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Simple construction of parameter map germ and its applications

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In this note, we shall construct a simple parameter map germ \((\mathbb{R}', 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) under the assumption that there is an \(\mathcal{A}\)-morphism (resp. topological \(\mathcal{A}\)-morphism) from a given deformation \(\Psi : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}', (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) of a given map germ \(f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) to the trivial deformation \(f : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}', (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\).

This parameter map germ induces a \(\mathcal{K}\)-morphism (resp. topological \(\mathcal{K}\)-morphism) from \(\Psi\) to the graph deformation of \(f\).

By this construction, we can prove the following:

**Theorem D ([M2]):** Let \(f, g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) be two \(C^\infty\) stable map germs. Suppose there exist a \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic germ \(s : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)\) and a \(C^\infty\) map germ \(M : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))\) such that \(f(x) = M(x)(g \circ s)(x)\). Then \(f\) and \(g\) are right-left equivalent.

Though our method seems to be close to Martinet's one ([Mr]), we can treat also map germs which are not necessarily \(C^\infty\) stable.

**Theorem E ([FF]):** Let \(f, g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) be two MT stable map germs. Suppose there exist a \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic germ \(s : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)\) and a \(C^\infty\) map germ \(M : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))\) such that \(f(x) = M(x)(g \circ s)(x)\). Then \(f\) and \(g\) are topologically right-left equivalent.

**Theorem A:** Let \(f, g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) be two \(C^\infty\) map germs. Suppose there exist a \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic germ \(s : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)\) and a \(C^\infty\) map germ

\[
M(x) = (m_1(z), \ldots, m_p(z)) : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))
\]

such that \(f(x) = M(x)(g \circ s)(x)\). Suppose furthermore there exists a positive integer \(k\) such that

\[
m_i(x) - m_i(0) \in m_x^{k}c_{x}^{p} \subset tf(m_x^{c_{x}^{n}}) + \omega f(m_x^{c_{x}^{p}})
\]

for any \(i (1 \leq i \leq p)\). Then \(f\) and \(g\) are right-left equivalent.

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As a corollary of theorem A, we get

**Corollary A:** Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be a $C^\infty$ map germ. Suppose there exist positive integers $k, l$ such that

$$m_x^k E^p_x \subset tf(m_x E^n_x) + \omega f(m_y E^p_y)$$

and

$$m_x^l E^p_x \subset tf(m_x E^n_x) + f^* m_y m_x^k E^p_x.$$ 

Then $f$ is $(l - 1)$-determined with respect to right-left equivalence.

Corollary A induces the following Gaffney type estimate of the order of determinacy (c.f. [G]).

**Corollary B:** Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be a $C^\infty$ map germ. Suppose there exist positive integers $k, l$ such that

$$m_x^k E^p_x \subset tf(m_x E^n_x) + \omega f(m_y E^p_y)$$

and

$$m_x^l E^p_x \subset tf(m_x E^n_x) + f^* m_y E^p_x.$$ 

Then $f$ is $(k + l - 1)$-determined with respect to right-left equivalence.

Corollary B induces the following du Plessis-WaU's estimate of the order of determinacy.

**Corollary C ([dP,W]):** Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be a $C^\infty$ map germ. Suppose there exist a positive integer $k$ such that

$$m_x^k E^p_x \subset tf(m_x E^n_x) + \omega f(m_y E^p_y).$$

Then $f$ is $(2k - 1)$-determined with respect to right-left equivalence.

In [W], we can find an estimate of the order of topological determinacy of an MT stable map germ (corollary D below) which is due to T. Gaffney, but without proof. By using of our method, we can give a proof of his estimate.

**Corollary D (Gaffney):** Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be an MT stable map germ. Suppose there exist a positive integer $k$ such that

$$m_x^k E^p_x \subset tf(m_x E^n_x) + f^*(m_y^2) E^p_x.$$ 

Then $f$ is $k$-determined with respect to topologically right-left equivalence.

For details on these corollaries, refer to [N].

This note is organized in the following way. In §1 and §2, we give several preparations for the proofs of theorem A, a generalized version of Mather's
classification theorem (theorem D in §5) and the theorem of Fukuda-Fukuda (theorem E in §6). §3 treats algebraic argument which we need for the proof of theorem A. Theorem A will be proved in §4. A generalized version of Mather's classification theorem will be proved in §5. In §6, an alternative proof of the theorem of Fukuda-Fukuda will be given.

The results in this paper are all valid in the complex analytic category as well except example (1.5.2).

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§1. $\mathcal{K}$-morphism
from a given deformation to the graph deformation

Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^{n}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{p}, 0)$ be a $C^{\infty}$ map germ and $\Psi_{i} : (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(i)}, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{p}, 0)$ be a $C^{\infty}$ deformation of $f$ (i.e. $\Psi_{i}(z, 0) = f(z)$) $(i = 1, 2)$.

Definition (1.1). We say if there exist $C^{\infty}$ (resp. continuous) map germs $h : (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)}, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)}, (0, 0))$, $H : (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)} \times R^{p}, (0, 0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)} \times R^{p}, (0, 0, 0))$ and $\phi : (R^{r(1)}, 0) \rightarrow (R^{r(2)}, 0)$ such that the following conditions (1.1.1), (1.1.2), (1.1.3) and (1.1.4) hold, then $\{h, H, \phi\}$ is a $\mathcal{K}$-morphism (resp. topological $\mathcal{K}$-morphism) from $\Psi_{1}$ to $\Psi_{2}$.

(1.1.1) the restrictions $h|_{\mathbb{R}^{n} \times \{\lambda\}}$ and $H|_{\mathbb{R}^{n} \times \{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{R}^{p}}$ are $C^{\infty}$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic) for any $\lambda \in R^{r(1)}$,

(1.1.2) $H(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)} \times \{0\}) \subset \mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)} \times \{0\}$,

(1.1.3) the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)} \times \mathbb{R}^{p}, (0, 0, 0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{*, \lambda}} & (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)}, (0, 0))\\
H \downarrow & & h \downarrow \\
(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)} \times \mathbb{R}^{p}, (0, 0, 0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{*, \lambda}} & (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)}, (0, 0))
\end{array}
\]

\[
\phi \downarrow
\]

\[
(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)}, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{*}} (\mathbb{R}^{r(1)}, 0)
\]

\[
(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)}, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{*}} (\mathbb{R}^{r(2)}, 0)
\]

\[
(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(1)}, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{*}} (\mathbb{R}^{r(1)}, 0)
\]

\[
(\mathbb{R}^{n} \times R^{r(2)}, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{*}} (\mathbb{R}^{r(2)}, 0)
\]
the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(R^n \times R^r(1), (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{x,\lambda}, \Psi_1} & (R^n \times R^r(1) \times R^p, (0,0,0)) \\
\downarrow h & & \downarrow H \\
(R^n \times R^r(2), (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{x,\lambda}, \Psi_2} & (R^n \times R^r(2) \times R^p, (0,0,0)).
\end{array}
\]

Here \(\pi_{x,\lambda}, \pi_{\lambda}\) mean the canonical projection to \(R^n \times R^r(i)\), \(R^r(i)\) respectively. We remark that the conditions (1.1.1), (1.1.2) and (1.1.3) in the definition (1.1) imply \(H(R^n \times R^r(1) \times (R^p - \{0\}) \subset R^n \times R^r(2) \times (R^p - \{0\})\); and the condition (1.1.4) implies \(H(graph(\Psi_1)) \subset graph(\Psi_2)\).

**Definition (1.2).** We say if there exist \(C^\infty\) (resp. continuous) map germs \(h : (R^n \times R^r(1), (0,0)) \rightarrow (R^n \times R^r(2), (0,0)), H : (R^p \times R^r(1), (0,0)) \rightarrow (R^p \times R^r(2), (0,0))\) and \(\phi : (R^r(1), 0) \rightarrow (R^r(2), 0)\) such that the following conditions (1.2.1) and (1.2.2) hold, then \(\{h, H, \phi\}\) is a \(A\)-morphism (resp. topological \(A\)-morphism) from \(\Psi_1\) to \(\Psi_2\).

\[(1.2.1)\] the restrictions \(h|_{R^n \times \{\lambda\}}\) and \(H|_{R^p \times \{\lambda\}}\)
are \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic)
for any \(\lambda \in R^r(1)\);

\[(1.2.2)\] the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(R^n \times R^r(1), (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\Psi_1, \pi_{\lambda})} & (R^p \times R^r(1), (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda}} & (R^r(1), 0) \\
\downarrow h & & \downarrow H & & \downarrow \phi \\
(R^n \times R^r(2), (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\Psi_2, \pi_{\lambda})} & (R^p \times R^r(2), (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda}} & (R^r(2), 0).
\end{array}
\]

Let \(G\) be \(K\) or \(A\). A \(G\)-morphism (resp. topological \(G\)-morphism) \(\{h, H, \phi\}\) from \(\Psi_1\) to \(\Psi_2\) is said to be equivalent (resp. topologically equivalent) if \(\phi\) is \(C^\infty\)-diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic). Definitions of \(G\)-morphism and equivalent \(G\)-morphism are equivalent to those of Martinet's definitions ([Mr]); and definitions of topological \(G\)-morphism and topologically equivalent topological \(G\)-morphism are topological analogues of these. If there exists an equivalent \(A\)-morphism (resp. topologically equivalent topological \(A\)-morphism) from a given deformation \(\Psi : (R^n \times R^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (R^p, 0)\) to the trivial deformation \(f : (R^n \times R^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (R^p, 0)\), then we say \(\Psi\) has a triviality (resp. topological triviality).
In this chapter, we show if there is a $\mathcal{A}$-morphism (resp. topological $\mathcal{A}$-morphism) from a given deformation $\Psi : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ to the trivial deformation $f : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$, then we can directly construct a $\mathcal{K}$-morphism (resp. topological $\mathcal{K}$-morphism) from $\Psi$ to the graph deformation.

Now suppose there exist $C^\infty$ (resp. continuous) map germs $h : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)), H : (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0))$ and $\phi : (\mathbb{R}^r, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^r, 0)$ such that the following (1.3.1) and (1.3.2) hold:

(1.3.1) the restrictions $h|_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{\lambda\}}$ and $H|_{\mathbb{R}\times \{\lambda\}}$ are $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic) for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^r$.

(1.3.2) the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\Psi, \pi_{\lambda})} & (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda}} (\mathbb{R}^r, 0) \\
h \downarrow & & H \downarrow \\
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(f, \pi_{\lambda})} & (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda}} (\mathbb{R}^r, 0). \\
\end{array}
\]

By (1.3.2), we can write

\[ h = (h_1, \phi) \quad \text{and} \quad H = (H_1, \phi). \]

Then, set $\phi'_H : (\mathbb{R}^r, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ as

\[ \phi'_H(\lambda) = H_1(0, \lambda). \]

Also, set $h' : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0))$ as

\[ h'(z, \lambda) = (h_1(z, \lambda), \phi'_H(\lambda)) \]

and set $H' : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0,0))$ as

\[ H'(z, \lambda, y) = (h'(z, \lambda), H_1(y, \lambda) - H_1(0, \lambda)). \]

Then we have

(1.4.0) $h'$ and $H'$ are $C^\infty$ (resp. continuous) map germs,

(1.4.1) the restrictions $h'|_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{\lambda\}}$ and $H'|_{\mathbb{R}^n \times \{\lambda\} \times \mathbb{R}^p}$ are $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic) for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^r$. 

\[(1.4.2) \quad H'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}' \times \{0\}) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}' \times \{0\},\]

\[(1.4.3) \quad \text{the following diagram commutes:}\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}' \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{.,\lambda}} & (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}', (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda}} & (\mathbb{R}', 0) \\
H' \downarrow & & h' \downarrow & & \phi_{H}' \downarrow \\
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}'^p, (0,0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{.,y'}} & (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi_{y'}} & (\mathbb{R}^p, 0). \\
\end{array}
\]

Next, we set \( F : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}'^p, (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}'^p, 0) \) as

\[F(z, y) = f(z) - y.\]

We call \( F : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}'^p, (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}'^p, 0) \) the graph deformation of \( f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}'^p, 0) \).

Then, we can see

\[
F(h'(z, \lambda)) = F(h_1(z, \lambda), \phi_{H}'(\lambda)) \quad \text{(definition of } h')
\]
\[
= f(h_1(z, \lambda)) - \phi_{H}'(\lambda) \quad \text{(definition of } F)\]
\[
= H_1(\Psi(z, \lambda), \lambda) - \phi_{H}'(\lambda) \quad (1.3.2)
\]
\[
= H_1(\Psi(z, \lambda), \lambda) - H_1(0, \lambda) \quad \text{(definition of } \phi_{H}'\text{).}
\]

Hence, we have

\[(1.4.4) \quad \text{the following diagram also commutes:}\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}'^p, (0,0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_{.,\lambda},\Psi)} & (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}' \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0,0)) \\
\phi' \downarrow & & \phi' \downarrow \\
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_{.,y'},F)} & (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}'^p, (0,0,0)). \\
\end{array}
\]

Therefore, \( \{h', H', \phi_{H}'\} \) is a \( K \)-morphism (resp. topological \( K \)-morphism) from the given deformation \( \Psi \) to the graph deformation \( F \).

In particular, by (1.4.2) and (1.4.4) we have

\[(1.4.5) \quad h'(\Psi^{-1}(0)) \subset F^{-1}(0).\]

Furthermore, by (1.4.1) - (1.4.4) and the remark after definition (1.1) we have

\[(1.4.6) \quad h'(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}' - \Psi^{-1}(0)) \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}' - F^{-1}(0).\]
For the proofs of theorems A, D, E, we need only the properties (1.4.1), (1.4.5) and (1.4.6) (see § 2).

**Example (1.5):** For any \( C^\infty \) map germ \( f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \),

1. let \( \Psi_1 : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) be its \( C^\infty \) deformation of the form \( \Psi_1(z, \lambda) = f(z) + \lambda \). Then, \( \{h(z, \lambda) = (z, \lambda), H(y, \lambda) = (y - \lambda, \lambda) \) and \( \phi(\lambda) = \lambda \} \) gives a triviality of \( \Psi_1 \). In this case, \( \phi_H'(\lambda) = -\lambda, h'(z, \lambda) = (z, -\lambda) \) and \( H'(z, \lambda, y) = (z, -\lambda, y) \) as we expect. Of course, \( \{h', H', \phi_H'\} \) is an equivalent \( \mathcal{K} \)-morphism from \( \Psi_1 \) to \( F \).

2. let \( \Psi_2 : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) be the deformation of \( f \) of the form \( \Psi_2(z, \lambda) = f(z) - \lambda^3 \); where \( \lambda^3 = (\lambda_1^3, \ldots, \lambda_p^3) \). Then \( \{h(z, \lambda) = (z, \lambda), H(y, \lambda) = (y + \lambda^3, \lambda) \) and \( \phi(\lambda) = \lambda \} \) gives a topological triviality of \( \Psi_2 \). In this case, \( \phi_H'(\lambda) = \lambda^3, h'(z, \lambda) = (z, \lambda^3) \) and \( H'(z, \lambda, y) = (z, \lambda^3, y) \). We see \( \{h', H', \phi_H'\} \) is a topologically equivalent topological \( \mathcal{K} \)-morphism from \( \Psi_2 \) to \( F \).

**Definition (1.6).** Let \( f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) be a \( C^\infty \) map germ and let \( \Psi : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) be a \( C^\infty \) deformation of \( f \). We say \( \Psi \) is \( \mathcal{K} \)-versal (resp. topologically \( \mathcal{K} \)-versal) if for any \( C^\infty \) deformation \( \tilde{\Psi} : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) of \( f \) there exist \( C^\infty \) (resp. continuous) map germs \( h : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)), H : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0, 0)) \) and \( \phi : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) which give a \( \mathcal{K} \)-morphism (resp. topological \( \mathcal{K} \)-morphism) from \( \tilde{\Psi} \) to \( \Psi \).

We can define \( \mathcal{A} \)-versal and topological \( \mathcal{A} \)-versality similarly. Let \( \mathcal{G} \) be \( \mathcal{K} \) or \( \mathcal{A} \). The definition of \( \mathcal{G} \)-versality is equivalent to that of Martinet's definitions ([Mr]); and the definition of topological \( \mathcal{G} \)-versality is its topological analogue.

Since any \( C^\infty \) stable map germ is, when viewed as a \( C^\infty \) deformation of itself, \( \mathcal{A} \)-versal: i.e. any \( C^\infty \) deformation \( \Psi \) of a \( C^\infty \) stable map germ has a triviality; by the above argument we see

**Theorem B (Martinet ([Mr]).** For any \( C^\infty \) stable map germ \( f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \), its graph deformation \( F(z, y) = f(z) - y \) is \( \mathcal{K} \)-versal.

There are several definitions for topological stable map germs (for instance, [dW]). However, it is well-known that for any MT-stable map germ (map germ multi-transversal to Thom-Mather canonical stratification) any \( C^\infty \) deformation of it has a topological triviality (see [M3] or [GWdL]). Hence, again by the above argument, we see

**Theorem C.** For any MT-stable map germ \( f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \), its graph deformation \( F(z, y) = f(z) - y \) is topologically \( \mathcal{K} \)-versal.

§2. Special case of §1

In this chapter, we review a part of Martinet's argument in [Mr]. Let \( f, g :
$\mathbb{R}^n, 0 \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be $C^\infty$ map germs. Suppose there exist a $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic) map germ $s: (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)$ and a $C^\infty$ map germ

$$M(x) = (m_1(x), \ldots, m_p(x)) : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))$$

such that $f(z) = M(x) (g \circ s)(x)$.

We set a $C^\infty$ map germ $\Phi : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ as

$$\Phi(z, y) = M(x)((g \circ s)(x) - y) = f(z) - M(x)y.$$

Hereafter, we concentrate on studying deformations of this type. Hence, in particular, we assume $r = p$. We treat two kinds of $p$-dimensional euclidean space $\mathbb{R}^p$. When we are considering $\mathbb{R}^p$ as the target space, we write it $\mathbb{R}^p_y$. When we are considering $\mathbb{R}^p$ as the parameter space, we write it $\mathbb{R}^p_\lambda$.

Now suppose there exist $C^\infty$-diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic) map germs $h : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)), H : (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0))$ and $\phi : (\mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, 0)$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_\lambda \pi)} & (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) \\
\downarrow h & & \downarrow H \\
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) & \xrightarrow{(\pi_\lambda \pi)} & (\mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, 0)
\end{array}$$

In §1, we defined $C^\infty$ (resp. continuous) map germs

$$\phi_H' : (\mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p_y, 0)$$

$$h' : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_y, (0,0))$$

$$H' : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times \mathbb{R}^p_y, (0,0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_y \times \mathbb{R}^p_y, (0,0,0))$$

and we saw $\{h', H', \phi_H'\}$ is a $\mathcal{K}$-morphism from $\Phi$ to $F$. By (1.4.5) in §1 and by the form of $\Phi$, we have

(2.1) \hspace{1cm} f(h_1(z, (g \circ s)(x))) = \phi_H'((g \circ s)(x))

as germs at the origin.

We would like to show the following map germ (2.2) is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic) if we assume $\phi_H'$ is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic).

(2.2) \hspace{1cm} z \mapsto h_1(z, (g \circ s)(x))
The map germ (2.2) can be decomposed as follows.

\[(2.3) \quad z \mapsto (z, (g \circ s)(z)) \mapsto h'(z, (g \circ s)(z)) \mapsto h_1(z, (g \circ s)(z)).\]

The first map germ of (2.3) is trivially $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic. If we assume $\phi'_H$ is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic), then by (1.4.1) in §1 $h' = (h_1, \phi'_H)$ is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic). Thus, the second map germ of (2.3) is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic). Furthermore, in the case that we assume $\phi'_H$ is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic), by (1.4.5) and (1.4.6) in §1 we have

\[(2.4) \quad h'(\Phi^{-1}(0)) = F^{-1}(0).\]

By the form of $\Phi$ and $F$, (2.4) means

\[(2.5) \quad \text{the germ of the set } \{h'(z, (g \circ s)(z)) | z \in \mathbb{R}^n\} = \text{the germ of } F^{-1}(0) = \text{graph}(f).\]

By (2.5) and by the form of $h' = (h_1, \phi'_H)$, the last map germ of (2.3) is also $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic.

Therefore, we see

**Lemma (2.6).** If $\Phi$ has a triviality (resp. topological triviality) and $\phi'_H$ is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic (resp. homeomorphic), then $f$ and $g$ are right-left equivalent (resp. topologically right-left equivalent).

### §3. Module

Let $f: (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be a $C^\infty$ map germ and let

$$M(z) = (m_1(z), \ldots, m_p(z)): (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))$$

be also a $C^\infty$ map germ. Let $\Phi: (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_A, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be the $C^\infty$ deformation of $f$ having the following form:

$$\Phi(z, \lambda) = f(z) - M(z)\lambda.$$

In this chapter, we prove the following lemma.

**Lemma (3.1).** Suppose there exists a positive integer $k$ such that

$$m_i(z) - m_i(0) \in m_k^{p} \mathcal{E}_{x}^{n} \subset tf(m_{x}^{n} \mathcal{E}_{y}^{p}) + \omega f(m_{y}^{p} \mathcal{E}_{y}^{p})$$
for any \( i \) \((1 \leq i \leq p)\). Then \( m_i(x) - m_i(0) \) is included in

\[
\iota \Phi_x(m_{\omega, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\omega, \lambda}^n) + \omega(\Phi, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda}^p)
\]

for any \( i \) \((1 \leq i \leq p)\).

**Proof of Lemma (3.1):** Since we assumed

\[
m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}^p \subset \iota f(m_{\omega, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\omega, \lambda}^n) + \omega f(m_{y, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda}^p),
\]

by Malgrange preparation theorem we have

\[
(3.2)\quad m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{x, \lambda}^p \subset \iota f(m_{\omega, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\omega, \lambda}^n) + \omega(f, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda}^p).
\]

We set \( \bar{\Phi} : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_x^p, (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}_y^p, 0) \) as

\[
\bar{\Phi}(z, \lambda) = \Phi(z, \lambda) + M(0)\lambda
= f(z) - (M(z) - M(0))\lambda.
\]

Since we assumed

\[
m_i(x) - m_i(0) \in m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}^p
\]

for any \( i \) \((1 \leq i \leq p)\), the difference

\[
\bar{\Phi}(z, \lambda) - f(x) = (M(z) - M(0))\lambda = \sum_{i=1}^{p} \lambda_i(m_i(x) - m_i(0))
\]

is included in

\[
\pi^*_\lambda m_{\lambda} m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}^p \subset (\bar{\Phi}, \pi_{\lambda})^* m_{y, \lambda} m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}^p.
\]

Hence, we can approximate (3.2) as follows.

\[
(3.3)\quad m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{x, \lambda}^p \subset \iota \bar{\Phi}(m_{\omega, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\omega, \lambda}^n) + \omega(\bar{\Phi}, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda}^p) + (\bar{\Phi}, \pi_{\lambda})^* m_{y, \lambda} m_{k, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\lambda}^p,
\]

We set

\[
C = \mathcal{E}_{x, \lambda}^p/\iota \bar{\Phi}(m_{\omega, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{\omega, \lambda}^n),
A = \text{image of } \omega(\bar{\Phi}, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}\mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda}^p) \text{ by the canonical projection to } C,
B = m_{k, \lambda} C.
\]

Then, by (3.3) we have

\[
(3.4)\quad B \subset A + (\bar{\Phi}, \pi_{\lambda})^* m_{y, \lambda} B.
\]
Since
\[
\dim_{B} B/(\Phi, \pi_{\lambda})^{*} m_{y, \lambda} B = \dim_{B} m_{x}^{k} \mathcal{E}_{l}^{p}/m_{l}^{k}(tf(m_{x} \mathcal{E}_{x}^{p}) + f^{*} m_{y} \mathcal{E}_{l}^{p}) < \infty,
\]
by Malgrange preparation theorem we see \( B \) is finitely generated \( \mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda} \)-module via \( (\Phi, \pi_{\lambda}) \). Hence, by Nakayama's lemma (3.4) implies

\[ B \subset A \]

From the form \( \Phi(z, \lambda) = \Phi(z, \lambda) + M(0)\lambda \), we see

\[ \text{(3.6)} \quad t\tilde{\Phi}(m_{x, \lambda}) + \omega(\Phi, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}) = t\Phi_{x}(m_{x, \lambda}) + \omega(\Phi, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}) \]

(3.5) and (3.6) yields

\[ m_{i}(x) - m_{i}(0) \in m_{x}^{k} \mathcal{E}_{x, \lambda} \subset t\Phi_{x}(m_{x, \lambda}) + \omega(\Phi, \pi_{\lambda})(m_{y, \lambda}) \]

for any \( i \ (1 \leq i \leq p) \).

\section{4. Proof of Theorem A}

Let \( \Phi : (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}_{\lambda}^{p}, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{p}, 0) \) be the \( C^{\infty} \) deformation of \( f \) having the following form:

\[ \Phi(x, \lambda) = f(x) - M(x)\lambda. \]

Since

\[ \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \lambda_{i}} = -m_{i}(x) \]

for any \( i \ (1 \leq i \leq p) \), by lemma (3.1) we can choose germs of \( C^{\infty} \) vector fields

\[ \xi_{i} \in \mathcal{E}_{x, \lambda}^{n} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{i} \in \mathcal{E}_{y, \lambda}^{p} \]

such that

\[ \text{(4.1)} \quad -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \lambda_{i}} = \xi_{i}(\Phi) - \eta_{i} \circ (\Phi, \pi_{\lambda}) \]

\[ \text{(4.2)} \quad \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \lambda_{i}}(0) = \eta_{i}(0, 0) \]

for any \( i \ (1 \leq i \leq p) \).
By (4.1), integrating germs of $C^\infty$ vector fields
\[ \xi_1 + \partial/\partial \lambda_1, \ldots, \xi_p + \partial/\partial \lambda_p \]
and
\[ \eta_1 + \partial/\partial \lambda_1, \ldots, \eta_p + \partial/\partial \lambda_p \]
yields $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic map germs
\[ h^{-1} : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \]
and
\[ H^{-1} : (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \]
such that the following diagram commutes.

\[ \begin{array}{c}
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{(\Psi, \pi_\lambda)} (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_\lambda} (\mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, 0) \\
\uparrow h^{-1} \quad \uparrow H^{-1} \\
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{(\Psi, \pi_\lambda)} (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_\lambda} (\mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, 0)
\end{array} \]

Consider the inverse map germ $H$ of $H^{-1}$ and
\[ \phi'_H : (\mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_y^p, 0) \]
associated with $H$.

Let $\Theta_i(t; y)$ be the integral curve of $\eta_i$ starting from $y$ and of time $t$. Then we can get the image $y(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p) = \phi'_H(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p)$ of $\lambda = (\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p)$ by $\phi'_H$ as the unique solution of the integral equation
\[ (4.3) \quad \Theta_1(\lambda_1; \Theta_2(\lambda_2; \ldots; \Theta_p(\lambda_p; y(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p)) \ldots) = 0. \]

We differentiate (4.3) with respect to $\lambda_i$. Then we get
\[ (4.4) \quad \eta_i(\Theta_{i+1}(\lambda_{i+1}; \ldots; \Theta_p(\lambda_p; y)) \ldots) + (d\Theta_1)_y \ldots (d\Theta_p)_y \partial y(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p)/\partial \lambda_i = 0 \]
for any $i (1 \leq i \leq p)$.

Taking values at $\lambda = 0$ in (4.4), we get
\[ \frac{\partial \phi'_H}{\partial \lambda_i}(0) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_i}(0) \]
\[ = -\eta_i(0,0) \quad (y(0, \ldots, 0) = 0) \]
\[ = -\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \lambda_i}(0) \quad (4.2) \]
\[ = m_i(0). \quad (\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial \lambda_i} = -m_i) \]
Since \((m_1(0), \ldots, m_p(0)) = M(0)\) is in \(GL(p, \mathbb{R})\), \(\phi'_H\) is \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic. Hence, by lemma (2.3), \(f\) and \(g\) are right-left equivalent.

§5. AN ALTERNATIVE PROOF OF MATHER'S CLASSIFICATION THEOREM

In this chapter, we give a proof of the following theorem D which is a generalized version of Mather's classification theorem.

**Definition (5.1).** Let \(X\) be a Banach space. We say a \(C^\infty\) map germ \(f : (X, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) is \(C^\infty\) stable if for any finite dimensional \(C^\infty\) deformation \(\Phi : (X \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) of \(f\) there exist \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic map germs

\[
\begin{align*}
    h : (X \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) &\to (X \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) \\
    H : (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) &\to (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) \\
    \phi : (\mathbb{R}', 0) &\to (\mathbb{R}', 0)
\end{align*}
\]

such that the following diagram commutes:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
(X \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) & \xrightarrow{(\Phi, \pi, \lambda)} & (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi, \lambda} & (\mathbb{R}', 0) \\
\downarrow h & & \downarrow H & & \downarrow \phi \\
(X \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) & \xrightarrow{(f, \pi, \lambda)} & (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}', (0, 0)) & \xrightarrow{\pi, \lambda} & (\mathbb{R}', 0).
\end{array}
\]

**Theorem D.** Let \(X\) be a Banach space. Let \(f, g : (X, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)\) be two \(C^\infty\) stable map germs. Suppose there exists a \(C^\infty\) diffeomorphic germ \(s : (X, 0) \to (X, 0)\) and a \(C^\infty\) map germ

\[M(z) = (m_1(z), \ldots, m_p(z)) : (X, 0) \to (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))\]

such that \(f(z) = M(z)(g \circ s)(z)\). Then \(f\) and \(g\) are isomorphic.

Mather's classification theorem ([M2]) is the case when \(X\) is finite dimensional.

**Proof:** Let \(M_p(\mathbb{R})\) be the set of all \((p \times p)\) matrices of real elements and let \(E_p\) be the \((p \times p)\) unit matrix. For any fixed matrix \(A = (a_1, \ldots, a_p) \in M_p(\mathbb{R})\), define a map germ

\[\Phi_A : (X \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0, 0, E_p)) \to (\mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, 0)\]

as

\[\Phi_A(z, \lambda, B) = f(z) - (A + M(z)B)\lambda.\]
Then $\Phi_A$ is a finite dimensional $C^\infty$ deformation of $f$. Since $f$ is $C^\infty$ stable, for any $i$ $(1 \leq i \leq p)$ and $A = O$ (zero matrix) we see

$$\sum_{j=1}^{p} b_{ij} m_j(x) = 0 + \sum_{j=1}^{p} b_{ij} m_j(x) = \frac{\partial \Phi_0}{\partial \lambda_i}$$

is included in the set

$$t(\Phi_0)(\mathcal{E}^n_{x,\lambda,B} + \omega(\Phi_0, \pi_\lambda, \pi_B)(\mathcal{E}^p_{y,\lambda,B}).$$

Here we set $B = [b_{ij}]_{1 \leq i,j \leq p}$. Since we see trivially

$$t(\Phi_0) = t(\Phi_A)$$

and

$$\omega(\Phi_0, \pi_\lambda, \pi_B)(\mathcal{E}^p_{y,\lambda,B}) = \omega(\Phi_A, \pi_\lambda, \pi_B)(\mathcal{E}^p_{y,\lambda,B})$$

for any fixed $A \in M_p(\mathbb{R})$, we can choose germs of $C^\infty$ vector fields

$$\xi_i \in \mathcal{E}^n_{x,\lambda,B} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{i,A} \in \mathcal{E}^p_{y,\lambda,B}$$

such that

$$- \frac{\partial \Phi_A}{\partial \lambda_i} = (a_i + \sum_{j=1}^{p} b_{ij} m_j(x)) = \xi_i(\Phi_A) - \eta_{i,A} \circ (\Phi_A, \pi_\lambda, \pi_B)$$

for any $i$ $(1 \leq i \leq p)$. Since $f$ is $C^\infty$ stable, we can choose germs of $C^\infty$ vector fields

$$\xi_{jk,A} \in \mathcal{E}^n_{x,\lambda,B} \quad \text{and} \quad \eta_{jk,A} \in \mathcal{E}^p_{y,\lambda,B}$$

such that

$$- \frac{\partial \Phi_A}{\partial b_{jk}} = \lambda_k m_j(x)) = \xi_{jk,A}(\Phi_A) - \eta_{jk,A} \circ (\Phi_A, \pi_\lambda, \pi_B)$$

for any $j,k$ $(1 \leq j,k \leq p)$ and any $A$ of $M_p(\mathbb{R})$.

By integrating

$$\eta_{1,A} + \delta/\delta \lambda_1, \ldots, \eta_{p,A} + \delta/\delta \lambda_p,$$

$$\eta_{11,A} + \delta/\delta b_{11}, \ldots, \eta_{pp,A} + \delta/\delta b_{pp},$$
we get a $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic germ

$$H_A^{-1} : (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \mathbb{R}^p_{\lambda} \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0, 0, E_p)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \mathbb{R}^p_{\lambda} \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0, 0, E_p)).$$

We consider the map germ

$$\phi_H^l : (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0, E_p)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p_y, 0)$$

associated with $H_A$ and its restriction

$$\phi_H^l|_{\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \{B\}}$$

for $B$ sufficiently near the zero matrix.

Let $\Theta_{i,A}(t;y)$ (resp. $\Theta_{jk,A}(t;y)$) be the integral curve of $\eta_{i,A}$ (resp. $\eta_{jk,A}$) starting from $y$ and of time $t$ for any $i, j, k$ $(1 \leq i, j, k \leq p)$. Then $\phi_H^l(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p, b_{11}, \ldots, b_{pp}) = y$, where $y$ is the unique solution of the following integral equation

$$\Theta_{1,A}(\lambda_1; \ldots; \Theta_{p,A}(\lambda_p; \Theta_{11,A}(b_{11}; \ldots(\Theta_{pp,A}(b_{pp}; y(\lambda_1, \ldots, b_{11}, \ldots, b_{pp})) \ldots)) \ldots) = 0.$$

We differentiate this equation with respect to $\lambda_i$. Then we have

$$\eta_{i,A}(\Theta_{i+1,A}(\lambda_{i+1}; \ldots; \Theta_{pp,A}(b_{pp}; y)) \ldots) + (d\Theta_{1,A})_y \ldots (d\Theta_{pp,A})_y \partial y(\lambda_1, \ldots, \lambda_p, b_{11} \ldots, b_{pp})/\partial \lambda_i = 0$$

for any $i$ $(1 \leq i \leq p)$.

Taking values at $\lambda = 0$ and $B = E_p$ in (5.2), we get

$$\frac{\delta \phi_H^l}{\delta \lambda_i}(0, E_p) = \frac{\partial y}{\partial \lambda_i}(0, E_p) = -\eta_{i,A}(0, 0, E_p)$$

for any $i$ $(1 \leq i \leq p)$. From (5.3) and since $\xi_i$ is $C^\infty$ with respect to $B = [b_{ij}]$, we have

**Lemma** (5.4). There exists an open dense subset $\mathcal{U}$ of $M_p(\mathbb{R})$ such that for any $A$ of $\mathcal{U}$ there exists a neighborhood $\mathcal{V}_A$ of $E_p$ in $M_p(\mathbb{R})$ such that the germ of the restriction

$$\phi_H^l|_{\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \{B\}} : (\mathbb{R}^p_y \times \{B\}, (0, B)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p_y, 0)$$

is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic for any $B$ of $\mathcal{V}_A$.

Therefore, by lemmata (2.6) and (5.4), we have
LEMMA (5.5). If we choose \((p \times p)\) matrix \(A\) of \(\mathcal{U}\) sufficiently near the zero matrix, then \(f(x)\) and \(g_{A,B}(x) = (A + M(z)B)^{-1}f(z)\) are right-left equivalent for any \(B\) of \(\mathcal{V}_{A}\).

Next, we take a matrix \(A_0\) of \(\mathcal{U}\) sufficiently near the zero matrix and fix it. We set
\[
M(z)^{-1}A_0 = N_{A_0}(z) = (n_1(z), \ldots, n_p(z)).
\]
For any fixed \(B\) of \(\mathcal{V}_{A_0}\), we define the \(C^{\infty}\) map germ
\[
\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,B} : (X \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda, (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}^p_y, 0)
\]
as
\[
\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,B}(x, \lambda) = (N_{A_0}(x) + B)(g_{A_0,B}(x) - \lambda).
\]
Then, since
\[
(g \circ s)(x) = M(z)^{-1}(A_0 + M(z)B)(A_0 + M(z)B)^{-1}f(z)
= M(z)^{-1}(A_0 + M(z)B)g_{A_0,B}(x)
= (N_{A_0}(x) + B)g_{A_0,B}(x);
\]
we see \(\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,B}(x, \lambda) = (g \circ s)(x) - (N_{A_0}(x) + B)\lambda\) is a \(C^{\infty}\) deformation of \((g \circ s)\). Since \((g \circ s)\) is \(C^{\infty}\) stable, for any \(i\) \((1 \leq i \leq p)\) and \(B = E_p\) we see
\[
\frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,E_p}}{\partial \lambda_i} \in t(\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,E_p})(\mathcal{E}^{n}_{x,\lambda}) + \omega(\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,E_p}, \pi_{\lambda})(\mathcal{E}^{p}_{y,\lambda}).
\]
Since
\[
t(\tilde{\Phi}_{A,E_p})_x = t(\tilde{\Phi}_{A,B})_x
\]
and
\[
\omega(\tilde{\Phi}_{A,E_p}, \pi_{\lambda})(\mathcal{E}^{p}_{y,\lambda}) = \omega(\tilde{\Phi}_{A,B}, \pi_{\lambda})(\mathcal{E}^{p}_{y,\lambda})
\]
for any \(A \in \mathcal{U}\) and \(B \in \mathcal{V}_{A}\), we can choose germs of \(C^{\infty}\) vector fields
\[
\tilde{\xi}_i \in \mathcal{E}^{n}_{x,\lambda}\quad \text{and}\quad \tilde{\eta}_{i,B} \in \mathcal{E}^{p}_{y,\lambda}
\]
such that
\[
-\frac{\partial \tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,B}}{\partial \lambda_i} = \tilde{\xi}_i(\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,B}) - \tilde{\eta}_{i,B} \circ (\tilde{\Phi}_{A_0,B}, \pi_{\lambda})
\]
for any \(i\) \((1 \leq i \leq p)\).

By integrating
\[
\tilde{\eta}_{i,B} + \partial/\partial \lambda_1, \ldots, \tilde{\eta}_{p,B} + \partial/\partial \lambda_p,
\]
we get a $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic germ

$$H_{A_0,B}^{-1} : (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^l, (0,0)) \to (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^l, (0,0)).$$

We consider the map germ

$$\phi_{H_{A_0,B}}' : (\mathbb{R}_\lambda^l, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}_y^p, 0)$$

associated with $H_{A_0,B}$. We see

\begin{equation}
\frac{\partial \phi_{H_{A_0,B}}'}{\partial \lambda_i}(0) = -\eta_{i,B}(0,0)
\end{equation}

for any $i$ ($1 \leq i \leq p$). By (5.6), we can choose a matrix $B$ of $V_{A_0}$ with the property that $\phi_{H_{A_0,B}}'$ is $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic. Thus, by lemma (2.6), we have

**Lemma (5.7).** We can choose a matrix $B$ of $V_{A_0}$ with the property that $(g \circ s)$ and $g_{A_0,B}$ are right-left equivalent.

Lemmata (5.5) and (5.7) concludes that $f$ and $g$ are isomorphic. \[
\]

**§6. An alternative proof of Fukuda-Fukuda's theorem**

In this chapter, we give a proof of the following theorem.

**Theorem E ([FF]).** Let $f, g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^p, 0)$ be two MT-stable map germs. Suppose there exists a $C^\infty$ diffeomorphic germ $s : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (X, 0)$ and a $C^\infty$ map germ

$$M(z) = (m_1(z), \ldots, m_p(z)) : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (GL(p, \mathbb{R}), M(0))$$

such that $f(z) = M(z)(g \circ s)(z)$. Then $f$ and $g$ are topologically isomorphic.

For the definition of MT-stable map germs, refer to [M3] or [GWdL]. For our proof of theorem E, we use only the following fact on MT-stable map germs.
FACT (6.1). Let \( f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) be an MT-stable map germ. Then for any \( C^\infty \) deformation \( \Phi : (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) of \( f \) there exist Whitney stratifications \( S \) of \( \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r \) and \( T \) of \( \mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^r \) such that the germ of the sequence

\[
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{(\Phi, \pi_{\lambda})} (\mathbb{R}^p \times \mathbb{R}^r, (0,0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda}} (\mathbb{R}^r, 0)
\]

is a Thom sequence with respect to \( S, T \) and \( \{\mathbb{R}^r\} \).

PROOF OF THEOREM E: As in \S 5, for any fixed matrix \( A = (a_1, \ldots, a_p) \in M_p(\mathbb{R}) \), define a map germ

\[
\Psi_A : (X \times \mathbb{R}_x^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_y^p, 0)
\]

as

\[
\Psi_A(z, \lambda, B) = f(z) - (A + M(z)B)\lambda.
\]

Then \( \Psi_A \) is a \( C^\infty \) deformation of \( f \). Since \( f \) is MT-stable, by (6.1), there exist Whitney stratifications \( S \) of \( \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_x^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}) \) and \( T \) of \( \mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_x^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}) \) such that the germ of the sequence

\[
(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_x^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda,B}} (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_x^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)) \xrightarrow{\pi_{\lambda,B}} (\mathbb{R}_y^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,E_p))
\]

is a Thom sequence with respect to \( S, T \) and \( \{\mathbb{R}_y^p \times M_p(\mathbb{R})\} \).

For any stratum \( T \) of \( T \) and any \( A \) of \( M_p(\mathbb{R}) \), we set

\[
T_A = \{(y, \lambda, B) - (A\lambda, \lambda, B) \in \mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_x^p \text{ambda} \times M_p(\mathbb{R}) | (y, \lambda, B) \in T \}
\]

and

\[
T_A = \{T_A\}.
\]

Then, since

\[
\Psi_A(z, \lambda, B) = \Psi_0(z, \lambda, B) - A\lambda = \Psi_0(z, \lambda, B) + (\text{family of parallel translation of } \mathbb{R}_y^p)
\]

we see
**Lemma (6.2).** For any matrix $A$ of $M_p(\mathbb{R})$, the germ of the sequence

$$
\begin{align*}
(R^n \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)) \\
\downarrow \\
(R^p_\lambda \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times M(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)) \\
\downarrow \\
(R^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,E_p))
\end{align*}
$$

is a Thom sequence with respect to $S, T_A$ and $\{R^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R})\}$.

By (6.2) we see

**Lemma (6.3).** There exists an open dense subset $\mathcal{U}$ of $M_p(\mathbb{R})$ such that for any $A$ of $\mathcal{U}$ there exists a neighborhood $\mathcal{V}_A$ of $E_p$ in $M_p(\mathbb{R})$ such that the subset $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times \{B\} (\subset R^p_\lambda \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R}))$ is transversal to the intersection $T_A \cap (R^p_\lambda \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times \{B\})$ near $\{0\} \times \{0\} \times \{0\}$ for any $B$ of $\mathcal{V}_A$ and any $T_A$ of $T_A$.

By lifting vector fields $\partial/\partial \lambda_1, \ldots, \partial/\partial \lambda_p, \partial/\partial b_{11}, \ldots, \partial/\partial b_{pp}$, we get germs of vector fields

$$
\eta_{1,A} + \partial/\partial \lambda_1, \ldots, \eta_{p,A} + \partial/\partial \lambda_p,
\eta_{11,A} + \partial/\partial b_{11}, \ldots, \eta_{pp,A} + \partial/\partial b_{pp},
$$

which are stratified with respect to the stratification $T_A$ and satisfy the control conditions. By integrating these stratified vector fields, we get a homeomorphic germ

$$
H_A^{-1}: (R^p_\lambda \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)) \rightarrow (R^p_\lambda \times \mathbb{R}^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,0,E_p)).
$$

We consider the map germ

$$
\phi'_H: (R^p_\lambda \times M_p(\mathbb{R}), (0,E_p)) \rightarrow (R^p_\lambda, 0)
$$

associated with $H_A$ and its restriction

$$
\phi'_H | R^p_\lambda \times \{B\}
$$

for $B$ sufficiently near the zero matrix.

Let $\Theta_{i,A}(t;y)$ (resp. $\Theta_{jk,A}(t;y)$) be the integral curve of $\eta_{i,A}$ (resp. $\eta_{jk,A}$) starting from $y$ and of time $t$ for any $i,j,k$ $(1 \leq i,j,k \leq p)$. Then
\( \phi_{H_{A}}'(\lambda_{1}, \ldots, \lambda_{p}, b_{11}, \ldots, b_{pp}) \) can be given as the unique solution of the following integral equation

\[
\Theta_{1,A}(\lambda_{1}; \ldots; \Theta_{p,A}(\lambda_{p}; \Theta_{11,A}(b_{11}; \ldots; (\Theta_{pp,A}(b_{pp}; \phi_{H_{4}}'(\lambda_{1}, \ldots, b_{pp})\ldots) = 0.
\]

Since the germs of vector fields

\[
\eta_{1,A} + \partial/\partial \lambda_{1}, \ldots, \eta_{p,A} + \partial/\partial \lambda_{p},
\eta_{11,A} + \partial/\partial b_{11}, \ldots, \eta_{pp,A} + \partial/\partial b_{pp},
\]

are controlled, by lemma (6.3), we see

**Lemma (6.4).** For any \( A \) of \( \mathcal{U} \) and any \( B \) of \( V_{A} \), the germ of the restriction

\[
\phi_{H_{A}}'|_{B_{\lambda}^{p}\times\{B\}} : (\mathbb{R}_{\lambda}^{p} \times \{B\}, (0, B)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_{y}^{p}, 0)
\]

is injective.

Since \( \phi_{H_{A}}'|_{R_{\lambda}^{p}\times\{B\}} \) is continuous, injectivity means being homeomorphism. Therefore, by lemma (2.6) we have

**Lemma (6.5).** If we choose \( (p \times p) \) matrix \( A \) of \( \mathcal{U} \) sufficiently near the zero matrix, then \( f(x) \) and \( g_{A,B}(x) = (A + M(x)B)^{-1}f(x) \) are topologically right-left equivalent for any \( B \) of \( V_{A} \).

Next, we take a matrix \( A_{0} \) of \( \mathcal{U} \) sufficiently near the zero matrix and fix it. We set

\[
M(x)^{-1}A_{0} = N_{A_{0}}(x) = (n_{1}(x), \ldots, n_{p}(x)).
\]

For any fixed \( B \) of \( V_{A_{0}} \), we define the \( C^{\infty} \) map germ

\[
\Psi_{A_{0},B} : (\mathbb{R}^{n} \times \mathbb{R}_{\lambda}^{p}, (0, 0)) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}_{y}^{p}, 0)
\]

as

\[
\Psi_{A_{0},B}(x, \lambda) = (N_{A_{0}}(x) + B)(g_{A_{0},B}(x) - \lambda).
\]

Then, since

\[
(g \circ s)(x) = M(x)^{-1}(A_{0} + M(x)B)(A_{0} + M(x)B)^{-1}f(x)
\]

\[
= M(x)^{-1}(A_{0} + M(x)B)g_{A_{0},B}(x)
\]

\[
= (N_{A_{0}}(x) + B)g_{A_{0},B}(x);
\]

we see \( \Psi_{A_{0},B}(x, \lambda) = (g \circ s)(x) - (N_{A_{0}}(x) + B)\lambda \) is a \( C^{\infty} \) deformation of \( (g \circ s) \). Since \( g : (\mathbb{R}^{n}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{p}, 0) \) is MT-stable and \( s : (\mathbb{R}^{n}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{n}, 0) \) is \( C^{\infty} \)
diffeomorphic, \((g \circ s)(z) = M(z)^{-1}f(z)\) is MT-stable. Thus, by (6.1), there exist Whitney stratifications \(\tilde{S}\) of \(\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p\), \(\tilde{T}\) of \(\mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p\) such that the germ of the sequence

\[
(R^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{(\tilde{\Psi}_{A_0, 0, \pi_\lambda})} (R_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_\lambda} (R_\lambda^p, 0)
\]

is a Thom sequence with respect to \(\tilde{S}, \tilde{T}\) and \(\{R_\lambda^p\}\).

For any stratum \(\tilde{T}\) of \(\tilde{T}\) and any \(B\) of \(M_p(\mathbb{R})\), we set

\[
\tilde{T}_B = \{(y, \lambda) - (B\lambda, \lambda) \in \mathbb{R}_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p | (y, \lambda) \in \tilde{T}\}
\]

and

\[
\tilde{T}_B = \{\tilde{T}_B\}.
\]

Then, since

\[
\tilde{\Psi}_{A_0, B}(z, \lambda) = \tilde{\Psi}_{A_0, 0}(z, \lambda) - B\lambda
\]

we see

**Lemma (6.6).** For any matrix \(B\) of \(M_p(\mathbb{R})\), the germ of the sequence

\[
(R^n \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{(\tilde{\Psi}_{A_0, B, \pi_\lambda})} (R_y^p \times \mathbb{R}_\lambda^p, (0, 0)) \xrightarrow{\pi_\lambda} (R_\lambda^p, 0)
\]

is a Thom sequence with respect to \(\tilde{S}, \tilde{T}_B\) and \(\{R_\lambda^p\}\).

By lemma (6.6) and by using the same argument as before, we can choose a matrix \(B\) of \(V_{A_0}\) with the property that \(\phi_{H_{A_0, B}}'\) is homeomorphic. Thus, by lemma (2.6), we have

**Lemma (6.7).** We can choose a matrix \(B\) of \(V_{A_0}\) with the property that \((g \circ s)\) and \(g_{A_0, B}\) are topologically right-left equivalent.

Lemmata (6.6) and (6.7) concludes that \(f\) and \(g\) are topologically isomorphic. \(\blacksquare\)

**References**


