

Characteristic-free approach to unfoldings (and other results)

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In the 40's Whitney studied maps of C^∞ -manifolds. When a map is not an immersion/submersion, one tries to deform it locally, in hope to make it 'generic'. This approach has led to the rich theory of stable maps, developed by Thom, Mather and many others.

The main 'engine' was vector field integration. This chained the whole theory to the C^∞ , or \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{C} -analytic setting.

I will present a purely algebraic approach, studying maps of germs of Noetherian schemes, in any characteristic. The relevant groups of equivalence admit 'good' tangent spaces. One has the theory of unfoldings (triviality and versality). Then I will discuss the new results on stable maps and theorems of Mather-Yau/Gaffney-Hauser.

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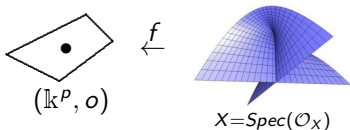
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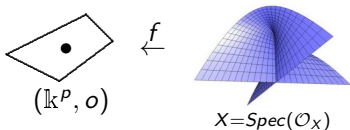


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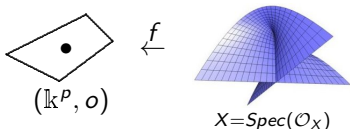


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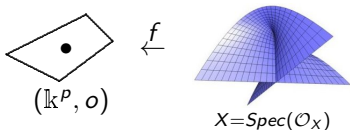
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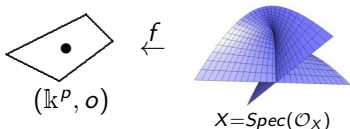


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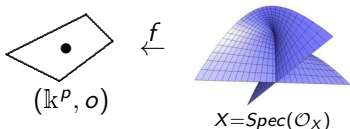


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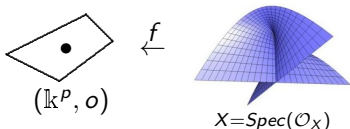
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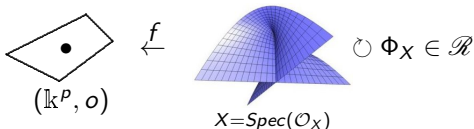
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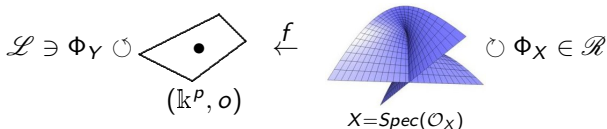
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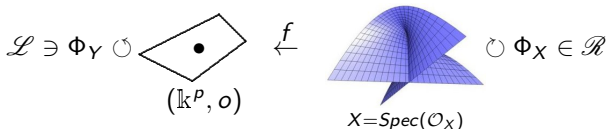
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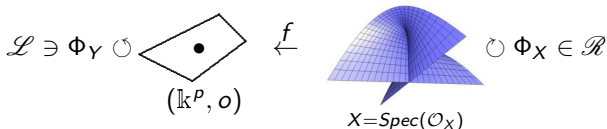
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Here $g_t \in \mathcal{G}_t$ is an unfolding of identity.

E.g. $(\mathcal{R}_t) \quad x \rightarrow x + t \cdot (\dots)$

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\mathcal{R} -equivalence. $\text{Aut}(X) := \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{k}}(\mathcal{O}_X) \circlearrowleft \text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o}))$ by $f \rightsquigarrow f \circ \Phi_X^{-1}$.

\mathcal{L} -equivalence. $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o}) := \text{Aut}_{\mathbb{k}}(\mathcal{O}_{(\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o})}) \circlearrowleft \text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o}))$ by $f \rightsquigarrow \Phi_Y \circ f$.

$\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{L} \times \mathcal{R}$, $f \rightsquigarrow \Phi_Y \circ f \circ \Phi_X^{-1}$. The contact equivalence (\mathcal{K}) ...

An *unfolding* of $X \xrightarrow{f} (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o})$ is the map $X \times (\mathbb{k}_t^r, \mathfrak{o}) \xrightarrow{F=(f_t(x), t)} (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o}) \times (\mathbb{k}_t^r, \mathfrak{o})$.

The group $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{K}, \mathcal{A}$ acts on unfoldings: $(f_t(x), t) \rightsquigarrow (g_t f_t(x), t)$.

Here $g_t \in \mathcal{G}_t$ is an unfolding of identity.

E.g. $(\mathcal{R}_t) \quad x \rightarrow x + t \cdot (\dots)$

Triviality of unfoldings ($\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathbb{k}[[x]]/J, \mathbb{k}\{x\}/J, \mathbb{k}\langle x \rangle/J$. $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{K}$.)

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Take $f_o \in \text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^p, o))$ and its unfolding $X \times (\mathbb{k}^r, o) \xrightarrow{F=(f_t(x), t)} (\mathbb{k}^p, o) \times (\mathbb{k}^r, o)$.

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Def. 1. F is called \mathcal{G} -trivial if $g_t f_t = f_o$ for some $g_t \in \mathcal{G}_t$.

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Lemma (Thom-Levine). ($\mathbb{k} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$) F is \mathcal{G} -trivial iff F is infinitesimally \mathcal{G} -trivial.

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Example: $(\mathbb{k}^n, o) \xrightarrow{f_o} (\mathbb{k}^1, o)$, $f_t(x) = f_o(x) + t \cdot h(x)$.

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Example: $(\mathbb{k}^n, o) \xrightarrow{f_o} (\mathbb{k}^1, o)$, $f_t(x) = f_o(x) + t \cdot h(x)$. Then the \mathcal{R} -triviality transforms into the "linear algebra": $h(x) = \partial_t f_t(x) \stackrel{?}{\in} T_{\mathcal{R}^e} f_t = \text{Jac}_x(f_t(x))$.

Triviality of unfoldings ($\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathbb{k}[[x]]/J, \mathbb{k}\{x\}/J, \mathbb{k}\langle x \rangle/J$. $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}$.)

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This does not hold if $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) > 0$. E.g. for $f_t(x) = x^n + t^p x$ have $\partial_t f_t = 0 \in T_{\mathcal{R}^e} f_t$.

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Def. F is *inseparable* if $f_t(x) \stackrel{\mathcal{G}}{\sim} f_o(x) + t^d \cdot f_d(x) + (t)^{d+1}$,
 where $\text{char}(\mathbb{k}) \mid d$ and $f_d(x) \notin T_{\mathcal{G}^e} f_o$.

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Lemma (2022) (any \mathbb{k}). 1. If F is trivial then F is infinitesimally trivial.

Triviality of unfoldings ($\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathbb{k}[[x]]/J, \mathbb{k}\{x\}/J, \mathbb{k}\langle x \rangle/J$. $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}$.)

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Lemma (2022) (any \mathbb{k}). 1. If F is trivial then F is infinitesimally trivial.

2. Suppose F is infinitesimally trivial and \mathcal{G} -separable. Then F is trivial.

Versality of unfoldings ($\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathbb{k}[[x]]/J, \mathbb{k}\{x\}/J, \mathbb{k}\langle x \rangle/J. \quad \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}. \text{)}$

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Theorem (Classics, $\mathbb{k} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$): 1. F is \mathcal{G} -versal iff it is infinitesimally \mathcal{G} -versal.

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Theorem (Classics, $\mathbb{k} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$): 1. F is \mathcal{G} -versal iff it is infinitesimally \mathcal{G} -versal.

2. The tangent space to the miniversal unfolding is $T_{\mathcal{G}}^1 f = \text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^P, 0))/T_{\mathcal{G}ef}$.

Versality of unfoldings ($\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathbb{k}[[x]]/J, \mathbb{k}\{x\}/J, \mathbb{k}\langle x \rangle/J. \quad \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}. \quad)$

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Theorem (Classics, $\mathbb{k} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$): 1. F is \mathcal{G} -versal iff it is infinitesimally \mathcal{G} -versal.

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Example. Let $f : (\mathbb{k}^1, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{k}^1, 0), x \rightarrow x^{d+1}$. Then $T_{\mathcal{R}^e} f = T_{\mathcal{H}^e} f = (x)^d \subset \mathcal{O}_X$.

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Then $T_{\mathcal{R}^e}^1 f = T_{\mathcal{H}^e}^1 f = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{k}}(1, x, \dots, x^{d-1})$.

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Example. Let $f : (\mathbb{k}^1, \mathfrak{o}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{k}^1, \mathfrak{o}), x \rightarrow x^{d+1}$. Then $T_{\mathcal{R}ef} = T_{\mathcal{H}ef} = (x)^d \subset \mathcal{O}_X$.

Then $T_{\mathcal{R}e}^1 f = T_{\mathcal{H}e}^1 f = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{k}}(1, x, \dots, x^{d-1})$.

The miniversal unfolding: $(x^{d+1} + \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} t_j x^j, t)$.

Versality of unfoldings ($\mathcal{O}_X \in \mathbb{k}[[x]]/J, \mathbb{k}\{x\}/J, \mathbb{k}\langle x \rangle/J. \quad \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{H}. \quad)$

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(2022): This holds for any \mathbb{k} .

Example. Let $f : (\mathbb{k}^1, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{k}^1, 0), x \rightarrow x^{d+1}$. Then $T_{\mathcal{R}ef} = T_{\mathcal{H}ef} = (x)^d \subset \mathcal{O}_X$.
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2. F is called infinitesimally \mathcal{G} -versal if

$$\text{Span}(\partial_{t_1} f_t, \dots, \partial_{t_r} f_t)|_{t=0} + T_{\mathcal{G}ef} = T_{\text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o}))} \cong \text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o})).$$

Theorem (Classics, $\mathbb{k} \in \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}$): 1. F is \mathcal{G} -versal iff it is infinitesimally \mathcal{G} -versal.
2. The tangent space to the miniversal unfolding is $T_{\mathcal{G}}^1 f = \text{Maps}(X, (\mathbb{k}^P, \mathfrak{o}))/T_{\mathcal{G}ef}$.

(2022): This holds for any \mathbb{k} .

Example. Let $f : (\mathbb{k}^1, \mathfrak{o}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{k}^1, \mathfrak{o}), x \rightarrow x^{d+1}$. Then $T_{\mathcal{R}ef} = T_{\mathcal{H}ef} = (x)^d \subset \mathcal{O}_X$.
Then $T_{\mathcal{R}e}^1 f = T_{\mathcal{H}e}^1 f = \text{Span}_{\mathbb{k}}(1, x, \dots, x^{d-1})$.
The miniversal unfolding: $(x^{d+1} + \sum_{j=0}^{d-1} t_j x^j, t)$.

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- \bullet Part 2 for $p = 1, \mathcal{O}_X = \mathbb{k}[[x]]$ in [Greuel-Pham.2019].

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Thanks for your attention!

A bit about the proofs

- 1 The Implicit Function Theorem (IFT) holds over any field. But it is not directly applicable in Singularities, as the derivative $f'|_o$ is typically zero. Yet, there are some tricks (à la Tougeron's "implicit function theorem") to convert a system of equations into another form, where the IFT is applicable.
- 2 When the IFT "does not help", one can try to get an order-by-order solution. This will provide a formal solution to the problem. To ensure that the solution is (e.g.) analytic, one uses the Artin approximation. This works for the \mathcal{R} , \mathcal{K} equivalences.
- 3 The \mathcal{A} -equivalence is more complicated, as the involved equations are not of implicit function type. Then one needs additional tools, e.g. the finite determinacy.

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