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京都大学
FINITE DETERMINACY OF EQUIVARIANT MAP GERMS

Mark Roberts
(University of Southampton)

Equivariant Contact Equivalence

Let $k$ denote either $\mathbb{R}$ or $\mathbb{C}$ and "smooth" mean $C^\infty$ or analytic according to context. Let $V$ and $W$ be finite dimensional $k$-representations of a group $G$ which is a compact Lie group if $k = \mathbb{R}$ and a reductive complex Lie group if $k = \mathbb{C}$. The space of (resp. equivariant) smooth map germs from $(V,0)$ to $(W,0)$ is denoted by $\mathcal{E}(V,W)$ (resp. $\mathcal{E}_G(V,W)$).

Definitions

(1) Let $K_G$ denote the group of germs, $H$, of equivariant diffeomorphisms of $(V \times W,0)$ for which there exist germs of equivariant diffeomorphisms, $h$, of $(V,0)$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
(V,0) & \longrightarrow & (V \times W,0) & \longrightarrow & (V,0) \\
\downarrow h & & \downarrow H & & \downarrow h \\
(V,0) & \longrightarrow & (V \times W,0) & \longrightarrow & (V,0)
\end{array}
$$

(2) Two germs $f,g$ in $\mathcal{E}_G(V,W)$ are $K_G$-equivalent if there exists $(H,h)$ in $K_G$ such that $H(h(x), f(h(x))) = (x, g(x))$, where $x$ is a co-ordinate system for $V$.

(3) A germ, $f$, in $\mathcal{E}_G(V,W)$ is $K_G$-finitely determined if there exists a positive integer, $s$, such that any $g$ in $\mathcal{E}_G(V,W)$ with $j^s g(0) = j^s f(0)$ is $K_G$-equivalent to $f$.

If the actions of $G$ on $V$ and $W$ are trivial then we have the usual definitions of $K$-equivalence and finite determinacy.
due to Mather. The above definition of $K_G$ seems to be the
most natural generalisation to equivariant map germs; there
are analogous definitions of $R_G$, $Z_G$, $A_G$ and $C_G$, but, for
simplicity, only $K_G$ finite determinacy will be considered in
the present paper.

Criteria for Finite Determinacy

For $f$ in $\mathcal{E}(V,\overline{w})$ denote by $tf$ the map $\mathcal{E}(V,V) \to \mathcal{E}(V,\overline{w})$;

if $f$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w})$ then $tf$ restricts to a map

$\mathcal{E}_{G}(V,V) \to \mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w})$. Mather defined the (extended) $K$-
tangent space of $f$ to be the subspace of $\mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w})$ :-

$$TK(f) := tf \mathcal{E}(V,V) + f^*m(\overline{w}).\mathcal{E}(V,\overline{w})$$

where $m(\overline{w})$ is the maximal ideal of $\mathcal{E}(\overline{w})$, the ring of germs of
smooth functions on $(\overline{W},0)$. If $f$ belongs to $\mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w})$ the $K_G$-
tangent space is defined analogously by:-

$$TK_G(f) := tf \mathcal{E}_{G}(V,V) + (f^*m(\overline{w}).\mathcal{E}(V,\overline{w}))^G$$

where the notation $(\cdot)^G$ is used to denote the fixed point
set of the natural action of $G$. Clearly we have

$$TK_G(f) = (TK(f))^G.$$  

Theorem 1 [2], [7]

A germ $f$ in $\mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w})$ is $K_G$ - finitely determined if and
only if $\dim_{K} \mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w}) / TK_G(f) < \infty$.

An immediate corollary of this is that if $f$ in $\mathcal{E}_{G}(V,\overline{w})$ is
$K$-finitely determined then it is also $K_G$ - finitely deter-
mined. In fact wall [11] proved that if $j^G_{f}(0)$ is $K$-
sufficient, then it is also $K_G$ - sufficient.
A second characterisation of finitely determined germs states that a germ is finitely determined if and only if it has a representative which is "stable" in a punctured neighbourhood of 0 (see Wall [12] for the non-equivariant case).

**Definition**

A germ $f$ in $\mathcal{E}_G(V,\mathcal{U})$ is (infinitesimally) $K_G$-stable at 0 if $T_{K_G}(f) = \mathcal{E}_G(V,\mathcal{U})$. Stability of germs of equivariant maps $f : V \to \mathcal{U}$ at points $x \neq 0$ can be defined similarly after restricting $f$ to a slice transversal to the orbit $G.x$ at $x$, provided the orbit is closed in $V$.

By a closed orbit of the action of $G$ on $V$ we mean an orbit which is closed as a subset of $V$ with its usual topology. If $|G|$ is finite or $k = \mathbb{R}$ and $G$ is compact then every orbit of $G$ on $V$ is closed. However this is not true in the general complex case (consider, for example, the action of $G = \mathbb{C}^*$ on $\mathbb{C}^2$ given by $t.(x,y) = (t^{-1}x, ty)$ where $t$ is an element of $\mathbb{C}^*$ and $(x,y)$ of $\mathbb{C}^2$). In fact if $k = \mathbb{C}$ and $G$ is a reductive complex Lie group with $\dim G \geq 1$ then there always exist non-closed orbits. The necessity of the restriction to closed orbits in the definition is due to the fact that non-closed orbits do not, in general, possess suitable slices. Fortunately we only need a definition of stability at points on closed orbits.

**Theorem 2 [7]**

Let $k = \mathbb{C}$. Then a germ $f$ in $\mathcal{E}_G(V,\mathcal{U})$ is $K_G$-finitely determined if and only if there exists a $G$-invariant neighbourhood $U$ of 0 in $V$ and a $G$-equivariant representative
of \( f \) on \( U \) which is \( K_G \)-stable at every point in \( U \setminus \{0\} \)
for which the orbit \( G.x \) is closed.

If the actions of \( G \) on \( V \) and \( W \) are trivial then the theorem
reduces to the usual statement that \( f \) is \( K \)-finitely deter-
mind if and only if a representative of \( f \) is \( K \)-stable on
\( U \setminus \{0\} \) or, equivalently, if and only if it is transversal to
\( O \) on \( U \setminus \{0\} \).

Since a real analytic germ \( f \) in \( E_G(V, W) \) is \( K_G \)-finitely
determined if and only if its complexification \( f_C \) is \( K_G \)
finitely determined (where \( G_C \) is the reductive complex Lie
group obtained by complexifying the compact group \( G \)), this
theorem also characterises \( K_G \)-finitely determined analytic
germs when \( k = \mathbb{R} \). Results analogous to Theorems 1 and 2
also hold for \( R_G, \xi_G, A_G \) and \( C_G \) finite determinacy.

Invariant Maps

Suppose the action of \( G \) on \( W \) is trivial; then the following
lemma is not difficult to prove.

**Lemma 3.** An invariant map \( f : V \rightarrow W \) is \( K_G \)-stable at a
point \( x \) such that \( G.x \) is closed if and only if it is \( K \)-
stable, and hence transversal to \( O \), at \( x \).

**Corollary 4.** If \( G \) is finite, then \( f \in E_G(V, W) \) is \( K_G \)
finitely determined if and only if it is \( K \)-finitely
determined.

The proof of the corollary is by the lemma, Theorem 2 and the
fact that all the orbits of \( G \) in \( V \) are closed.
If \( \dim G \geq 1 \), and if \( \dim V > \dim W > 1 \), then Wall has shown [11] that no invariant map germ \( f : V \to W \) with \( Df(0) = 0 \) can be \( K \)-finitely determined (Slodowy [10] proved a similar result for the case \( \dim W = 1 \), but the situation when \( \dim V \leq \dim W \) is unclear). However, although most invariant map germs are not \( K \)-finitely determined if \( \dim G \geq 1 \), they are \( K_G \)-finitely determined. More precisely we have the following result.

**Theorem 5** [8]

For any \( G \), if \( G \) acts trivially on \( W \), then the germs in \( E_G(V,W) \) which are not \( K_G \)-finitely determined lie in a subset of infinite codimension. \( \Box \)

In a rather different direction we have the following proposition about real analytic germs.

**Proposition 6**

If \( k = \mathbb{R} \) and \( f \) is a \( K_G \)-finitely determined real analytic invariant map germ then it is also \( C^k \)-\( K \)-finitely determined for all \( k \) such that \( 0 < k < \infty \).

**Proof.** If \( f \) is \( K_G \)-finitely determined there is a suitable representative \( \tilde{f} \) of \( f \) such that \( \tilde{f}_Q \) is transversal to 0 at all points with closed \( G_Q \)-orbits in \( V_Q := V \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} Q \). If \( x \) is any point in \( V \) then \( G_Q \cdot x \) is closed (Schwarz [9] p.59) and so \( f \) is transversal to 0 at all points in a punctured neighbourhood of 0 in \( V \). The result now follows from the geometric criterion for \( C^k \)-finite determinacy (see Wall [12] Theorem 6.1). \( \Box \)
Zp - Equivariant Functions

If the action of $G$ on $W$ is non-trivial then we may lose the genericity, and even the existence, of $\mathcal{K}_G$ - finitely determined germs.

Let $G = Z_p$, identified with the $p$-th roots of unity; let $t$ denote a generator of $Z_p$. Define an action of $G$ on $V = c^{m+n}$ by

$$t^*(x_1, \ldots, x_m, y_1, \ldots, y_n) = (tx_1, \ldots, tx_m, ty_1, \ldots, ty_n)$$

and on $W = \mathcal{K}$ by

$$t^*z = t^qz$$

for some $q$ satisfying $0 \leq q < p$.

Theorem 7 [8]

(1) There exist $\mathcal{K}_G$ - finitely determined germs in $\mathcal{E}_G(V, W)$ if and only if $n = 0$ or $n \geq \frac{(q+m-1)!}{q!(m-1)!} - m^2$

(2) Finite determinacy with respect to $\mathcal{K}_G$ holds outside a subset of infinite codimension if and only if one (or more) of the following conditions holds:

- (a) $n = 0$
- (b) $q \leq 2$
- (c) $m \leq 1$
- (d) $(m_q) = (2,3), (2,4)$ or $(3,3)$.

We give a sketch of a proof of the theorem.

Any $f$ in $\mathcal{E}_G(V, W)$ can be written

$$f(x, y) = \sum_j \bar{u}_j(x, y) \bar{z}_j(x)$$

where $\{ \bar{z}_j \}$ is the set of monomials of degree $q$ in $x_1, \ldots, x_m$ and the $\bar{u}_j$ are invariant functions on $V$. So $f$ is determined by a (non-unique) invariant map $\bar{F} : V \rightarrow M$, where $M$ is the space of homogeneous forms of degree $q$ in $m$ variables.
Using arguments similar to some which are standard in singularity theory it can be shown that

\[ f \text{ is } K_G \text{ - stable at } x \text{ in } V \setminus V^G \text{ if and only if it is transversal to } 0 \text{ at } x, \]

and

\[ f \text{ is } K_G \text{ - stable at } x \text{ in } V^G \text{ if and only if } \bar{f} \mid_{V^G} : V^G \to M \]

is transversal to the orbits of the natural action of \( GL(m) \) on \( M \).

Thus, by Theorem 2, \( K_G \) - finite determinacy is reduced to a set of transversality conditions on a punctured neighbourhood of \( 0 \).

The number of these transversality conditions is finite if and only if \( n = 0 \) or the number of \( GL(m) \) orbits in \( M \) is finite; this latter condition is satisfied if and only if \( m \leq 1 \) or \( q \leq 2 \) or \( (m,q) = (2,3) \). In these cases \( K_G \) finite determinacy is certainly generic.

More generally we can stratify \( M \) so that each stratum is foliated by \( GL(m) \) orbits. If the strata of codimension \( < n \) are foliated by orbits of codimension \( \leq 1 \) in the stratum then the points where \( \bar{f} \) is not transversal to the \( GL(m) \) orbits generically form a set of dimension \( 0 \) and so they can be excluded from a sufficiently small punctured neighbourhood of \( 0 \). Conversely, if there is a stratum of codimension \( < n \) which is foliated by orbits of codimension \( > 1 \), then we can construct \( \bar{f} \) (and hence \( f \)) with points of non-transversality in any neighbourhood of \( 0 \) which can not be removed by perturbing \( \bar{f} \) slightly. This means that no extension of a suitable jet
of $f$ can be $K_G$ - finitely determined, and so $K_G$ - finite determinacy can not be generic. There exists a stratification of $M$ such that the strata of codimension $< n$ are foliated by orbits of codimension $\leq 1$ if and only if we are in one of the cases of the previous paragraph or $(m,q) = (3,3)$ or $(2,4)$. This completes the proof of (2).

The necessity of the condition $n = 0$ or $n \geq \dim M - m^2 = \frac{(q+m-1)!}{q!(m-1)!} - m^2$ in (1) is clear from the above since $\dim M - m^2$ is the codimension of the orbits of maximal dimension in $M$. The sufficiency of this condition follows by more or less explicit construction of $K_G$ - finitely determined germs.

Theorems 5 and 7 follow from a more general result [9] which gives necessary and sufficient conditions for $R_G, C_G$ and $K_G$ finite determinacy to be generic in $E_G(V,W)$ for any reductive complex Lie group $G$ and complex representations $V$ and $W$. There appears to be a serious problem with proving the necessity of the conditions when $R = R$.

**Stable Unfoldings**

In complete analogy with the non-equivariant case Damon [2] proved that an equivariant map germ has a $K_G$ - versal unfolding if and only if it is $K_G$ - finitely determined (corresponding results hold for $R_G, E_G, A_G$, and $C_G$). However there is one aspect of unfolding theory which doesn't generalise in such a straightforward manner. Recall that for
ordinary map germs an unfolding is $\mathcal{A}$ stable if and only if it is $\mathcal{K}$-versal and so the property of possessing an $\mathcal{A}$ stable unfolding is generic; this latter fact is important in the proof of the topological stability theorem [4] and also in that of the genericity of topological $\mathcal{A}$-finite determinacy [6].

However for equivariant map germs this is no longer true, instead we need to replace $\mathcal{K}_G$ by a subgroup, denoted $\mathcal{K}_G^*$ and defined in [13]. Then it is true that an equivariant unfolding is $\mathcal{A}_G$-stable if and only if it is $\mathcal{K}_G^*$-versal and so an equivariant germ has an $\mathcal{A}_G$-stable unfolding if and only if it is $\mathcal{K}_G^*$-finitely determined. If the action of $G$ on $\mathcal{W}$ is trivial then $\mathcal{K}_G^* = \mathcal{K}_G$, but in general $\mathcal{K}_G^*$ finite determinacy is a stronger property than $\mathcal{K}_G$-finite determinacy and $\mathcal{K}_G^*$ finite determinacy may not be generic even when $\mathcal{K}_G$-finite determinacy is.

**Example.** Let $G = \mathbb{Z}_2$ with generator $t$ and $V$ be the $m+n$ dimensional representation defined by:

$$t \cdot (x_1, \ldots, x_m, y_1, \ldots, y_n) = (tx_1, \ldots, tx_m, ty_1, \ldots, ty_n)$$

and $\mathcal{W}$ the similarly defined $p+q$ dimensional representation.

**Theorem 8** [8]

(1) Finite determinacy with respect to $\mathcal{K}_G$ is generic in $\mathcal{E}_G(V, \mathcal{W})$ for all $m, n, p$ and $q$.

(2) Finite determinacy with respect to $\mathcal{K}_G^*$ is generic in $\mathcal{E}_G(V, \mathcal{W})$ if and only if one of the following holds:

(a) $m = 0$

(b) $p \leq 2$

(c) $n \leq \begin{cases} m-p+q+1 & m \geq p \\ q & m < p \end{cases}$.

- 9 -
The non-genericity of $K^*_G$ finite determinacy casts doubts on the possibility of an equivariant version of the topological stability theorem and Nakai [5] has found examples of pairs $(M,N)$ of $Z_2$ - manifolds for which equivariant topologically stable maps are not dense and, locally, topological $A^*_G$ - finite determinacy is not generic. It is perhaps interesting to note that in these examples the pairs of slice representations $(V,W)$ of pairs of points $(x,y)$ in $M^G \times N^G$ lie in the range $n = q+1$, $m = p-1$ and so $K^*_G$ finite determinacy is not generic in $E_G(V,W)$. It may be possible to prove an equivariant version of the topological stability theorem if $K^*_G$ finite determinacy is generic for all possible pairs of slice representations; we might also conjecture that if $K^*_G$ - finite determinacy is generic in $E_G(V,W)$, then so is topological $A^*_G$ - finite determinacy.

A Conjecture

So far we have no equivalence relation for which finite determinacy is generic for all $G,V$ and $W$. However the following looks promising.

Definition

Two germs $f,g$ in $E_G(V,W)$ are $C^0 - V_G$ - equivalent if there exists a germ of an equivariant homeomorphism of $(V,0)$ taking $f^{-1}(0)$ to $g^{-1}(0)$.

Conjecture

The set of germs in $E_G(V,W)$ which are not $C^0 - V_G$ - finitely determined has infinite codimension.
A proof of this conjecture could perhaps be constructed using Thom’s "blowing-up" idea (e.g. [6]) together with the equivariant transversality theory and isotopy theorem of Bierstone [1] and Field [3].

Finally we note that some related work, on the infinite determinacy of equivariant germs, has been done by Wall [14].

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