\ \mathcal{I}(\hat{s}_4, \hat{s}_4) &= \frac{1}{432}\hat{s}_4(8\hat{s}_1^2 + \hat{E}_4\hat{s}_2^2 + 3\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_3^2) - \frac{5}{7776}\hat{s}_0\hat{s}_1(\hat{s}_2^2 + 3\hat{s}_3^2) - \frac{1}{31104}\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_4^4 \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{5184}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1\hat{s}_2(\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3)(-\hat{s}_2 + 3\hat{s}_3) - \frac{1}{10368}\hat{E}_6\hat{s}_3^2(2\hat{s}_2^2 + 3\hat{s}_3^2), \\ \mathcal{D}(\hat{s}_1) &= -\frac{1}{3}\hat{s}_0, \end{aligned}$$

$$D(\hat{s}_0) = -\frac{2}{3}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1.$$

Proof. For each equation, the both sides are Jacobi forms of same weight and index. For these weight and index, we could check that the space of cusp forms are $\{0\}$ by Lemma 6.15. Thus we should only check that the initial terms of both sides coincide. This could be done by calculating the \overline{D} action on $\mathbb{C}[S(\omega_1), \dots, S(\omega_4)]$. which is discussed in Proposition 6.12. \square

7. Differential relations satisfied by modular forms

In Section 7.1, we show that $\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$ ($i = 0, 1$) satisfy the linear differential equation called “the Kaneko-Zagier equation” in Proposition 7.1 eq. (7.2). It is used to give the flat generator system in Proposition 5.7 (ii). In Section 7.2, we show that $\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$ ($i = 0, 1$) satisfy the non-linear differential equations called “the Halphen’s equations” in Proposition 7.2 eq. (7.10). It is used to give a description of the potential of the Frobenius structure in Proposition 5.7.

7.1. The Kaneko-Zagier equations. For $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, we consider the following differential equation:

$$(7.1) \quad \partial_{k+2}\partial_k f = \frac{k}{12} \frac{k+2}{12} E_4 f,$$

which we call “the Kaneko-Zagier equation” [10] for $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, where we denote $f' - \frac{k}{12}E_2f$ by $\partial_k f$ for $f \in F(\mathbb{H})$ defined in Proposition 6.4.

Proposition 7.1. (i) For $i = 0, 1$, $\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$ satisfies the Kaneko-Zagier equation for $k = 2$:

$$(7.2) \quad \partial_4\partial_2(\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}) = \frac{2}{12} \frac{2+2}{12} E_4\eta^4\chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}.$$

(ii) $\det K = 4$ for $K := \begin{pmatrix} \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} & \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} \\ \eta^{-4}(\chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})' & \eta^{-4}(\chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})' \end{pmatrix}$

(iii) The matrix K satisfies the following relation:

$$(7.3) \quad {}^t(CK)MCK = \begin{pmatrix} 48 & 0 \\ 0 & 16 \end{pmatrix}$$

for $C := \begin{pmatrix} 1/6 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$, $M := \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{E}_4^2 & \tilde{E}_6 \\ \tilde{E}_6 & \tilde{E}_4 \end{pmatrix}$.

Proof. By Proposition 6.16, we have $D(\hat{s}_1) = \frac{-1}{3}\hat{s}_0$, $D(\hat{s}_0) = \frac{-2}{3}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1$. Then we have

$$(7.4) \quad DD(\hat{s}_1) = \frac{2}{9}\hat{E}_4\hat{s}_1.$$

Substituting $\hat{s}_1 = (\eta/\omega)^{-4} \det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ 3\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}$ in Proposition 6.10 (here we used $\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} = \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3}^{(0)} = \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}^{(0)}$ which is shown in Proposition 6.9), and using $D(\hat{f}\hat{F}) = 2\delta_q(\hat{f})E(\hat{F}) + \hat{f}D(\hat{F})$ in (6.6), $\delta_q(\eta/\omega) = 0$ in (6.7) and $D(\hat{\chi}_i) = 0$ ($i = 0, 1$) in Proposition 6.9, we have

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ 4\delta_q \delta_q [3\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}] & 4\delta_q \delta_q [\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}] \end{pmatrix} = \frac{2}{9} \hat{E}_4 \det \begin{pmatrix} \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0} \\ 3\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} & \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Comparing of coefficients of $\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_0}$ and $\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_1} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_3} + \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_4}$, we have

$$(7.5) \quad \delta_q \delta_q (\hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}) = \frac{1}{18} \hat{E}_4 \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$$

for $i = 0, 1$. Then we have

$$(7.6) \quad X_\omega((\eta/\omega)^4 \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}) = (-4)(\eta/\omega)^4 \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}, \quad \delta_q \delta_q((\eta/\omega)^4 \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}) = \frac{1}{18} \hat{E}_4 (\eta/\omega)^4 \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}.$$

This means that $(\eta/\omega)^4 \hat{\chi}_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$ satisfies differential equation of Proposition 8.2 for $k = 2$. Then by Proposition 8.2, we have (i). The q -expansions of $\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_i}^{(0)}$ are

$$(7.7) \quad \eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} = 1 + \cdots \in \mathbb{C}\{q\}, \quad \eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} = 8q^{\frac{1}{2}} + \cdots \in q^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbb{C}\{q\}.$$

Applying (8.3), we have (ii). By Proposition 8.3 (iii), we have (iii). □

7.2. The Halphen's equations. For E_2, E_4, E_6 , we see that by the famous relations

$$(7.8) \quad (E_2)' = \frac{1}{12}(E_2^2 - E_4), \quad (E_4)' = \frac{1}{3}(E_2 E_4 - E_6), \quad (E_6)' = \frac{1}{2}(E_2 E_6 - E_4^2).$$

(cf. Kaneko-Koike [10]), the \mathbb{C} -algebra generated by E_2, E_4, E_6 has a structure of differential algebra.

We assert that the \mathbb{C} -algebra generated by $\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}, \eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}, \eta'/\eta$ also has a structure of differential algebra which contains the above differential algebra.

For that purpose, we first introduce the following functions

$$(7.9a) \quad \xi_2 := 2(\log \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{(n-1/2)^2/2})',$$

$$(7.9b) \quad \xi_3 := 2(\log \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} q^{n^2/2})',$$

$$(7.9c) \quad \xi_4 := 2(\log \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^n q^{n^2/2})'.$$

They satisfy the following differential relations studied by Halphen [6]:

$$(7.10a) \quad \xi_2' = \xi_2 \xi_3 + \xi_2 \xi_4 - \xi_3 \xi_4,$$

$$(7.10b) \quad \xi_3' = \xi_2 \xi_3 - \xi_2 \xi_4 + \xi_3 \xi_4,$$

$$(7.10c) \quad \xi_4' = -\xi_2 \xi_3 + \xi_2 \xi_4 + \xi_3 \xi_4,$$

which we call “the Halphen's equations”. For these equations, we refer Ohyaama [14].

Proposition 7.2. $\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}, \eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}, \eta'/\eta$ satisfy the following relations.

$$(7.11a) \quad (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})' = 4(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}) \frac{\eta'}{\eta} - \frac{1}{6} (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})^2 + \frac{1}{2} (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})^2,$$

$$(7.11b) \quad (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})' = 4(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}) \frac{\eta'}{\eta} + \frac{1}{3} (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}) (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}),$$

$$(7.11c) \quad \left(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}\right)' = 2\left(\frac{\eta'}{\eta}\right)^2 - \frac{1}{2^5 3^2} [(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})^2 + 3(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})^2],$$

and

$$(7.12) \quad E_2 = 24 \frac{\eta'}{\eta},$$

$$(7.13) \quad E_4 = (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})^2 + 3(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})^2,$$

$$(7.14) \quad E_6 = (\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})^3 - 9(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)})(\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)})^2.$$

We show the following proposition.

Proposition 7.3.

$$\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)} = (4\xi_2 - 2\xi_3 - 2\xi_4),$$

$$\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)} = (2\xi_3 - 2\xi_4),$$

$$\frac{\eta'}{\eta} = \frac{1}{6}(\xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4).$$

Proof. We first remark that $\frac{\eta'}{\eta} = \frac{1}{6}(\xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4)$ by Jacobi's derivative formula (cf. [13]). For $i = 2, 3, 4$, we have

$$\partial_{2+2}\partial_2\xi_i - \frac{2}{12} \frac{2+2}{12} E_4 \xi_i = 2\xi_2\xi_3\xi_4$$

for $\partial_k f = f' - \frac{k}{12} E_2 f$ since

$$\begin{aligned} & \partial_{2+2}\partial_2\xi_i - \frac{2}{12} \frac{2+2}{12} E_4 \xi_i \\ &= (\xi_i)'' - \frac{2+1}{6} E_2 (\xi_i)' + \frac{2(2+1)}{12} E_2' \xi_i \\ &= (\xi_i)'' - \frac{2+1}{6} (4(\xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4)) (\xi_i)' + \frac{2(2+1)}{12} (4(\xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4))' \xi_i \\ &= 2\xi_2\xi_3\xi_4. \end{aligned}$$

Here we use $E_2' = \frac{1}{12}(E_2^2 - E_4)$ for 1st equality, use $E_2 = 4(\xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4)$ for 2nd equality and use (7.10) for the last equality.

Thus if $a + b + c = 0$ for $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$, then $a\xi_2 + b\xi_3 + c\xi_4$ satisfies the Kaneko-Zagier equation for $k = 2$.

Since $\eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_0}^{(0)}, \eta^4 \chi_{\Lambda_1}^{(0)}$ also satisfy the Kaneko-Zagier equation for $k = 2$, we obtain the result by comparing the leading terms of the q -expansions. \square

Proof of Proposition 7.2. In Ohyama [14], the following relations are obtained:

$$(7.15) \quad \tilde{h}_2 = -1/48 E_4, \quad \tilde{h}_3 = 1/2^5 3^3 E_6,$$

where $h_1 := \xi_2 + \xi_3 + \xi_4$, $h_2 := \xi_2\xi_3 + \xi_2\xi_4 + \xi_3\xi_4$, $h_3 := \xi_2\xi_3\xi_4$, $\tilde{h}_2 := h_2 - 1/3 h_1^2$, $\tilde{h}_3 := h_3 - 1/3 h_1 h_2 + 2/27 h_1^3$. By Proposition 7.3, the equations (7.10a)–(7.10c) and (7.15), we have the results. \square

8. Duality for the Kaneko-Zagier equation

Let V_k be a solution space of the Kaneko-Zagier equation for $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$. For $k \neq 0, 4$, we find the duality between V_k and V_{4-k} , which appeared already in Proposition 5.7 (i) eq. (5.7) for $k = 2$ and [21, (3.25)] for $k = 3$. This duality is important for the study of the differential algebra generated by V_k which will be used to the explicit construction of the potential of the Frobenius structure for the elliptic root systems of type $E_6^{(1,1)}$ ($k = 3$ case) and $E_7^{(1,1)}$ ($k = \frac{7}{2}$ case).

In this section, we first formulate the Kaneko-Zagier equations as a connection on $\mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}$ (eq. (8.1)). Then we have a duality for any $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ (eq. (8.2)). This formulation is analogous to the formulation of Saito [15, §5.4]. Then we restrict ourselves to the cases of $0 < k < 4$ and give the duality for the Kaneko-Zagier equations (eq. (8.4)).

We put $M := \mathbb{C}^* \times \mathbb{H}$. We denote by \mathcal{O}_M the sheaf of holomorphic functions on M and by Ω_M the sheaf of holomorphic 1-forms on M . Let

$$X_1 := \omega \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega}, \quad X_2 := \delta_q$$

be vector fields which give a frame on each $p \in M$. Let

$$\zeta_1 := \frac{d\omega}{\omega} - \frac{1}{24} \hat{E}_2 \frac{dq}{q}, \quad \zeta_2 := \omega^4 \frac{dq}{q}$$

be dual 1-forms on M .

We define the non-degenerate \mathcal{O}_M -symmetric bilinear form $h : \Omega_M \times \Omega_M \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_M$ by

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(\zeta_1, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \\ h(\zeta_2, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_2, \zeta_2) \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{(\frac{q}{\omega})^{24}} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{24} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{E}_4^2 & \hat{E}_6 \\ \hat{E}_6 & \hat{E}_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{-1}{24} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

For $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, we define a connection $\nabla^{(k)} : \Omega_M \rightarrow \Omega_M \otimes_{\mathcal{O}_M} \Omega_M$ by

$$(8.1) \quad (\nabla^{(k)} \zeta_1, \nabla^{(k)} \zeta_2) = (\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \Gamma^{(k)},$$

where the connection form $\Gamma^{(k)} := \Gamma_1^{(k)} \zeta_1 + \Gamma_2^{(k)} \zeta_2$ is given by

$$\Gamma_1^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} 2k & 0 \\ 0 & 2(k+2) \end{pmatrix}, \quad \Gamma_2^{(k)} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 2k \\ \frac{1}{24} \frac{k+2}{12} \hat{E}_4 & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

We see that it is a flat and torsion free connection on Ω_M .

This connection has the following property which is obtained by direct calculation.

Proposition 8.1. *We have*

$$(8.2) \quad dh(\omega, \omega') = h(\nabla^{(k)} \omega, \omega') + h(\omega, \nabla^{(4-k)} \omega')$$

for local sections ω, ω' of Ω_M .

By torsion freeness of $\nabla^{(k)}$, the flat section is a closed form. Thus the differential equations $\nabla^{(k)} dF = 0$ have 3-dimensional solutions which contain constant functions.

Hereafter we also assume the homogeneity. Then we have the following differential equations.

Proposition 8.2. For $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ and for a local section F of \mathcal{O}_M , the following conditions are equivalent:

- (1) $X_1F = (-2k)F, \quad \nabla^{(k)}dF = 0.$
- (2) $X_1F = (-2k)F, \quad \delta_q\delta_qF = \frac{k}{12}\frac{k+2}{12}\hat{E}_4F.$
- (3) There exists a local section f of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{H}}$ s.t. $F = \omega^{-2k}f$ and $\partial_{k+2}\partial_kf = \frac{k}{12}\frac{k+2}{12}E_4f.$

For each $k \in \frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$, we have 2-dimensional solutions. They contain non-zero constant functions iff $k = 0$. Thus these solutions have pairing induced by h which is non-degenerate for $k \neq 0, 4$, and degenerate for $k = 0, 4$.

Hereafter we assume $0 < k < 4$. For these cases, we shall write down the pairing explicitly. We have one solution $f_1^{(k)} \in \mathbb{C}\{\{q\}\}$ whose leading term is 1. We also have another solution $f_2^{(k)} \in q^\alpha\mathbb{C}\{\{q\}\}$ whose leading term is q^α where $\alpha = \frac{k+1}{6}$. By these conditions, $f_j^{(k)}$ ($j = 1, 2$) are uniquely determined. Their q -expansions are

$$\begin{aligned} f_1^{(k)} &= 1 + a_1q + \dots, \\ f_2^{(k)} &= q^\alpha + b_1q^{\alpha+1} + \dots, \end{aligned}$$

with $a_1 = \frac{12k(k+1)}{5-k}, b_1 = \frac{4(k+1)(2k-1)}{k+7}.$

We see that

$$(8.3) \quad \det \begin{pmatrix} f_1^{(k)} & f_2^{(k)} \\ \partial_k f_1^{(k)} & \partial_k f_2^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} = \alpha\eta^{24\alpha},$$

by Wronskian and q -expansion.

We put $F_1^{(k)} = \omega^{-2k}f_1^{(k)}, F_2^{(k)} = \omega^{-2k}f_2^{(k)}.$

Proposition 8.3. For $0 < k < 4$, we have

(i)

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(dF_1^{(k)}, dF_1^{(4-k)}) & h(dF_1^{(k)}, dF_2^{(4-k)}) \\ h(dF_2^{(k)}, dF_1^{(4-k)}) & h(dF_2^{(k)}, dF_2^{(4-k)}) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 12k(4-k) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(k+1)(5-k)}{36} \end{pmatrix}.$$

(ii) Put

$$\mathcal{F}^{(k)} := \begin{pmatrix} (-2k)f_1^{(k)} & (-2k)f_2^{(k)} \\ \partial_k f_1^{(k)} & \partial_k f_2^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then we have a duality:

$$(8.4) \quad {}^t\mathcal{F}^{(k)} \frac{1}{\eta^{24}} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{24} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} E_4^2 & E_6 \\ E_6 & E_4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -\frac{1}{24} & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \mathcal{F}^{(4-k)} = \begin{pmatrix} 12k(4-k) & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{(k+1)(5-k)}{36} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Proof. Put

$$\hat{\mathcal{F}}^{(k)} := \begin{pmatrix} (-2k)\omega^{-2k}f_1^{(k)} & (-2k)\omega^{-2k}f_2^{(k)} \\ \omega^{-4-2k}\partial_k f_1^{(k)} & \omega^{-4-2k}\partial_k f_2^{(k)} \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(dF_1^{(k)}, dF_1^{(4-k)}) & h(dF_1^{(k)}, dF_2^{(4-k)}) \\ h(dF_2^{(k)}, dF_1^{(4-k)}) & h(dF_2^{(k)}, dF_2^{(4-k)}) \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \begin{pmatrix} X_1 F_1^{(k)} & X_2 F_1^{(k)} \\ X_1 F_2^{(k)} & X_2 F_2^{(k)} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} h(\zeta_1, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \\ h(\zeta_2, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_2, \zeta_2) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} X_1 F_1^{(4-k)} & X_1 F_2^{(4-k)} \\ X_2 F_1^{(4-k)} & X_2 F_2^{(4-k)} \end{pmatrix} \\
 &= {}^i \hat{\mathcal{F}}^{(k)} \begin{pmatrix} h(\zeta_1, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \\ h(\zeta_2, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_2, \zeta_2) \end{pmatrix} \hat{\mathcal{F}}^{(4-k)}
 \end{aligned}$$

must be constant matrix and the q -expansion of the last expression could be calculated by

$$\begin{pmatrix} h(\zeta_1, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_1, \zeta_2) \\ h(\zeta_2, \zeta_1) & h(\zeta_2, \zeta_2) \end{pmatrix}$$

and the q -expansions of $f_j^{(k)}$ ($j = 1, 2$), we obtain (i).

Since

$$\lim_{\omega \rightarrow 1} \hat{\mathcal{F}}^{(k)} = \mathcal{F}^{(k)},$$

we obtain (ii) by the proof of (i). \square

Appendix A A Lemma on the connection

In this appendix, we give a lemma on the connection which was used in the proof of Proposition 5.6.

The idea is as follows. If we have a vector bundle E on X and the flat connection ∇ on E and we have a submersion $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ with each fiber is contractible. Then the flat frame of E on X could be obtained by 2 steps: (1) construct frame v_1, \dots, v_l of E which are flat along every fiber of φ (2) find functions f_1, \dots, f_l on Y s.t. $\sum_{i=1}^l f_i v_i$ is flat on X .

The following lemma enables us to realize step (1) in the setting of Proposition 5.6. We denote S^W by S and $F(\mathbb{H})$ by R in this appendix.

Lemma A.1. *Let $E_1 \subset E_2 \subset E_3$ are graded S -free modules. The module E_3 has a flat connection*

$$\nabla : E_3 \rightarrow \Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}} \otimes_S E_3$$

of degree 0, preserving submodules E_2, E_1 respectively. We assume that u_1, \dots, u_l are S -free basis of E_1 , each u_i is homogeneous of degree less than r . $u_1, \dots, u_l, v_1, \dots, v_m$ are S -free basis of E_2 , each v_i is homogeneous of degree r . $u_1, \dots, u_l, v_1, \dots, v_m, w_1, \dots, w_n$ are S -free basis of E_3 , each w_i is homogeneous of degree greater than r , for some $r \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$. We also assume that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \nabla u_i &= \sum_{j=1}^l a_{ij} \otimes u_j \quad (1 \leq i \leq l), \\
 \nabla v_i &= \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ij} \otimes v_j + \sum_{j=1}^l c_{ij} u_j, \quad (1 \leq i \leq m), \\
 \nabla w_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n e_{ij}^1 \otimes w_j + \sum_{j=1}^m e_{ij}^2 v_j + \sum_{j=1}^l e_{ij}^3 \otimes u_j \quad (1 \leq i \leq n),
 \end{aligned}$$

for $a_{ij} \in \Omega_{R/\mathbb{C}}, b_{ij}, c_{ij}, e_{ij}^k \in \Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}}$.

- (i) For $1 \leq i, j \leq m$, $b_{ij} \in \Omega_{R/\mathbb{C}}$.
(ii) For $1 \leq i \leq m$, $1 \leq j \leq l$, there exists uniquely $d_{ij} \in S$ which is homogeneous and $d_{S/R}(d_{ij}) = \pi(c_{ij})$ for $\pi : \Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R}$.
(iii) For $1 \leq i \leq m$, put $\tilde{v}_i := v_i - \sum_{j=1}^l d_{ij}u_j$. Then \tilde{v}_i is homogeneous of degree k and u_i ($1 \leq i \leq l$), \tilde{v}_i ($1 \leq i \leq m$), w_i ($1 \leq i \leq n$) are S -free basis of E_3 . By this basis, ∇ is represented as

$$\begin{aligned}\nabla u_i &= \sum_{j=1}^l a_{ij} \otimes u_j \quad (1 \leq i \leq l), \\ \nabla \tilde{v}_i &= \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ij} \otimes \tilde{v}_j + \sum_{j=1}^l c_{ij}u_j, \quad (1 \leq i \leq m), \\ \nabla w_i &= \sum_{j=1}^n e_{ij}^1 \otimes w_j + \sum_{j=1}^m e_{ij}^2[\tilde{v}_j + \sum_{k=1}^l d_{jk}u_k] + \sum_{j=1}^l e_{ij}^3 \otimes u_j \quad (1 \leq i \leq n).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. For the proof of (i), we obtain it by the degree condition. We give the proof of (ii). Let

$$\bar{\nabla} : E_2 \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R} \otimes_S E_2$$

be the composed mapping of the connection on E_2 : $\nabla : E_2 \rightarrow \Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}} \otimes_S E_2$ and the mapping $\Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}} \otimes_S E_2 \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R} \otimes_S E_2$ induced by $\pi : \Omega_{S/\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \Omega_{S/R}$. Then $\bar{\nabla}$ is also connection and it is flat. By the assumption $a_{ij} \in \Omega_{R/\mathbb{C}}$ ($1 \leq i, j \leq l$), we have $\bar{\nabla}u_i = 0$ ($1 \leq i \leq l$). By (i), we have $\bar{\nabla}v_i = \sum_{j=1}^l \pi(c_{ij}) \otimes u_j$ ($1 \leq i \leq m$). By the flatness of $\bar{\nabla}$ and $\bar{\nabla}u_i = 0$, we have $d_{S/R}(\pi(c_{ij})) = 0$.

Since $\pi(c_{ij})$ is homogeneous of degree > 0 and the following sequence

$$0 \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow S \xrightarrow{d_{S/R}} \Omega_{S/R} \xrightarrow{d_{S/R}} \Omega_{S/R}^2$$

is exact which will be shown in Lemma A.2, we have the unique $d_{ij} \in S$ s.t. $d_{S/R}(d_{ij}) = \pi(c_{ij})$.

We give the proof of (iii). By the construction of \tilde{v}_i ($1 \leq i \leq m$) and $\bar{\nabla}\tilde{v}_i = 0$, we have

$$\nabla \tilde{v}_i = \sum_{j=1}^m b_{ij} \otimes \tilde{v}_j + \sum_{j=1}^l f_{ij} \otimes u_j$$

for some $f_{ij} \in S \otimes_R \Omega_{R/\mathbb{C}}$. Since ∇ is flat and $\Omega_{R/\mathbb{C}}^2 = 0$, the entries of the connection matrix is closed. Thus we have $d_{S/\mathbb{C}}f_{ij} = 0$. Then f_{ij} must be an element of $\Omega_{R/\mathbb{C}}$. By the degree condition, f_{ij} must be 0. The other part is a direct consequence of this result. \square

Lemma A.2. *The following sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow R \longrightarrow S \xrightarrow{d_{S/R}} \Omega_{S/R} \xrightarrow{d_{S/R}} \Omega_{S/R}^2$$

is exact and if the homogeneous element $\omega \in \Omega_{S/R}$ satisfies $d_{S/R}\omega = 0$, then we have an algorithm to obtain $\eta \in S$ s.t. $d_{S/R}(\eta) = \omega$.

Proof. Since S is a polynomial algebra over R , the exactness of the sequence reduces to the one for the case of a polynomial algebra over \mathbb{Q} . For this case, the exactness of the sequence holds. Each homogeneous part of the sequence could be represented by matrices of \mathbb{Q} -coefficients by any \mathbb{Q} -basis, thus we have an algorithm to obtain η . \square

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