

We shall study an underdetermined system of PDEs coming from mathematical physics.

J. Wheeler: Exist potentials for the Einstein equations?

Pommaret (1995): **No.** See J.-F. Pommaret, *Dualité différentielles et applications*, C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris, Serie I 320 (1995). (See also H. Weyl, *Space Time Matter*, fourth edition, Dover, 1952, for more details on Einstein equations.)

Let us prove this by using *OreModules*!

```
> with(Ore_algebra):
> with(OreModules):
```

We define the Weyl algebra $Alg = A_4$ (where $x[1], x[2], x[3]$ stand for the three space components and $x[4] = ct$ for the time):

```
> Alg := DefineOreAlgebra(diff=[D[1],x[1]], diff=[D[2],x[2]],
> diff=[D[3],x[3]], diff=[D[4],x[4]], polynom={x[1],x[2],x[3],x[4]}):
```

The linearized Ricci equations in the vacuum are defined by the following matrix of differential operator.

```
> R := evalm([[D[2]^2+D[3]^2-D[4]^2, D[1]^2, D[1]^2, -D[1]^2, -2*D[1]*D[2], 0, 0,
> -2*D[1]*D[3], 0, 2*D[1]*D[4]],
> [D[2]^2, D[1]^2+D[3]^2-D[4]^2, D[2]^2, -D[2]^2, -2*D[1]*D[2],
> -2*D[2]*D[3], 0, 0, 2*D[2]*D[4], 0],
> [D[3]^2, D[3]^2, D[1]^2+D[2]^2-D[4]^2, -D[3]^2, 0, -2*D[2]*D[3],
> 2*D[3]*D[4], -2*D[1]*D[3], 0, 0],
> [D[4]^2, D[4]^2, D[4]^2, D[1]^2+D[2]^2+D[3]^2, 0, 0, -2*D[3]*D[4], 0,
> -2*D[2]*D[4], -2*D[1]*D[4]],
> [0, 0, D[1]*D[2], -D[1]*D[2], D[3]^2-D[4]^2, -D[1]*D[3], 0,
> -D[2]*D[3], D[1]*D[4], D[2]*D[4]],
> [D[2]*D[3], 0, 0, -D[2]*D[3], -D[1]*D[3], D[1]^2-D[4]^2, D[2]*D[4],
> -D[1]*D[2], D[3]*D[4], 0],
> [D[3]*D[4], D[3]*D[4], 0, 0, 0, -D[2]*D[4], D[1]^2+D[2]^2,
> -D[1]*D[4], -D[2]*D[3], -D[1]*D[3]],
> [0, D[1]*D[3], 0, -D[1]*D[3], -D[2]*D[3], -D[1]*D[2], D[1]*D[4],
> D[2]^2-D[4]^2, 0, D[3]*D[4]],
> [D[2]*D[4], 0, D[2]*D[4], 0, -D[1]*D[4], -D[3]*D[4], -D[2]*D[3], 0,
> D[1]^2+D[3]^2, -D[1]*D[2]],
> [0, D[1]*D[4], D[1]*D[4], 0, -D[2]*D[4], 0, -D[1]*D[3], -D[3]*D[4],
> -D[1]*D[2], D[2]^2+D[3]^2]]);
```

$$R := \begin{bmatrix} D_2^2 + D_3^2 - D_4^2, D_1^2, D_1^2, -D_1^2, -2D_1 D_2, 0, 0, -2D_1 D_3, 0, 2D_1 D_4 \\ D_2^2, D_1^2 + D_3^2 - D_4^2, D_2^2, -D_2^2, -2D_1 D_2, -2D_2 D_3, 0, 0, 2D_2 D_4, 0 \\ D_3^2, D_3^2, D_1^2 + D_2^2 - D_4^2, -D_3^2, 0, -2D_2 D_3, 2D_3 D_4, -2D_1 D_3, 0, 0 \\ D_4^2, D_4^2, D_4^2, D_1^2 + D_2^2 + D_3^2, 0, 0, -2D_3 D_4, 0, -2D_2 D_4, -2D_1 D_4 \\ 0, 0, D_1 D_2, -D_1 D_2, D_3^2 - D_4^2, -D_1 D_3, 0, -D_2 D_3, D_1 D_4, D_2 D_4 \\ D_2 D_3, 0, 0, -D_2 D_3, -D_1 D_3, D_1^2 - D_4^2, D_2 D_4, -D_1 D_2, D_3 D_4, 0 \\ D_3 D_4, D_3 D_4, 0, 0, 0, -D_2 D_4, D_1^2 + D_2^2, -D_1 D_4, -D_2 D_3, -D_1 D_3 \\ 0, D_1 D_3, 0, -D_1 D_3, -D_2 D_3, -D_1 D_2, D_1 D_4, D_2^2 - D_4^2, 0, D_3 D_4 \\ D_2 D_4, 0, D_2 D_4, 0, -D_1 D_4, -D_3 D_4, -D_2 D_3, 0, D_1^2 + D_3^2, -D_1 D_2 \\ 0, D_1 D_4, D_1 D_4, 0, -D_2 D_4, 0, -D_1 D_3, -D_3 D_4, -D_1 D_2, D_2^2 + D_3^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

First of all, let us compute the rank of the Alg -module M associated with R .

```
> OreRank(R, Alg);
```

The formal adjoint of the linearized Ricci equations is defined by the following matrix of differential operators.

$$\begin{aligned}
&> \text{R_adj} := \text{Involution}(\text{R}, \text{Alg}); \\
\text{R_adj} := & \begin{bmatrix}
D_2^2 + D_3^2 - D_4^2, D_2^2, D_3^2, D_4^2, 0, D_2 D_3, D_3 D_4, 0, D_2 D_4, 0 \\
D_1^2, D_1^2 + D_3^2 - D_4^2, D_3^2, D_4^2, 0, 0, D_3 D_4, D_1 D_3, 0, D_1 D_4 \\
D_1^2, D_2^2, D_1^2 + D_2^2 - D_4^2, D_4^2, D_1 D_2, 0, 0, 0, D_2 D_4, D_1 D_4 \\
-D_1^2, -D_2^2, -D_3^2, D_1^2 + D_2^2 + D_3^2, -D_1 D_2, -D_2 D_3, 0, -D_1 D_3, 0, 0 \\
-2 D_1 D_2, -2 D_1 D_2, 0, 0, D_3^2 - D_4^2, -D_1 D_3, 0, -D_2 D_3, -D_1 D_4, -D_2 D_4 \\
0, -2 D_2 D_3, -2 D_2 D_3, 0, -D_1 D_3, D_1^2 - D_4^2, -D_2 D_4, -D_1 D_2, -D_3 D_4, 0 \\
0, 0, 2 D_3 D_4, -2 D_3 D_4, 0, D_2 D_4, D_1^2 + D_2^2, D_1 D_4, -D_2 D_3, -D_1 D_3 \\
-2 D_1 D_3, 0, -2 D_1 D_3, 0, -D_2 D_3, -D_1 D_2, -D_1 D_4, D_2^2 - D_4^2, 0, -D_3 D_4 \\
0, 2 D_2 D_4, 0, -2 D_2 D_4, D_1 D_4, D_3 D_4, -D_2 D_3, 0, D_1^2 + D_3^2, -D_1 D_2 \\
2 D_1 D_4, 0, 0, -2 D_1 D_4, D_2 D_4, 0, -D_1 D_3, D_3 D_4, -D_1 D_2, D_2^2 + D_3^2
\end{bmatrix}
\end{aligned}$$

We compute the first extension module ext^1 with values in Alg of the formal adjoint of the linearized Ricci equations in Alg .

```
> st := time(): Ext1 := Exti(R_adj, Alg, 1): time() - st; Ext1[1];
```

44.639

$$\begin{bmatrix}
\%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \%1
\end{bmatrix}$$

$$\%1 := D_1^2 + D_2^2 - D_4^2 + D_3^2$$

```
> Ext1[2];
```

$$\begin{bmatrix}
D_2 D_4, 0, 0, 0, -D_1 D_4, 0, 0, 0, D_1^2, -D_1 D_2 \\
D_3 D_4, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, D_1^2, -D_1 D_4, 0, -D_1 D_3 \\
D_2 D_3, 0, 0, 0, -D_1 D_3, D_1^2, 0, -D_1 D_2, 0, 0 \\
D_4^2, 0, 0, D_1^2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -2D_1 D_4 \\
D_3^2, 0, D_1^2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -2D_1 D_3, 0, 0 \\
D_2^2, D_1^2, 0, 0, -2D_1 D_2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, D_3 D_4, 0, 0, 0, -D_2 D_4, D_2^2, 0, -D_2 D_3, 0 \\
0, D_4^2, 0, D_2^2, 0, 0, 0, 0, -2D_2 D_4, 0 \\
0, D_3^2, D_2^2, 0, 0, -2D_2 D_3, 0, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, -D_1 D_4, 0, 0, D_2 D_4, 0, 0, 0, D_1 D_2, -D_2^2 \\
0, -D_1 D_3, 0, 0, D_2 D_3, D_1 D_2, 0, -D_2^2, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, D_4^2, D_3^2, 0, 0, -2D_3 D_4, 0, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, -D_2 D_4, 0, 0, D_3 D_4, D_2 D_3, 0, -D_3^2, 0 \\
0, 0, -D_1 D_4, 0, 0, 0, D_1 D_3, D_3 D_4, 0, -D_3^2 \\
0, 0, D_1 D_2, 0, D_3^2, -D_1 D_3, 0, -D_2 D_3, 0, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, D_2 D_3, 0, D_4^2, -D_2 D_4, 0, -D_3 D_4, 0 \\
0, 0, 0, D_1 D_3, 0, 0, -D_1 D_4, D_4^2, 0, -D_3 D_4 \\
0, 0, 0, D_1 D_2, D_4^2, 0, 0, 0, -D_1 D_4, -D_2 D_4 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, D_3 D_4, -D_1 D_4, D_1 D_2, 0, 0, -D_2 D_3 \\
0, 0, 0, 0, 0, -D_1 D_4, 0, D_2 D_4, D_1 D_3, -D_2 D_3
\end{bmatrix}$$

Interpretation of the result:

The second matrix *Ext1*[2] gives a family of generators of 20 torsion elements in the *Alg*-module *M* associated with the linearized Ricci equations. The first matrix *Ext1*[1] shows that all the torsion elements are killed by the same differential operator, namely the Dalemberertian $D_1^2 - D_4^2 + D_2^2 + D_3^2$. The third matrix gives a parametrization of the torsion-free module $M / t(M)$.

In conclusion, the linearized Ricci equations cannot be parametrized, i.e., they do not admit a potential.

Let us rewrite the torsion elements in terms of the system variable y_1, \dots, y_{10} :

```
> TorsionElements(R, [seq(y[i](x[1],x[2],x[3],x[4]), i=1..10)], Alg);
```


$$\begin{aligned}
\theta_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%10\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%6\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \%2\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%1\right) \\
\theta_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%10\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \%5\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%3\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%1\right) \\
\theta_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%10\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%6\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \%4\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%3\right) \\
\theta_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4^2} \%10\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \%7\right) - 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%1\right) \\
\theta_5(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%10\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \%8\right) - 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%3\right) \\
\theta_6(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \%10\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_1^2} \%9\right) - 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%6\right) \\
\theta_7(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%9\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%4\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \%5\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%2\right) \\
\theta_8(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4^2} \%9\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \%7\right) - 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%2\right) \\
\theta_9(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%9\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \%8\right) - 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%4\right) \\
\theta_{10}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%9\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%6\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%2\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \%1\right) \\
\theta_{11}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%9\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%6\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%4\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2^2} \%3\right) \\
\theta_{12}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4^2} \%8\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%7\right) - 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%5\right) \\
\theta_{13}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%8\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%4\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%5\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%2\right) \\
\theta_{14}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%8\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%5\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%3\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%1\right) \\
\theta_{15}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%8\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%6\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%4\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%3\right) \\
\theta_{16}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%7\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4^2} \%4\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%5\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%2\right) \\
\theta_{17}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%7\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%5\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4^2} \%3\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%1\right) \\
\theta_{18}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%7\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3^2} \%6\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%2\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%1\right) \\
\theta_{19}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_3} \%6\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%4\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_2 \partial x_1} \%5\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%1\right) \\
\theta_{20}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) &= -\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_1} \%4\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_4 \partial x_2} \%3\right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_1} \%2\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x_3 \partial x_2} \%1\right)
\end{aligned}$$

$$\%1 := y_{10}(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%2 := y_9(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%3 := y_8(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%4 := y_6(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%5 := y_7(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%6 := y_5(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%7 := y_4(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%8 := y_3(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%9 := y_2(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

$$\%10 := y_1(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4)$$

The parametrization of the torsion-free *Alg*-module $M / \mathfrak{t}(M)$ is defined by:

> Ext1[3];

$$\begin{bmatrix} -2D_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -2D_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2D_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -2D_4 \\ -D_2 & -D_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -D_3 & -D_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -D_4 & -D_3 \\ -D_3 & 0 & -D_1 & 0 \\ 0 & -D_4 & 0 & -D_2 \\ -D_4 & 0 & 0 & -D_1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let us point out that this parametrization $Ext1[3]$ depends on 4 arbitrary potentials. As the rank of the Alg -module M is also 4, and thus, the rank of the Alg -module $M / \mathfrak{t}(M)$ is also 4, we deduce that $Ext1[3]$ is a minimal parametrization of $M / \mathfrak{t}(M)$.

We compute the second extension module ext^2 with values in Alg of the formal adjoint of the linearized Ricci equations in Alg . The interpretation is the same as before.

```
> st := time(): Ext2 := Exti(R_adj, Alg, 2): time() - st; Ext2[1];
2.839
```

$$\begin{bmatrix} D_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_4^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_3 D_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_2 D_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_3^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_2 D_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ D_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_4^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_3 D_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_1 D_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_3^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_1 D_3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & D_1^2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_4^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_2 D_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_1 D_4 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_2^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_1 D_2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & D_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_4 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_3^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_2 D_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_1 D_3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_2^2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_1 D_2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & D_1^2 \end{bmatrix}$$

We compute a free resolution of the linearized Ricci equations.

```
> st:=time(): FreeResolution(R, Alg); time()-st;
```

```

table([1 =
  [ D2^2 + D3^2 - D4^2, D1^2, D1^2, -D1^2, -2D1D2, 0, 0, -2D1D3, 0, 2D1D4
    D2^2, D1^2 + D3^2 - D4^2, D2^2, -D2^2, -2D1D2, -2D2D3, 0, 0, 2D2D4, 0
    D3^2, D3^2, D1^2 + D2^2 - D4^2, -D3^2, 0, -2D2D3, 2D3D4, -2D1D3, 0, 0
    D4^2, D4^2, D4^2, D1^2 + D2^2 + D3^2, 0, 0, -2D3D4, 0, -2D2D4, -2D1D4
    0, 0, D1D2, -D1D2, D3^2 - D4^2, -D1D3, 0, -D2D3, D1D4, D2D4
    D2D3, 0, 0, -D2D3, -D1D3, D1^2 - D4^2, D2D4, -D1D2, D3D4, 0
    D3D4, D3D4, 0, 0, 0, -D2D4, D1^2 + D2^2, -D1D4, -D2D3, -D1D3
    0, D1D3, 0, -D1D3, -D2D3, -D1D2, D1D4, D2^2 - D4^2, 0, D3D4
    D2D4, 0, D2D4, 0, -D1D4, -D3D4, -D2D3, 0, D1^2 + D3^2, -D1D2
    0, D1D4, D1D4, 0, -D2D4, 0, -D1D3, -D3D4, -D1D2, D2^2 + D3^2 ] ,
2 = [ -D4 -D4 -D4 -D4 0 0 2D3 0 2D2 2D1
      -D3 -D3 D3 D3 0 2D2 -2D4 2D1 0 0
      -D2 D2 -D2 D2 2D1 2D3 0 0 -2D4 0
      D1 -D1 -D1 D1 2D2 0 0 2D3 0 -2D4 ] ,
3 = INJ(4)
])

```

4.190

We compute a free resolution of the formal adjoint of the linearized Ricci equations.

```
> st:=time(): FreeResolution(R_adj, Alg); time()-st;
```

```

table([1 =
  [ D2^2 + D3^2 - D4^2, D2^2, D3^2, D4^2, 0, D2D3, D3D4, 0, D2D4, 0
    D1^2, D1^2 + D3^2 - D4^2, D3^2, D4^2, 0, 0, D3D4, D1D3, 0, D1D4
    D1^2, D2^2, D1^2 + D2^2 - D4^2, D4^2, D1D2, 0, 0, 0, D2D4, D1D4
    -D1^2, -D2^2, -D3^2, D1^2 + D2^2 + D3^2, -D1D2, -D2D3, 0, -D1D3, 0, 0
    -2D1D2, -2D1D2, 0, 0, D3^2 - D4^2, -D1D3, 0, -D2D3, -D1D4, -D2D4
    0, -2D2D3, -2D2D3, 0, -D1D3, D1^2 - D4^2, -D2D4, -D1D2, -D3D4, 0
    0, 0, 2D3D4, -2D3D4, 0, D2D4, D1^2 + D2^2, D1D4, -D2D3, -D1D3
    -2D1D3, 0, -2D1D3, 0, -D2D3, -D1D2, -D1D4, D2^2 - D4^2, 0, -D3D4
    0, 2D2D4, 0, -2D2D4, D1D4, D3D4, -D2D3, 0, D1^2 + D3^2, -D1D2
    2D1D4, 0, 0, -2D1D4, D2D4, 0, -D1D3, D3D4, -D1D2, D2^2 + D3^2 ] ,
2 = [ 2D1 0 0 0 D2 0 0 D3 0 D4
      0 2D2 0 0 D1 D3 0 0 D4 0
      0 0 2D3 0 0 D2 D4 D1 0 0
      0 0 0 2D4 0 0 D3 0 D2 D1 ] ,
3 = INJ(4)
])

```

1.741