Extendability of quadratic modules over a polynomial extension of an equicharacteristic regular local ring

A. A. Ambily and Ravi A. Rao

Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore Centre
8th Mile Mysore Road, Bangalore, 560059 India
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A. A. Ambily\textsuperscript{a}, Ravi A. Rao\textsuperscript{b}

\textsuperscript{a}Statistics and Mathematics Unit, Indian Statistical Institute, Bangalore 560 059, India
\textsuperscript{b}School of Mathematics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Homi Bhabha Road, Mumbai 400 005, India

Dedicated to late Professor Amit Roy

Abstract
We prove that a quadratic $A[T]$-module $Q$ with Witt index $Q/TQ \geq d$, where $d$ is the dimension of the equicharacteristic regular local ring $A$, is extended from $A$. This improves a theorem of the second named author who showed it when $A$ is the local ring at a smooth point of an affine variety over an infinite field. To establish our result, we need to establish a Local-Global Principle (of Quillen) for the Dickson–Siegel–Eichler–Roy (DSER) elementary orthogonal transformations.


1. Introduction

Let $A$ be a commutative Noetherian ring in which 2 is invertible and let $B$ be the polynomial $A$-algebra $A[X_1, \ldots, X_n]$ in $n$ indeterminates. Let $Q = (Q, q)$ be a quadratic space over $B$ and let $Q_0 = (Q_0, q_0)$ be the reduction of $Q$ modulo the ideal of $B$ generated by $X_1, \ldots, X_n$. In [19], A. A. Suslin and V. I. Kopeiko proved that if $Q$ is stably extended from $A$ and for every maximal ideal $m$ of $A$, the Witt index of $A_m \otimes_A (Q_0, q_0)$ is larger than the Krull dimension of $A$, then $(Q, q)$ is extended from $A$. A shorter proof of this, due to Inta Bertuccioni, can be found in [6] and another proof is in the thesis of the second named author.

In the thesis of the second named author (see [13], [14]), it was shown that one can improve this result to Witt index $\geq d$, when $A$ is a local ring at a non-singular point of an affine variety of dimension $d$ over an infinite field. Moreover, a question was posed at the end of the thesis whether extendability can be shown for quadratic spaces with Witt index $\geq d$ over polynomial extensions of any equicharacteristic regular local ring of dimension $d$.

In this article, we establish this question affirmatively.

Email addresses: ambily@isibang.ac.in (A. A. Ambily), ravi@math.tifr.res.in (Ravi A. Rao)
A few words on the proof: The analysis of the equicharacteristic regular local ring is
done by a patching argument, akin to the one developed by Amit Roy in his paper [16].
This argument reduces the problem to the case of a complete equicharacteristic regular ring;
which is a power series ring over a field, provided one can patch the information.

We found it useful to use Amit Roy’s elementary orthogonal transformations in [15] for
quadratic spaces with a hyperbolic summand over a commutative ring. These transformations
(over fields) are known as Siegel transformations or Eichler transformations in the literature:
we give a brief historical statement of the development.

These transformations (in matrix form) of quadratic spaces \((V, q)\) over finite fields first
appeared on pg.12 in L. E. Dickson’s book “Linear groups: With an exposition of the Galois
field theory” (1958), which is an unaltered republication of the first edition (Teubner, Leipzig,
1901). Later in “Sur les groupes classiques” (1948), J. Dieudonné extended these results over
infinite fields.

These orthogonal transformations (in a matrix form) over general fields also appeared in
a paper of C. L. Siegel: Über die analytische Theorie der quadratischen Formen II. Annals
of Math. 36 (1935), 230-263.

Another interpretation occurs in his work “Über die Zetafunktionen indefiniter quadratischer
Formen”, II., Math. Zeitschrift, 1938, 398-426 (on page 408). Here he used it to define
the mass of representation of 0 by an indefinite quadratic form.

Martin Eichler studied these transformations of \(Q \perp H(k)\) in his study of the orthogonal
group over fields \(k\) and made the first systematic use of them in his famous book “Quadratische

(Eichler credits Siegel’s 1935 paper for introducing these transformations in the notes on
§3 on pg. 212 of his book, and also refers to the 1938 Zeitschrift paper of Siegel on pg. 218.
He does not seem to be aware of Dickson’s work.)

Amit Roy studied C. T. C. Wall’s paper [21], who relied on Eichler’s book. Amit Roy
rewrote the transformations of Eichler in Wall’s paper. He then generalized these transfor-
mations in his thesis (1967) over any commutative ring \(R\). We shall call these the DSER
elementary orthogonal transformations or just (Roy’s) elementary orthogonal transformation
group.

Note that these transformations of Roy have been further extended to form rings by
L. N. Vaserstein (when the ring is local), and A. Bak (to the general case) in their thesis
(respectively).

We show that the patching process is possible by establishing a Local-Global Principle for
the Elementary Orthogonal group of a quadratic space with a hyperbolic summand. For this,
we follow the broad outline of A. A. Suslin’s method in [18] which led to a \(K_1\) analogue of
D. Quillen’s Local-Global Principle in [12]. Instead of using Suslin’s ‘theory of generic forms
which are elementary’, we follow the more ‘hands on’ approach via the yoga of commutators.
For this, we have to first find an appropriate generating set for Roy’s group; which is the
primary objective of §2 (That this set generates the group is proved in §3, via V. Suresh’s
lemma in [17]). We record the commutator calculus in §4, and refer the reader to rigorous
proof of these identities to an article we have placed in the arXiv [1]. These commutator
calculations enable us to prove the Local-Global Principle for Roy’s group of orthogonal
transformations over a polynomial extension.

As an interesting by-product, one realizes from the yoga of commutators in this elementary
orthogonal group that it mimics Tang’s well-known group in some features defined in [20], and the unitary group of Bass defined in [5]. The first named author intends to pursue the study of this group in more detail in a sequel article, where she hopes to establish A. Bak’s type (see [4]) solvability theorem for the quotient group by the elementary subgroup.

Note: To make the reading effortless, we have placed the onerous (but straightforward) computations in this group as an article on the arXiv (see [1]) which can be accessed by any reader.

Finally, we have not attempted to study the ‘A-ring variant’ of this problem via the variant elementary orthogonal group as defined by A. Bak in his thesis (see [3]). We feel that it will throw more light on the interrelationship between all these groups; which will be carried out in a separate venture by the first named author.

2. Preliminaries

Let $A$ be a commutative ring in which 2 is invertible. A quadratic $A$-module is a pair $(M, q)$, where $M$ is an $A$-module and $q$ is a quadratic form on $M$. A quadratic space over $A$ is a pair $(M, q)$, where $M$ is a finitely generated projective $A$-module and $q : M \rightarrow A$ is a non-singular quadratic form. Let $M^*$ denotes the dual of the module $M$. Let $B_q$ be the symmetric bilinear form associated to $q$ on $M$, which is given by $B_q(x, y) = q(x + y) - q(x) - q(y)$ and $d_{B_q} : M \rightarrow M^*$ be the induced isomorphism given by $d_{B_q}(x)(y) = B_q(x, y)$, where $x, y \in M$.

Given two quadratic $A$-modules $(M_1, q_1)$ and $(M_2, q_2)$, their orthogonal sum $(M, q)$ is defined by taking $M = M_1 \oplus M_2$ and $q((x_1, x_2)) = q_1(x_1) + q_2(x_2)$ for $x_1 \in M_1, x_2 \in M_2$. Denote $(M, q)$ by $(M_1, q_1) \perp (M_2, q_2)$ and $q$ by $q_1 \perp q_2$.

Let $P$ be a finitely generated projective $A$-module. The module $P \oplus P^*$ has a natural quadratic form given by $p((x, f)) = f(x)$ for $x \in P$, $f \in P^*$. The corresponding bilinear form $B_p$ is given by $B_p((x_1, f_1), (x_2, f_2)) = f_1(x_2) + f_2(x_1)$ for $x_1, x_2 \in P$ and $f_1, f_2 \in P^*$. The quadratic space $(P \oplus P^*, p)$, denoted by $H(P)$, is called the hyperbolic space of $P$. A quadratic space $M$ is said to be hyperbolic if it is isometric to $H(P)$ for some $P$. The quadratic space $H(A)$, denoted by $h$, is called a hyperbolic plane. The orthogonal sum $h \perp h \perp \cdots \perp h$ of $n$ hyperbolic planes is denoted by $h^n$. A quadratic space $M$ is said to have Witt index $\geq n$ if $M \simeq M_0 \perp H(P)$, where rank $P \geq n$. A quadratic space $M$ is said to have hyperbolic rank $\geq n$ if $M \simeq M_0 \perp h^d$, where $d \geq n$. A quadratic space $M$ is said to be cancellative if for any quadratic $A$-spaces $M_1, M_2$ with $M \perp M_2 \simeq M_1 \perp M_2$, then $M \simeq M_1$.

Let $Q$ be a quadratic $A$-space and $P$ be a finitely generated projective $A$-module. Now let $M = Q \perp H(P)$. This is a quadratic space with the quadratic form $q \perp p$. The associated bilinear form on $M$, denoted by $(\cdot, \cdot)$, is given by

$$\langle (a, x), (b, y) \rangle = B_q((a, b)) + B_p((x, y))$$

for all $a, b \in Q$ and $x, y \in H(P)$,

where $B_q$ and $B_p$ are the bilinear forms on $Q$ and $P$. Let $M = M(B, q)$ be a quadratic module over $A$ with quadratic form $q$ and associated symmetric bilinear form $B$. Then the orthogonal group of $M$ is defined as follows:

$$O_A(M) = \{ \sigma \in \text{Aut}(M) \mid q(\sigma(x)) = q(x) \text{ for all } x \in M \},$$

(2.1)

where $\text{Aut}(M)$ be the group of all $A$-linear automorphisms of $M$. 

3
Let $M$ be a free module of finite rank. By choosing a basis for $M$, we can define

$$\text{SO}_A(M) = \text{SL}(M) \cap O_A(M),$$

where $\text{SL}(M)$ is the subgroup of $\text{Aut}(M)$ consists of automorphisms of determinant 1. This is a normal subgroup of $O_A(M)$ and is called the special orthogonal group of $M$. See [7] for more details.

For any $A$-linear map $\alpha : Q \to P(\beta : Q \to P^*)$, the dual map $\alpha^t : P^* \to Q^* (\beta^t : P^{**} \simeq P \to Q^*)$ is defined as $\alpha^t(\varphi) = \varphi \circ \alpha$ ($\beta^t(\varphi^*) = \varphi^* \circ \beta$) for $\varphi \in P^*$ ($\varphi^* \in P^{**}$). Recall from [15], the $A$-linear map $\alpha^* : P^* \to Q (\beta^* : P \to Q)$ is defined by $\alpha^* = d_{B_q}^{-1} \circ \alpha^t (\beta^* = d_{B_q}^{-1} \circ \beta^t \circ \varepsilon$, where $\varepsilon : P \to P^{**}$ is the natural isomorphism) and is characterized by the relation

$$(f \circ \alpha)(z) = B_q(\alpha^*(f), z) \text{ for } f \in P^*, z \in Q.$$ 

In [15], A. Roy defined the “elementary” transformations $E_\alpha, E_{\beta}^*$ of $Q \perp H(P)$ given by

$$E_{\alpha}(z) = z + \alpha(z) \quad E_{\beta}^*(z) = z + \beta(z)$$

$$E_{\alpha}(x) = x \quad E_{\beta}^*(x) = -\beta^*(x) + x - \frac{1}{2} \beta^*(x)$$

$$E_{\alpha}(f) = -\alpha^*(f) - \frac{1}{2} \alpha \alpha^*(f) + f \quad E_{\beta}^*(f) = f$$

for $z \in Q, x \in P$ and $f \in P^*$. Observe that these transformations are orthogonal with respect to the above quadratic form $q \perp p$.

Now we recall the notion of generalized dimension function from [10]. Let $\mathcal{P} \subset \text{Spec } A$ be a set of primes, $\mathbb{N}$ be the set of natural numbers and $d : \mathcal{P} \to \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ be a function. For primes $p, q$ of $\mathcal{P}$, define a partial order $\ll$ on $\mathcal{P}$ as $p \ll q$ iff $p \subset q$ and $d(p) > d(q)$. A function $d : \mathcal{P} \to \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ is a generalized dimension function if for any ideal $I$ of $A, V(I) \cap \mathcal{P}$ has only a finite number of minimal elements with respect to the partial ordering $\ll$.

We found it difficult to give a meaningful set of commutator relations for the set of generators $\{E_{\alpha}, E_{\beta}^* \mid \alpha \in \text{Hom}_A(Q, P), \beta \in \text{Hom}_A(Q, P^*)\}$.

Let $Q$ and $P$ be free $A$-modules. In this case, we could conceive of a natural set of generators, for which we could develop the commutator machinery. These generators will be denoted by $E_{\alpha(i)}, E_{\beta(i)}^*$ below. We proceed to define these now.

**Notation 2.1.** Let $P$ and $Q$ be free modules of rank $m$ and $n$ respectively, then we can identify $P, P^*$ and $Q$ with $A^m, A^m$ and $A^n$ respectively. Let $\{z_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ be a basis for $Q$, $\{g_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ be a basis for $Q^*$, $\{x_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ be a basis for $P$ and $\{f_i : 1 \leq i \leq m\}$ be a basis for $P^*$.

Let $p_i : A^n \to A$ be the projection onto the $i^{\text{th}}$ component and $\eta_i : A \to A^n$ be the inclusion into the $i^{\text{th}}$ component. Let $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(Q, P)$. Let $\alpha, \alpha_{ij} \in \text{Hom}(Q, P)$ be the maps given by

$$\alpha_i = \eta_i \circ p_i \circ \alpha \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_{ij} = \eta_i \circ p_i \circ \alpha \circ \eta_j \circ p_j$$

for $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$. Clearly $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i = \sum_{j=1}^n \Sigma_{i=1}^m \alpha_{ij}$. Then $\alpha^*, \alpha_{ij}^* \in \text{Hom}(P^*, Q)$ is the maps given by

$$\alpha^*_i = (\alpha^*)_i = \alpha^* \circ \eta_i \circ p_i \quad \text{and} \quad \alpha_{ij}^* = (\alpha^*)_ij = \eta_j \circ p_j \circ \alpha^* \circ \eta_i \circ p_i.$$
Then $\alpha^* = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \alpha^*_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha^*_{ij}$. One can also see that this definition of $\alpha^*_i, \alpha^*_{ij}$ coincides with the one obtained by applying $\alpha^* = d_{b_j}^{-1} \circ \alpha'$ to $\alpha_i$ and $\alpha_{ij}$.

Let $z = \sum_{j=1}^{n} d_j z_j \in Q$ for $d_j \in A (1 \leq j \leq n)$. Then $\alpha$ is given by $\alpha(z_j) = x^{(j)} = \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_{ij} x_i$ for $b_{ij} \in A (1 \leq i \leq m)$ and $\alpha(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{m} b_{ij} x_i$, $\alpha_i(z) = \sum_{j=1}^{n} d_j b_{ij} x_i$ and $\alpha_{ij}(z) = d_j b_{ij} x_i$. Let $\alpha^*(f_i) = w_i$ for some $w_i \in Q$. If $f = \sum_{i=1}^{m} c_i f_i$ for $c_i \in A (1 \leq i \leq m)$, then $c_i = \langle f, x_i \rangle$ and so $\alpha^*(f) = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle f, x_i \rangle w_i$. If $w_i = \sum_{i=1}^{m} y_j z_j$ for some $y_j \in A$, then $w_{ij} = y_j z_j \in Q$.

For $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$, the maps $\alpha^*_i$ and $\alpha^*_{ij}$'s are given by

$$\alpha^*_i(f_j) = \begin{cases} w_i & \text{if } j = i, \\ 0 & \text{if } j \neq i. \end{cases}$$

$$\alpha^*_{ij}(f_k) = \begin{cases} w_{ij} & \text{if } k = i, \\ 0 & \text{if } k \neq i. \end{cases}$$

Let $\beta \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*)$. Set $\beta^*(x_i) = v_i$ for some $v_i \in Q$, let $v_{ij}$ denotes the element $\eta_{ij} \circ p_j(v_i)$. Now defining the maps $\beta_i, \beta_{ij}, \beta^*_i, \beta^*_{ij}$ similarly and extending these to the whole of $Q \oplus P \oplus P^*$, we get the maps as follows: For $z \in Q$, $x \in P$, $f \in P^*$; $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$;

$$\alpha_{ij}(z, x, f) = (0, \langle w_{ij}, z \rangle x_i, 0), \quad \beta_{ij}(z, x, f) = (0, 0, \langle v_{ij}, z \rangle f_i),$$

$$\alpha_i(z, x, f) = (0, \langle w_i, z \rangle x_i, 0), \quad \beta_i(z, x, f) = (0, 0, \langle v_i, z \rangle f_i),$$

$$\alpha(z, x, f) = (0, \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle w_i, z \rangle x_i, 0), \quad \beta(z, x, f) = (0, 0, \sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle v_i, z \rangle f_i),$$

$$\alpha^*_i(z, x, f) = (\langle f, x_i \rangle w_{ij}, 0, 0), \quad \beta^*_i(z, x, f) = (\langle x_i, f_i \rangle v_{ij}, 0, 0),$$

$$\alpha^*_i(z, x, f) = (\langle f, x_i \rangle w_i, 0, 0), \quad \beta^*_i(z, x, f) = (\langle x_i, f_i \rangle v_i, 0, 0),$$

$$\alpha^*(z, x, f) = (\sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle f, x_i \rangle w_i, 0, 0), \quad \beta^*(z, x, f) = (\sum_{i=1}^{m} \langle x_i, f_i \rangle v_i, 0, 0).$$

Also, $q(w_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} \langle w_{ij}, w_{ij} \rangle$ and $q(v_{ij}) = \frac{1}{2} \langle v_{ij}, v_{ij} \rangle$.

For $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(Q, P)$, the orthogonal transformation $E_{\alpha_{ij}}$ on $Q \perp H(P)$ is given by

$$E_{\alpha_{ij}}(z, x, f) = \left( I - \alpha^*_i + \alpha_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \alpha_i \alpha^*_i \right) (z, x, f) = (z - \langle f, x_i \rangle w_{ij}, x + \langle w_{ij}, z \rangle x_i - \langle f, x_i \rangle q(w_{ij})x_i, f).$$

For $\beta \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*)$, the orthogonal transformation $E^*_{\beta_{ij}}$ of $Q \perp H(P)$ is given by

$$E^*_{\beta_{ij}}(z, x, f) = \left( I - \beta^*_i + \beta_{ij} - \frac{1}{2} \beta_i \beta^*_i \right) (z, x, f) = (z - \langle f_i, x \rangle v_{ij}, x, f + \langle v_{ij}, z \rangle f_i - \langle x, f_i \rangle q(v_{ij}) f_i).$$

3. Roy’s Elementary orthogonal transformations

In this section, we consider the orthogonal group of $Q \perp H(P)$, denoted by $O_A(Q \perp H(P))$, where $Q$ and $P$ are free $A$-modules of finite rank. Precisely,

$$O_A(Q \perp H(P)) = \{ \sigma \in \text{Aut}(Q \perp H(P)) \mid (q \perp p)(\sigma(z, y)) = (q \perp p)(z, y) \, \forall \, (z, y) \in Q \perp H(P) \}. $$

Since $Q$ and $P$ are free modules, the elements of $O_A(Q \perp H(P))$ can be represented as matrices over $A$ by choosing a basis for $Q$ and $P$. Then we can identify $O_A(Q \perp H(P))$ as a subgroup of $\text{GL}_{(n+2m)}(A)$. 

5
Lemma 3.1. An \((n+2m) \times (n+2m)\) matrix \(T = \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & F & G \\ H & J & K \end{pmatrix}\) belongs to \(O_A(Q \perp H(P))\) if and only if any of the following equations hold.

(a) \(T^t \psi T = \psi\), for \(\psi = \begin{pmatrix} \phi & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \\ 0 & I & 0 \end{pmatrix}\), where \(\phi\) is the matrix corresponding to the non-singular quadratic form \(q\) on \(Q\) and \(\begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ I & 0 \end{pmatrix}\) is the matrix of the hyperbolic form \(p\).

(b) \(\begin{pmatrix} \phi^{-1} A^t \phi & \phi^{-1} H^t & \phi^{-1} D^t \\ C^t \phi & K^t & G^t \\ B^t \phi & J^t & F^t \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} A & B & C \\ D & F & G \\ H & J & K \end{pmatrix} = \text{Id} \).

Proof. Follows immediately from the definition of \(O_A(Q \perp H(P))\). \(\square\)

Let \(EO_A(Q \perp H(P))\) be the subgroup of \(O_A(Q \perp H(P))\) generated by \(E_\alpha\) and \(E^*_\beta\), where \(\alpha \in \text{Hom}(Q, P)\) and \(\beta \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*)\). We call this group elementary orthogonal group and these transformations elementary orthogonal transformations. If \(Q\) and \(P\) are free modules of rank \(n\) and \(m\) respectively, we have the elementary transformations of the type \(E_{\alpha_{ij}}\) and \(E^*_{\beta_{ij}}\) for \(1 \leq i \leq m, 1 \leq j \leq n\).

Next, we compare the elementary orthogonal group of Roy’s elementary transformations and that of the Dickson-Siegel-Eichler transformations which is defined as follows:

Definition 3.2. [7, Chapter 5] Let \((M, B, q)\) be a non-degenerate quadratic module over \(A\) and let \(O_A(M)\) be its orthogonal group. Let \(u\) and \(v\) be in \(M\) with \(u\) isotropic and \(B(u, v) = 0\). For \(r = q(v)\), define the Dickson-Siegel-Eichler transformation \(\Sigma_{u,v,r} \in \text{End}(M)\), by

\[
\Sigma_{u,v,r}(x) = x + uB(v, x) - vB(u, x) - urB(u, x).
\]

One can easily verify the following properties of Eichler transformations.

(i) \(\Sigma_{u,v,q(v)} \in O_A(M)\),

(ii) \(\Sigma_{u,v,q(v)} \Sigma_{u,w,q(w)} = \Sigma_{u,v+w,q(v)+q(w)+h(v,w)}\),

(iii) \(\Sigma_{u,v,q(v)}^{-1} = \Sigma_{u,-v,q(v)}\),

(iv) \(\sigma \Sigma_{u,v,q(v)} \sigma^{-1} = \Sigma_{\sigma u,\sigma v,q(v)}\) for \(\sigma \in O_A(M)\).

Observe that \(\Sigma_{0,0,0} = \text{Id}\).

We may regard the elementary orthogonal transformations \(E_{\alpha_{ij}}\) and \(E^*_{\beta_{ij}}\) as Dickson-Siegel-Eichler transformations. More precisely, the orthogonal transformation \(E_{\alpha_{ij}}\) of \(M = Q \perp H(P)\) given by

\[
E_{\alpha_{ij}}(z, x, f) = (z - \langle f, x_i \rangle w_{ij}, x + \langle w_{ij}, z \rangle x_i - \langle f, x_i \rangle q(w_{ij})x_i, f)
\]

6
can be written as \( \Sigma_{x_i, w_{ij}, q(w_{ij})}(z, x, f) \). For,
\[
\Sigma_{x_i, w_{ij}, q(w_{ij})}(z, x, f) = (z, x, f) + (0, x_i, 0)((w_{ij}, 0, 0), (z, x, f)) - (w_{ij}, 0, 0)
\]
\[
\langle (0, x_i, 0), (z, x, f) \rangle - (0, x_i, 0)q(w_{ij})\langle (0, x_i, 0), (z, x, f) \rangle
\]
\[
= (z - \langle f, x_i \rangle w_{ij}, x + \langle w_{ij}, z \rangle x_i - \langle f, x_i \rangle q(w_{ij})x_i, f).
\]

Similarly, the orthogonal transformation \( E^*_{\beta_{ij}} \) of \( M \) given by
\[
E^*_{\beta_{ij}}(z, x, f) = (z - \langle f, x \rangle v_{ij}, x, f + \langle v_{ij}, z \rangle f_i - \langle x, f_i \rangle q(v_{ij})f_i)
\]
can be written as \( \Sigma_{f_i, v_{ij}, q(v_{ij})}(z, x, f) \).

These elementary orthogonal transformations also satisfy the properties listed above. Moreover, as we saw in the previous section, they satisfy a more general set of properties analogous to Property(ii).

The transformations defined by A. Roy [15] can also be viewed as *unitary transvections* [5, Section 5] of certain types of quadratic modules over a *unitary ring* \((A, \lambda, \Lambda)\). See [5, Section 4] for further details of unitary rings.

Let \( M = V \perp H(P) \). If \( x = (v; p, q) \in M \), we have \( f(x, x) = f(v, v) + \langle q, p \rangle P \). Suppose \( P \) has a unimodular element \( p_0 \), i.e. there is a \( q_0 \in P \) such that \( \langle q_0, p_0 \rangle = 1 \). For any elements \( p_0 \in P, w_0 \in V \) and \( a_0 \in A \) with \( a_0 \equiv f(w_0, w_0) \mod \Lambda \),
\[
f(p_0, p_0) \in \Lambda, \\
\langle w_0, p_0 \rangle = 0, \\
f(w_0, w_0) \equiv a_0 \mod \Lambda.
\]

If \( x = (v; p, q) \), then
\[
\sigma_{p_0, a_0, w_0}(x) = x + p_0\langle w_0, x \rangle - w_0\lambda(p_0, x) - p_0\lambda a_0\langle p_0, x \rangle.
\]

Now take \( \Lambda = 0, \lambda = 1, f(w_0, w_0) = a_0 \) and \( \langle w_0, w_0 \rangle = 2f(w_0, w_0) = 2a_0 \). Then we get
\[
E_{\alpha_{ij}}(z, x, f) = \sigma_{x_i, (w_{ij}, w_{ij}), (z, x, f)}, \\
E^*_{\beta_{ij}}(z, f, x) = \sigma_{f_i, (v_{ij}, v_{ij}), (z, f, x)}.
\]

Now we state the splitting property and extend the Lemma 1.4 of [17] regarding Roy’s transformations. We use the notation \( E(\alpha) \) for either \( E_\alpha \) or \( E^*_\alpha \), where \( \alpha \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) or \( \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \) respectively. Combining Lemma 1.2 and Lemma 1.3 of [17], we have the following:

**Lemma 3.3** (Splitting property [17]). For \( \alpha_1, \alpha_2 \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) or \( \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \) we have
\[
E(\alpha_1 + \alpha_2) = E\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{2}\right) E(\alpha_2) E\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{2}\right) = E\left(\frac{\alpha_2}{2}\right) E(\alpha_1) E\left(\frac{\alpha_2}{2}\right).
\]

The following lemma extends Lemma 1.4 of [17].

**Lemma 3.4.** With the notation as above, the group \( \text{EO}_A(Q \perp H(P)) \) is generated by \( E(\alpha_{ij}) \), with \( \alpha \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) or \( \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \); \( 1 \leq i \leq m \) and \( 1 \leq j \leq n \).
Proof. For \( \alpha \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) or \( \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \), we have \( \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \sum_{j=1}^{n} \alpha_{ij} \) from the previous section. By repeated applications of the splitting property, we have

\[
E(\alpha) = E\left(\frac{\alpha_{11}}{2}\right) E\left(\frac{\alpha_{21}}{2}\right) \cdots E\left(\frac{\alpha_{m1}}{2}\right) E\left(\frac{\alpha_{12}}{2}\right) \cdots E\left(\frac{\alpha_{m2}}{2}\right) \cdots E\left(\frac{\alpha_{(m-1)n}}{2}\right) E(\alpha_{mn}) E\left(\frac{\alpha_{m1}}{2}\right) \cdots E\left(\frac{\alpha_{11}}{2}\right).
\]

This proves the lemma. \( \square \)

4. Commutator relations between elementary generators

All the main results in this paper depend on various commutator relations between the generators of \( \text{EO}_A(Q \perp H(P)) \). The computations for these relations are messy and the general expressions and their detailed proofs are given in a note posted in the arXiv at [1]. In this section, we state some of the commutator relations which will be used in the sections to follow.

**Lemma 4.1.** Let \( Q, P \) be free \( A \)-modules of rank \( n \) and \( m \) respectively; \( \alpha, \delta \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) and \( \beta, \gamma \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \). Then for any given \( i, j, k, l \) with \( i \neq k \) for \( 1 \leq i, k, \leq m \) and \( 1 \leq j, l \leq n \); we have the following commutator relations between the elementary orthogonal transformations \( E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\delta_{kl}}, E_{\beta_{kl}}^* \) and \( E_{\gamma_{kl}}^* \):

(i) \( [E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\delta_{kl}}] = I + \delta_{kl} \alpha_{ij}^* - \alpha_{ij} \delta_{kl}^* \),

(ii) \( [E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\beta_{kl}}^*] = I - \alpha_{ij} \beta_{kl}^* + \beta_{kl} \alpha_{ij}^* \),

(iii) \( [E_{\beta_{ij}}^*, E_{\gamma_{kl}}^*] = I + \gamma_{kl} \beta_{ij}^* - \beta_{ij} \gamma_{kl}^* \).

**Proof.** (i), (ii) and (iii) follows from Lemma 2.1, Lemma 2.3 and Lemma 2.7 of [1] respectively. \( \square \)

**Corollary 4.2.** Under the same assumptions as in Lemma 4.1 and for \( a, b, c, d \in A \), we have the following:

(i) \( [E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\delta_{kl}}] = [E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\delta_{kl}}^*] \) if \( ab = cd \),

(ii) \( [E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\beta_{kl}}^*] = [E_{\alpha_{ij}}, E_{\beta_{kl}}^*] \) if \( ab = cd \),

(iii) \( [E_{\beta_{ij}}^*, E_{\gamma_{kl}}^*] = [E_{\beta_{ij}}^*, E_{\gamma_{kl}}^*] \) if \( ab = cd \).

**Proof.** (i), (ii) and (iii) follows from Corollary 2.2, Corollary 2.5 and Corollary 2.8 of [1] respectively. \( \square \)

**Lemma 4.3.** Let \( Q, P \) be free \( A \)-modules of rank \( n \) and \( m \) respectively; \( \alpha, \delta \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) and \( \beta, \gamma \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \). For any given \( i, j, k, l, p, q \) with \( i \neq k, k \neq p \) for \( 1 \leq i, k, \leq m \) and \( 1 \leq j, l, q \leq n \); we have the following commutator relations:

(i) \( [E_{\beta_{ij}}^*, [E_{\alpha_{kl}}, E_{\delta_{pq}}]] = E_{\lambda_{kj}} \left[ E_{\beta_{ij}}^*, E_{\lambda_{kj}} \right] \).
(ii) \[ E_{\alpha ij}, [E_{\delta kj}, E^*_{\beta pq}] = E_{\mu kj}, [E_{\alpha ij}, E^*_{\nu pq}] \],

(iii) \[ E_{\beta ij}, [E^*_{\gamma kl}, E_{\alpha pq}] = E_{\nu kj}, [E^*_{\beta ij}, E^*_{\nu pq}] \],

(iv) \[ E_{\alpha ij}, [E^*_{\beta kl}, E^*_{\eta pq}] = E_{\xi kj}, [E_{\alpha ij}, E^*_{\xi pq}] \],

where

\[ \lambda_{kj} = \alpha_{kl} \delta^*_{pq} \beta_{ij}, \mu_{kj} = \delta_{kl} \beta^*_{pq} \alpha_{ij} \in \text{Hom}(Q, P), \]

\[ \nu_{kj} = \gamma_{kl} \alpha^*_{pq} \beta_{ij} \] and \[ \xi_{kj} = \beta_{kl} \gamma^*_{pq} \alpha_{ij} \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*). \]

**Proof.** (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) follows from Corollary 3.1, Corollary 3.3, Corollary 3.5 and Lemma 3.7 of [1] respectively.

**Corollary 4.4.** Under the same assumptions as in Lemma 4.3 and for \( a, b, c, d, e, f \in A \), we have the following:

(i) \[ E^*_{a\beta ij}, [E_{b\alpha kl}, E_{c\beta pq}] = E^*_{d\beta ij}, [E_{e\alpha kl}, E^*_{f\delta pq}] \] if \( abcd = def \) and \( a^2bc = d^2ef \),

(ii) \[ E^*_{a\alpha ij}, [E_{b\delta kl}, E^*_{c\beta pq}] = E^*_{d\alpha ij}, [E^*_{e\delta kl}, E^*_{f\beta pq}] \] if \( abcd = def \) and \( a^2bc = d^2ef \),

(iii) \[ E^*_{a\beta ij}, [E^*_{b\gamma kl}, E_{c\alpha pq}] = E^*_{d\beta ij}, [E^*_{e\gamma kl}, E^*_{f\alpha pq}] \] if \( abcd = def \) and \( a^2bc = d^2ef \),

(iv) \[ E^*_{a\alpha ij}, [E^*_{b\beta kl}, E^*_{c\gamma pq}] = E^*_{d\alpha ij}, [E^*_{e\beta kl}, E^*_{f\gamma pq}] \] if \( abcd = def \) and \( a^2bc = d^2ef \).

**Proof.** (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) follows from Corollary 3.2, Corollary 3.4, Corollary 3.6 and Corollary 3.8 of [1] respectively.

5. **Local-Global Principle for Roy’s Elementary Orthogonal Transformations**

In this section, we establish that \( EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \), where \( M = Q \perp H(P) \) such that \( Q \) and \( P \) are free modules of rank \( n \) and \( m \) respectively, satisfies the Local-Global principle.

**Theorem 5.1 (Local-Global Principle).** Let \( \theta(X) \in O_{A[X]}(M[X]) \). If for all maximal ideals \( m \) of \( A \), \( \theta(X)_m \in O_{A_m}(M_m) \cdot EO_{A_m[X]}(M_m[X]) \), then \( \theta(X) \in O_A(M) \cdot EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \).

Before beginning the proof we make the following remark.

**Remark 5.2.** Replacing \( \theta(X) \) by \( \theta(0)^{-1}\theta(X) \), we may assume that \( \theta(0) = 1 \). Further for any ring \( A \), \( \theta(X) \in O_A(M) \cdot EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \) and \( \theta(0) = Id \) implies that \( \theta(X) \in EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \). For, if \( \theta(X) = \gamma \varepsilon(X), \gamma \in O_A(M) \) and \( \varepsilon(X) \in EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \), then \( \gamma = \theta(0)^{-1} = \varepsilon(0)^{-1} \).

In view of this remark we can rewrite the Theorem 5.1 as follows:

**Theorem 5.3 (Local-Global Principle).** Let \( \theta(X) \in O_{A[X]}(M[X]) \) with \( \theta(0) = Id \). If for all maximal ideals \( m \) of \( A \), \( \theta(X)_m \in EO_{A_m[X]}(M_m[X]) \), then \( \theta(X) \in EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \).
We begin with some lemmas.

**Lemma 5.4.** Let $G$ be a group and $a_i, b_i \in G$, for $i = 1, \ldots, n$. Then

$$\prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i b_i = \prod_{i=1}^{n} r_i b_i r_i^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^{n} a_i,$$

where $r_i = \prod_{j=1}^{i} a_j$.

**Proof.** Direct computation. \hfill \Box

**Lemma 5.5.** The group $EO_{A[X]}(M[X])$ is generated by the elements of the type $\gamma E(X\alpha_{ij}(X)) \gamma^{-1}$, where $\gamma \in EO_A(M)$, $\alpha_{ij}(X) \in \text{Hom}(Q[X], P[X])$ or $\text{Hom}(Q[X], P^*[X])$.

**Proof.** Let $\theta(X)$ be an element of $EO_{A[X]}(M[X])$ such that $\theta(0) = \text{Id}$. Then

$$\theta(X) = \prod_{k=1}^{r} E\left(\alpha_{ik,jk}(X)\right) = \prod_{k=1}^{r} E\left(\alpha_{ik,jk}(0) + X\alpha'_{ik,jk}(X)\right)$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{r} E\left(\frac{\alpha_{ik,jk}(0)}{2}\right) E\left(X\alpha'_{ik,jk}(X)\right) E\left(\frac{\alpha_{ik,jk}(0)}{2}\right) \quad \text{(by Splitting property)}$$

$$= \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} a_k b_k,$$

where

$$a_1 = E\left(\frac{\alpha_{i1,j1}(0)}{2}\right), \quad b_k = E\left(X\alpha'_{ik,jk}(X)\right) \quad \text{for } k = 1, \ldots, r,$$

$$a_k = E\left(\frac{\alpha_{ik-1,jk-1}(0)}{2}\right) E\left(\frac{\alpha_{ik,jk}(0)}{2}\right) \quad \text{for } k = 2, \ldots, r,$$

$$a_{r+1} = E\left(\frac{\alpha_{i,r,j}(0)}{2}\right), \quad b_{r+1} = 1.$$

By Lemma 5.4, we have

$$\theta(X) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} \gamma_k E\left(X\alpha'_{ik,jk}(X)\right) \gamma_k^{-1} \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} a_k,$$

where $\gamma_k = \prod_{j=1}^{k} a_j \in EO_A(M)$ and $\prod_{k=1}^{r+1} a_k = \prod_{k=1}^{r} E(\alpha_{ik,jk}(0)) = \theta(0) = \text{Id}$.

Therefore

$$\theta(X) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} \gamma_k E\left(X\alpha'_{ik,jk}(X)\right) \gamma_k^{-1}.$$

\hfill \Box

**Lemma 5.6.** Let $\alpha, \delta \in \text{Hom}(Q, P)$, $\beta, \gamma \in \text{Hom}(Q, P^*)$ and $s$ be a non-nilpotent element of $A$. Fix $r \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $i, k, p_t \in \{1, 2, \ldots, m\}$ and $j, l, q_t \in \{1, 2, \ldots, n\}$ for every $t \in \mathbb{N}$. Then for sufficiently large $d$, there exists a product decomposition for $E\left(\frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij}\right) E\left(s^d x Y_{kl}\right) E\left(-\frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij}\right)$ in $EO_{A_*}(M_s)$ given by

$$E\left(\frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij}\right) E\left(s^d x Y_{kl}\right) E\left(-\frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij}\right) = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E\left(s^{d_t} x_t Z_{p_t q_t}\right),$$

where $X, Y, Z \in \{\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta\}$, $a, x \in A$ and the elements $x_t \in A$ for $t \in \mathbb{N}$ are chosen suitably.
Proof. To prove the lemma it is enough to consider the following cases:

**Case 1:** \((X, Y) \in \{(\alpha, \alpha), (\alpha, \delta), (\beta, \beta), (\beta, \gamma)\}\)

\[ E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right) E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right)^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s^{d_t} x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right). \]

Subcase (a): \(i \neq k\)

\[
E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right) E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right)^{-1} = \left[ E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right), E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \right] E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \\
= \left[ E \left( a s^p X_{ij} \right), E \left( s^q x Y_{kl} \right) \right] E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \\
= \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s^{d_t} x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right) \text{ for } d_t > 0.
\]

This equation holds for any positive integers \(p, q\) with \(p + q = d - r\).

Subcase (b): \(i = k\)

\[
E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right) E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right)^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s^{d_t} x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right). 
\]

**Case 2:** \((X, Y) \in \{(\alpha, \beta), (\beta, \alpha)\}\)

\[
E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right) E \left( s^d x Y_{kl} \right) \left( \frac{a}{s^r} X_{ij} \right)^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s^{d_t} x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right). 
\]

Subcase (a): \(i \neq k\)

For instance,

\[
E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij} \right) E \left( s^d x \beta_{kl} \right) \left( \frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij} \right)^{-1} = E_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}} E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} E^{-1}_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}} \\
= \left[ E_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}}, E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} \right] E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} \\
= \left[ E_{a s^p \alpha_{ij}}, E_{s^q x \beta_{kl}} \right] E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} \text{ (by Corollary 4.2 (ii))} \\
= \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s^{d_t} x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right) \text{ for } d_t > 0 \text{ and } \nu \leq 5.
\]

Subcase (b): \(i = k\)

For instance,

\[
E \left( \frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij} \right) E \left( s^d x \beta_{kl} \right) \left( \frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij} \right)^{-1} = E_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}} E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} E^{-1}_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}}. \tag{5.1}
\]

Set \(d = N_1 + N_2 + N_3\) such that \(N_1 \geq r + 2\) and \(N_2 + N_3 \geq 2r + 4\). Now, replacing \(E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}}^*\) by \(E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}}^*\), \(E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}}^*\), \(E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}}^*\) \(E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}}^*\) in Equation (5.1), using Lemma 4.3 (i), we have

\[
E_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}} E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} E^{-1}_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}} = E_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}} \left[ E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}}^* \right] E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} E_{s^d x \beta_{kl}} E^{-1}_{\frac{a}{s^r} \alpha_{ij}}.
\]

Then we will see that the following are in the required product form.
(i) \( E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}}E_{\alpha_1 N_1 \alpha_{kl}}E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}}, \)

(ii) \( E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} \left[ E_{s_x^{2 x \beta_{ij}^{*}}} E_{s_3^{N_1 \gamma_{pq}}} \right] E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}}, \)

(iii) \( E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} \left[ E_{s_x^{d_x \beta_{ij}^{*}}} E_{s_3^{N_1 \alpha_{kl}}} \right] E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}}. \)

For, (i) \( E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}}E_{\alpha_1 N_1 \alpha_{kl}}E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} = \left[ E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} E_{\alpha_1 N_1 \alpha_{kl}} \right] E_{\alpha_1 N_1 \alpha_{kl}} \)

\[ = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s_t x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right) \] for \( d_t \) > 0 and \( \nu \leq 5. \)

This equation holds for any positive integers \( p', q' \) with \( p' + q' = N_1 - r. \)

(ii) \( E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} \left[ E_{s_x^{2 x \beta_{ij}^{*}}} E_{s_3^{N_1 \gamma_{pq}}} \right] E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} = \left[ E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} \left[ E_{s_x^{2 x \beta_{ij}^{*}}} E_{s_3^{N_1 \gamma_{pq}}} \right] \right] E_{\alpha_1 N_1 \alpha_{kl}} \)

\[ = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s_t x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right) \] (by Corollary 4.4 (i))

This equation holds for any positive integers \( p'', q'' \) and \( r'' \) with \( 2p'' + q'' + r'' = N_2 + N_3 - 2r. \)

(iii) \( E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} \left[ E_{s_x^{d_x \beta_{ij}^{*}}} E_{s_3^{N_1 \alpha_{kl}}} \right] E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} = \left[ E_{\frac{n_1}{\alpha_{ij}}} \left[ E_{s_x^{d_x \beta_{ij}^{*}}} E_{s_3^{N_1 \alpha_{kl}}} \right] \right] E_{\alpha_1 N_1 \alpha_{kl}} \)

\[ = \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s_t x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right) \] (by Corollary 4.4 (i))

This equation holds for any positive integers \( p'', q'' \) and \( r'' \) with \( 2p'' + q'' + r'' = N_1 + d - 2r. \)

Hence Equation (5.1) is of the form \( \prod_{t=1}^{\nu} E \left( s_t x_t Z_{p_t q_t} \right) \) for \( d_t > 0 \) and \( \nu \leq 52. \)

\[ \Box \]

Lemma 5.7. (Dilation Lemma) Let \( A \) be a commutative ring and \( Q, P \) be free modules of rank \( n \) and \( m \) respectively. Let \( s \) be a non-nilpotent element of \( A \) and \( M = Q \perp H(P) \).

Let \( \theta(X) \in O_{A[X]}(M[X]) \) with \( \theta(0) = Id \). Let \( Y, Z \in \text{Hom}(Q, P) \) or \( \text{Hom}(Q, P^*) \). If \( \theta_s(X) = (\theta(X))_{s} \in EO_{A[X]}(M[X]), \) then for \( d \gg 0 \) and for all \( b \in (s)^d A, \) we have \( \theta(bX) \in EO_{A[X]}(M[X]). \)

Proof. Let \( \theta_s(X) \in EO_{A[X]}(M_s[X]). \) Then \( \theta_s(X) = \prod_{k=1}^{\nu} E \left( \alpha_{i_k j_k}(X) \right), \) where \( \alpha_{i_k j_k}(X) \in \text{Hom}(Q_s[X], P_s[X]) \) or \( \text{Hom}(Q_s[X], P^*_s[X]) \) for all \( k \in \mathbb{N}, i_k \in \{1, 2, ..., m\} \) and \( j_k \in \{1, 2, ..., n\}. \)

Let \( \alpha_{i_k j_k}(X) = \alpha_{i_k j_k}(0) + X \alpha'_{i_k j_k}(X). \) By the splitting property, we can write

\[ E \left( \alpha_{i_k j_k}(X) \right) = E \left( \frac{\alpha_{i_k j_k}(0)}{2} \right) E \left( X \alpha'_{i_k j_k}(X) \right) E \left( \frac{\alpha_{i_k j_k}(0)}{2} \right). \]
Then \( \theta_s(X) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} E \left( \frac{\alpha_{ikjk}^{(0)}}{2} \right) E \left( X_{\alpha_{ikjk}'}(X) \right) E \left( \frac{\alpha_{ikjk}^{(0)}}{2} \right) \).

By Lemma 5.5, one has
\[
\theta_s(X) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} \gamma_k E \left( X_{\alpha_{ikjk}'}(X) \right) \gamma_k^{-1},
\]
where \( \gamma_k = \prod_{j=1}^{k} a_j \) with
\[
a_1 = E \left( \frac{\alpha_{ijj}^{(0)}}{2} \right), \quad a_{r+1} = E \left( \frac{\alpha_{ijr}^{(0)}}{2} \right),
\]
\[
a_k = E \left( \frac{\alpha_{ik-1,jk}^{(0)}}{2} \right) E \left( \frac{\alpha_{ikjk}^{(0)}}{2} \right) \text{ for } k = 2, \ldots, r.
\]
Hence we can write
\[
\theta_s(s^dX) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} \gamma_k E \left( s^dX_{\alpha_{ikjk}'}(s^dX) \right) \gamma_k^{-1} \quad \text{for } d \gg 0.
\]

**Claim:** If \( \xi = \prod_{j=1}^{k} E \left( c_j \right), c_j \in M_s \), then for \( \xi \in \prod_{t=1}^{\lambda} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ij} \right) \), we have a product decomposition given by
\[
\xi \in \prod_{t=1}^{\lambda} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ij} \right) \xi^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\lambda} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ij} \right)
\]
with \( d_t \to \infty \) for \( d \gg 0 \), \( x_i \in A \).

**Proof of the Claim.** We do this by induction on \( k \).

Let \( \xi = \xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_k \), where \( \xi_i = E \left( c_i \right) \). When \( k = 1 \), by Lemma 5.6, we have a product decomposition
\[
\xi_1 E \left( s^d x_i Z_{ij} \right) \xi_1^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\lambda_1} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ijr} \right)
\]
with \( d_t \to \infty \) for \( d \gg 0 \). Now assume that the result is true for \( k - 1 \), i.e., we have
\[
\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1} E \left( s^d x_i Z_{ij} \right) \left( \xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1} \right)^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\lambda_{k-1}} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ijr} \right)
\]
with \( d_t \to \infty \) for \( d \gg 0 \). Now by Lemma 5.6, we can write
\[
\xi_k E \left( s^d x_i Z_{ij} \right) \xi_k^{-1} = \prod_{t=1}^{\lambda_{k-1}} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ijr} \right) = \mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_\lambda \text{ (say)}.
\]
Hence we have
\[
(\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1} \xi_k) E \left( s^d x_i Z_{ij} \right) (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})^{-1} = (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1}) \mu_1 \mu_2 \cdots \mu_\lambda (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})^{-1}
\]
\[
= (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1}) \mu_1 (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})^{-1}(\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})
\]
\[
\mu_2 (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})^{-1}(\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})
\]
\[
\mu_\lambda (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})^{-1}.
\]
Now applying induction to each of the expressions \( \xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1} \mu_1 (\xi_1 \xi_2 \cdots \xi_{k-1})^{-1} \) as \( l \) varies from 1 to \( \lambda \), we have a product decomposition as in Equation (5.2). Therefore we can write
\[
\theta_s(s^dX) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} \prod_{l=1}^{\lambda_k} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ijr} \right)
\]
for \( d \) large enough. The terms \( s^{d^t}x_i \) for \( 1 \leq t \leq \lambda_k \) is contained in \( M[X] \) as required. Hence
\[
\theta(bX) = \prod_{k=1}^{r+1} \prod_{l=1}^{\lambda_k} E \left( s^{d^t}x_iZ_{ijr} \right) \in \text{EO}_{A[X]}(M[X])
\]
for all \( b \in (s)^d A \).
Proof of the Theorem 5.3. Let \( \mathfrak{m} \) be a maximal ideal of \( A \). Choose an element \( s_\mathfrak{m} \) from \( A \setminus \mathfrak{m} \) such that
\[
\theta(X)_{s_\mathfrak{m}} \in EO_{A[X]_\mathfrak{m}}(M_s[X]_\mathfrak{m}).
\]
Define
\[
\kappa(X,Y) = \theta(X + Y)\theta(Y)^{-1}.
\]
Clearly \( \kappa(X,Y)_{s_\mathfrak{m}} \in EO_{A[X,Y]_\mathfrak{m}}(M_s[X]_\mathfrak{m}) \) and \( \kappa(0,Y) = Id. \)
Now by applying Dilation Lemma with \( A[Y] \) as the base ring, we get
\[
\kappa(b_\mathfrak{m}X,Y) \in EO_{A[X,Y]}(M[X,Y]),
\]
where \( b_\mathfrak{m} \in (s^N_{\mathfrak{m}}) \) for some \( N \gg 0 \).
Since \( A \) is the ideal generated by \( \{ s_\mathfrak{m} \}_{\mathfrak{m} \in \text{Max} A} \), there exists maximal ideals \( \mathfrak{m}_1, \ldots, \mathfrak{m}_r \) and elements \( s_\mathfrak{m}_i \in A \setminus \mathfrak{m}_i \) such that \( A = \sum_{i=1}^r (s^N_{\mathfrak{m}_i}) \). Therefore
\[
A = \sum_{i=1}^r (s^N_{\mathfrak{m}_i})
\]
for any \( N_i > 0 \). Hence for \( b_{\mathfrak{m}_i} \in (s^N_{\mathfrak{m}_i}) \) with \( N_i \gg 0 \), there exists elements \( d_1, \ldots, d_r \in A \) satisfying
\[
\sum_{i=1}^r d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i} = 1.
\]
Observe that \( \kappa(d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i}X,Y) \in EO_{A[X,Y]}(M[X,Y]) \) for \( 1 \leq i \leq r \).
\[
\theta(X) = \theta(\sum_{i=1}^r d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i}X) \theta(\sum_{i=2}^r d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i}X)^{-1} \theta(\sum_{i=3}^r d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i}X) \theta(\sum_{i=4}^r d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i}X)^{-1} \cdots
\]
\[
\theta(d_{r-1} b_{\mathfrak{m}_{r-1}}X + d_r b_{\mathfrak{m}_r}X) \theta(d_r b_{\mathfrak{m}_r}X)^{-1} \theta(d_r b_{\mathfrak{m}_r}X)
\]
\[
= \prod_{i=1}^r \kappa(d_i b_{\mathfrak{m}_i}X,T_i) \kappa(d_r b_{\mathfrak{m}_r}X,0),
\]
where \( T_i = \sum_{k=i+1}^r d_k b_{\mathfrak{m}_k}X \). Hence \( \theta(X) \in EO_{A[X]}(M[X]) \).

\[ \square \]

5.1. A Local-Global principle for \( EO(Q \perp h^m) \cdot O(h^m) \)

**Theorem 5.8** ([14], Theorem 2.5). Let \( A \) be a ring with generalized dimension \( \geq d \). Let \( (Q,q) \) be a diagonalizable quadratic A-space. Consider the quadratic A-space \( Q \perp H(P) \), where rank \( (P) > d \). Then
\[
O_A(Q \perp H(P)) = EO_A(Q,H(P)) \cdot O_A(H(P))
\]
\[
= \{ \varepsilon \beta \mid \varepsilon \in EO_A(Q,H(P)), \beta \in O_A(H(P)) \}
\]
\[
= \{ \beta \varepsilon \mid \varepsilon \in EO_A(Q,H(P)), \beta \in O_A(H(P)) \}
\]
\[
= O_A(H(P)) \cdot EO_A(Q,H(P)).
\]

**Lemma 5.9.** (Dilation Lemma) Let \( A \) be a commutative ring with generalized dimension \( \geq d \) and \( Q \) be a free module of rank \( n \). Let \( (Q,q) \) be a diagonalizable quadratic A-space. Let \( s \) be a non-nilpotent element of \( A \) and \( m > d \). Let \( \theta(X) \in O_{A[X]}(Q \otimes A[X]_s \perp h^m) \cdot O_{A[X]}(h^m) \) with \( \theta(0) = Id. \) If \( \theta_X(s) = (\theta(X))_s \in EO_{A[X]_s}(Q \otimes A[X]_s \perp h^m) \cdot O_{A[X]_s}(h^m) \), then for \( d \gg 0 \) and for all \( b \in (s)^d A \), we have \( \theta(bX) \in EO_{A[X]}(Q \otimes A[X] \perp h^m) \cdot O_{A[X]}(h^m) \).
Proof. The proof is similar to Lemma 5.7. For, if \( \theta_s(X) = \varepsilon(X) \beta(X) \) with 
\[ \varepsilon(X) \in EO_{A[X]}(Q \otimes A[X]_s \perp h^m), \quad \beta(X) \in O_{A[X]}(h^m), \quad \text{then} \quad \theta(0) = I = \varepsilon(0) \beta(0); \] 
whence 
\[ \theta_s(X) = \{ \varepsilon(X) \varepsilon(0)^{-1} \} \{ \beta(0)^{-1} \beta(X) \}. \] 
In other words, we may assume at the onset that \( \varepsilon(0) = Id \) and \( \beta(0) = Id \). The rest of the proof follows from Lemma 5.7.

Theorem 5.10. (Local-Global Principle) Let \( A \) be a commutative ring with generalized dimension \( \geq d \) and let \( (Q,q) \) be a diagonalizable quadratic \( A \)-space. Assume that \( Q \) is a free module of rank \( n \). Let \( m > d \) and let \( \theta(X) \in O_{A[X]}((Q \otimes A[X] \perp h^m) \) with \( \theta(0) = Id \).

If \( \forall \ m \in \text{Max}(A), \alpha_m = \beta_m \gamma_m, \) where \( \beta_m \in EO_{A[X]}((Q \otimes A[X])_m \perp h^m), \gamma_m \in O_{A[X]}(h^m) \) with \( \beta(0) = Id, \gamma(0) = Id \). Then \( \alpha = \beta \gamma \) with \( \beta \in EO_{A[X]}((Q \otimes A[X]) \perp h^m), \gamma \in O_{A[X]}(h^m). \)

Proof. The proof follows in similar lines as Theorem 5.3 except for the following. Let \( m \) be a maximal ideal of \( A \). Choose an element \( s_m \) from \( A \setminus m \) such that

\[ \theta(X)_{s_m} \in EO_{A[X]}((Q \otimes A[X]_{s_m} \perp h^m) \) \( O_{A[X]}(h^m). \]

Define

\[ \kappa(X, Y) = \theta(X + Y) \theta(Y)^{-1}. \]

Then

\[ \kappa(X, Y) = \varepsilon_1 \eta_1 \varepsilon_2 \eta_2 \]

for \( \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 \in EO_{A[X,Y]}(Q \otimes A[X, Y] \perp h^m) \) and \( \eta_1, \eta_2 \in O_{A[X,Y]}(h^m) \). Since

\[ EO_{A[X,Y]}((Q \otimes A[X, Y] \perp h^m) \cdot O_{A[X,Y]}(h^m) = O_{A[X,Y]}(h^m) \cdot EO_{A[X,Y]}(Q \otimes A[X, Y] \perp h^m), \]

by Theorem 5.8, we can write Equation (5.3) as

\[ \kappa(X, Y) = \varepsilon_1 \varepsilon_2 \eta_1 \eta_2 \]

for some \( \varepsilon_2' \in EO_{A[X,Y]}((Q \otimes A[X, Y] \perp h^m) \) \) and \( \eta_1' \in O_{A[X,Y]}(h^m) \).

Then \( \kappa(X, Y)_{s_m} \in EO_{A[X,Y]}((Q \otimes A[X, Y]_{s_m} \perp h^m) \) \( O_{A[X,Y]}(h^m) \) \) and \( \kappa(0, Y) = Id \).

Therefore, by applying Lemma 5.9 with base ring \( A[Y], \)

\[ \kappa(b_mX, Y) \in EO_{A[X,Y]}((Q \perp A[X, Y] \perp h^m) \) \( O_{A[X,Y]}(h^m), \]

where \( b_m \in (s_m^N) \) for some \( N \gg 0. \)

6. Extendability of Quadratic Spaces

In this section, we apply the Local Global principle to prove the principal result [Theorem 6.2] on the extendability of quadratic \( A[T] \)-spaces of Witt index \( \geq d \) over an equicharacteristic regular local ring of dimension \( d \).

We begin with the following crucial observation.

Lemma 6.1. Let \( A \) be a regular local ring containing a field. Let \( (Q, q) \perp h \) be a quadratic \( A[T] \)-space. If \( (Q/TQ \perp h) \) is hyperbolic, then \( (Q, q) \perp h \) is hyperbolic.
Proof. In [11], D. Popescu showed that if $A$ is a geometrically regular local ring (over a field $k$), or when the characteristic of the residue field is a regular parameter in $A$, then it is a filtered inductive limit of regular local rings essentially of finite type over the integers (or over $k$).

In view of this, we may regard $(Q, q) \perp h$ to be a quadratic $B[T]$-space over some regular local ring $B$ essentially of finite type over $k$ with $(Q/TQ, q/(T)) \perp h$ hyperbolic. In view of Proposition 1.3 of [13], $(Q, q) \perp h$ is hyperbolic over $B[T]$, whence over $A[T]$. □

**Theorem 6.2.** Let $(A, \mathfrak{m})$ be an equicharacteristic regular local ring of dimension $d$ and $2 \in A^\ast$. Then every quadratic $A[T]$-space $(Q, q) \perp h^n$ with Witt index $n \geq d$ is extended from $A$.

**Proof.** Let $\{\pi_1, \pi_2, \ldots, \pi_d\}$ be a regular system of parameters generating the maximal ideal $\mathfrak{m}$ of $A$.

Let $A^l$ denote the $(\pi_1, \ldots, \pi_l)$-adic completion of $A$. Observe that $A^d$ is isomorphic to the power series ring $k[[X_1, \ldots, X_d]]$ by Cohen structure theorem, where $k$ is the residue field $A/\mathfrak{m}$ of $A$. Observe also that $A^l$ is the $(\pi_l)$-adic completion of $A^{l-1}$.

We now recall Amit Roy’s garland of patching diagrams in [16]:

We use it below. Let us concentrate on the patching square $\mathcal{P}_l(A)[T]$:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
A^l[T] & \longrightarrow & A^{l+1}[T] \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow \\
(A^l)_{\pi_{l+1}}[T] & \longrightarrow & (A^{l+1})_{\pi_{l+1}}[T]
\end{array}
\]

For all $l$, this is a cartesian square as rings. Moreover, by [9], it is also a cartesian square of quadratic spaces. This will enable us to analyze the quadratic $A$-space.

We prove the result by induction on $d - l$, starting with $l = 0$. In this case $A$ is a complete equicharacteristic regular local ring, whence a power series ring over its residue field. We appeal to [13, Theorem 1.1].

Assume the result for $d - l = m$. For $d - (l + 1) = m - 1$, consider the patching diagram $\mathcal{P}_{m-1}(A)[T]$.

We fix some notations as follows:

For a regular parameter $\pi$ of $A$, let $Q^l = Q \otimes A^l[T]$, $Q^0 = Q$, $Q^l_{\pi} = Q \otimes A^l_{\pi}[T]$ and for a quadratic $A$-space $Q_1$, we denote $Q_1 \otimes A^l$ by $Q_1^l$. 


Let \((Q \perp h^n)/(T) = Q_1 \perp h^n\), where \(Q_1\) is the quadratic \(A\)-space \(Q/(T)\). Since \(A^{m-1}\) is local, \(Q_1^{m-1}\) is diagonalizable \([2, \text{Proposition 3.4}]\). Since \(A^{m-1}\) is regular, by Karoubi’s theorem \([8, \text{Chapter VII, Theorem 2.1}]\), \((Q \perp h^n)^{m-1}\) is stably extended from \(A^{m-1}\). Let
\[
(Q \perp h^n)^{m-1} \perp h^r \xrightarrow{\sim} A^{m-1}[T] \otimes (Q_1^{m-1} \perp h^{n+r}), n \geq d.
\]
Then
\[
((Q \perp h^n)^{m-1} \perp h^r)_{\pi_m} \xrightarrow{\sim} \left( (A^{m-1})_{\pi_m}[T] \otimes (Q_1^{m-1})_{\pi_m} \perp h^{n+r} \right), n \geq d.
\]
By \([14, \text{Theorem 3.3}]\), we get the isomorphism
\[
((Q \perp h^n)^{m-1})_{\pi_m} \xrightarrow{\sigma} \left( (A^{m-1})_{\pi_m}[T] \otimes (Q_1^{m-1})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n \right).
\]
Using the extendability for quadratic spaces over \(A^m[T]\) via induction hypothesis, we have
\[
\tau : (Q \perp h^n)^m \xrightarrow{\sim} A^m[T] \otimes (Q^m \perp h^n).
\]
Now by identifying the quadratic spaces \(\left( ((Q \perp h^n)^{m-1})_{\pi_m} \otimes_{(A^{m-1})_{\pi_m}[T]} (A^m_{\pi_m}[T]) \right)\) and \(\left( (Q \perp h^n)^{m-1} \otimes_{A^m[T]} A^{m^2}[T] \right)_{\pi_m}\), with \(\left( ((Q \perp h^n)^{m-1} \otimes_{A^{m-1}[T]} (A^m_{\pi_m}[T])) \right)\), via the patching for quadratic spaces from \([9]\), we have maps \(\tilde{\sigma}, \tilde{\tau}\) corresponding to \(\sigma, \tau\) and
\[
\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\tau}^{-1} \in O(A^m_{\pi_m}[T]) \left( (Q_1 \perp h^n)^{m} \right).
\]
Since \((A^m_{\pi_m})_{\pi_m}\) is local, \((Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m}\) is diagonalizable and hence, by Theorem 5.8,
\[
O \left( ((Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n) \right) = EO \left( ((Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n) \right) \cdot O(h^n).
\]
Therefore we can write
\[
(\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\tau}^{-1})_{\pi_m} = \alpha_m \beta_m,
\]
where \(\alpha_m \in EO((A^m_{\pi_m})_{\pi_m}[T]) \left( ((Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n) \right)\) for some \(\alpha \in O(A^m_{\pi_m}[T]) \left( ((Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n) \right)\) with \(\alpha(0) = Id\) and \(\beta_m \in O((A^m_{\pi_m})_{\pi_m}[T]) \left( h^n \right)\) for some \(\beta \in O(A^m_{\pi_m}[T]) \left( h^n \right)\) with \(\beta(0) = Id\), via the same argument as in Lemma 5.9.

Then, by Theorem 5.10, we have
\[
\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\tau}^{-1} = \alpha \beta
\]
with \(\alpha \in O \left( ((Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n) \right), \alpha(0) = Id, \beta \in O(A^{m}_{\pi_m}[T]) \left( h^n \right)\) and \(\beta(0) = Id\). Now via the ‘deep splitting’ technique introduced in \([13]\), we can write \(\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\tau}^{-1} = \beta \in O(h^n)\).

Now we have
\[
(Q \perp h^n)^{m-1} \simeq \left( ((Q \perp h^n)^{m-1})_{\pi_m}, Id, (Q \perp h^n)^m \right)
\]
\[
\simeq \left( (A^{m-1})_{\pi_m}[T] \otimes ((Q_1^{m-1})_{\pi_m} \perp h^n), \alpha \beta, (A^m[T] \otimes (Q_1^{m} \perp h^n)) \right)
\]
\[
\simeq \left( (Q_1^{m-1})_{\pi_m}[T] \perp h^n, \beta, (Q_1^{m})_{\pi_m}[T] \perp h^n \right)
\]
\[
\simeq Q_1^{m-1}[T] \perp (h^n, \beta, h^n) = Q_1^{m-1}[T] \perp Q_2,
\]
where $Q_2$ is the quadratic $A^{m-1}[T]$-space defined by the patching technique. Now

$$Q_1^{m-1}[T] \perp Q_2 \perp h^r \simeq Q^{m-1} \perp h^r \simeq Q_1^{m-1}[T] \perp h^{n+r}.$$ 

By cancellation of quadratic spaces over local rings [15], we have $Q_2 \perp h \simeq h^{n+1}$. Since $\beta(0) = Id$, $Q_2/T) \simeq h^n$. Thus, by Lemma 6.1, $Q_2$ is extended from $A^{m-1}$, whence so is $(Q \perp h^n)^{m-1}$. Hence the result is true for $l+1$. Then the theorem follows by induction.  

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