

Topology of versal deformations.

Lê Dũng Tráng (Ecole Polytechnique, Paris)

We are going to speak about results obtained with the collaboration of B. Iversen and G.M. Greuel.

As these results will be published in [6] and [7] we only write a summary of our lecture.

Let $\varphi: (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^p, 0)$ be a flat holomorphic mapping. ^{then} $(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0)$ is a complete intersection. As G. Fiorina showed ^{in [11]}, we may define $\Phi: (\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^k, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^p \times \mathbb{C}^k, 0)$ called the miniversal deformation of $(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0)$. We are going to follow the presentation of Φ as it is done in [10].

As it is explained in [8] and [1], we are interested in computing the local fundamental group of the complement of the discriminant of Δ , discriminant of Φ , in the neighbourhood of the origin 0. Using the results of [3] we obtain that there is a ^{direction of} generic $\mathbb{P}^1$ -planes of $\mathbb{C}^p \times \mathbb{C}^k$ and a neighbourhood U of 0 in $\mathbb{C}^p \times \mathbb{C}^k$ such that:

- 1) the local fundamental group of the complement of Δ at 0 is given by $U - \Delta$;
- 2) for almost every 2-planes P parallel to the given one, sufficiently near to it and not passing through 0, this local fundamental group is given by $P \cap (U - \Delta)$.

Using results of D. Vohmann in [12] we obtain that for such a 2-plane P , the curve $P \cap \Delta$ has only nodes and cusps as singularities ^{in U} and the number of ^{these} nodes ~~of~~ and cusps depends only on the topology of Δ at 0.

In [7] we compute the number ^{κ} of cusps of $P \cap \Delta$, when $(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0)$ is the germ of a hypersurface with an isolated singularity at 0 and [6] we get this number when $(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0)$ is a general complete intersection. We obtain altogether a formula for the number of nodes which is less satisfying because this formula is hardly computable directly from the equations of $(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0)$.

without using elimination theory.

Now let P_0 be a sufficiently general plane going through the origin in $\mathbb{C}^p \times \mathbb{C}^k$. Then

the set $\Phi^{-1}(P_0 \cap \Delta) \cap C(\Phi)$, where $C(\Phi)$ is the singular locus of Φ is a reduced curve. Let us call $\delta_1 = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{O}_1} / \mathcal{O}_1$, where $\mathcal{O}_1$ is the local ring of this curve at 0 , and κ the number of its components. Then we get:

Theorem Let $f_1, \dots, f_p$ be equations of $(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0)$.

Then, replacing eventually $f_1, \dots, f_p$ by linear combination of $u_i f_i$ where u_i is a unit at 0 , we have:

$$\kappa = \mu(\varphi^{-1}(0), 0) - \mu(X', 0) + 2\delta_1 - \kappa$$

where X' is the complete intersection determined by $f_1, \dots, f_{p-2}$.

In the case of hypersurface we found (cf [7]) :

Corollary $\kappa = \mu + 2\delta_1 - r$

But in this case $\Phi^{-1}(P_0 \cap \Delta) \cap C(\Phi)$ is a complete intersection. In this particular case we can show:

$$\mu_1 = \mu(\Phi^{-1}(P_0 \cap \Delta) \cap C(\Phi), 0) = 2\delta_1 - r + 1$$

Thus: $\kappa = \mu + \mu_1 - 1$

In [7] we show that μ_1 is not a topological invariant and using results of [9] we give a interpretation of the fact that in an analytic family μ and μ_1 are constant.

For instance when $\varphi: (\mathbb{C}^n) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ is $\varphi(z) = z^n$ then $\kappa = n - 2$.

Such results should be complete if one can compute the number of nodes directly from the equations.

Finally a good result should be to relate these computations to the one of the ^{local fundamental group of the} complement of the discriminant Δ at 0. Some recent works of F. Lazzeri • [4], [5] and Gabrielov [2] are going in this direction.

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