

Exercises Singularity Theory

1. (2 points) Consider the function $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x, y) = x^2$.
 - (a) Show that f has a non-isolated singularity at 0.
 - (b) Show that f is not k -determined, for every $k \geq 0$.
Hint: For any $l \in \mathbb{N}$, consider the function $g_l : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $g_l(x, y) = x^2 - y^{2l}$.
2. (4 points) Denote by \mathcal{G} the set of germs of local diffeomorphisms/local biholomorphisms ϕ at the origin in $\mathbb{R}^n/\mathbb{C}^n$ leaving the origin invariant.

- (a) Check that \mathcal{G} is a group under the composition, and that

$$\begin{aligned}\mathcal{R} \times \mathcal{G} &\rightarrow \mathcal{R} \\ (f, \phi) &\mapsto f \circ \phi\end{aligned}$$

is a well-defined right group action on \mathcal{R} (in the differentiable and holomorphic case).

- (b) Note that $f \sim g$, as defined in Lecture 6, if and only if f and g are in the same orbit under the action of \mathcal{G} ; in this case, we say that f is right-equivalent to g . On the other hand, we say that f and g in \mathcal{R} are k -equivalent if their Taylor polynomials T_f^k and T_g^k are the same. What can we say about relation between equivalence and k -equivalence?
Hint: Look at the germ of the function $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $f(x) = 2(e^x - 1)$, and compare it with the germ of the identity function on \mathbb{R} .
 - (c) Show that the ideal \mathfrak{m}^∞ in \mathcal{R} is preserved by \mathcal{G} , and conclude that \mathcal{G} acts on the quotient $\mathcal{R}/\mathfrak{m}^\infty$ (this is a non-trivial statement only in the differentiable case).
 - (d) In the one dimensional case and for $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{E}$, what are the orbits of the action of \mathcal{G} on $\mathcal{E}/\mathfrak{m}_\mathcal{E}^\infty$? Do they have distinguished representatives?
3. (2 points) Using Nakayama's Lemma, show that the ideal $\mathfrak{m}_\mathcal{E}^\infty$ in \mathcal{E} is not finitely generated.