

Exercises 6/9/08

1. Let  $k$  be an algebraically closed field.
  - (a) Suppose that  $f$  and  $g$  are homogeneous polynomials of degree  $s$  and  $t$ , respectively, that do not share any linear factors. Show that  $\langle f, g \rangle_d = k[x, y]_d$  for  $d \geq s + t - 1$  (that is,  $f$  and  $g$  generate all the  $d$ -th degree polynomials).
  - (b) Let  $f = f_r + f_{r+1} + f_{r+2} + \dots \in k[[x, y]]$ , where  $f_k$  is the  $k$ -th degree homogeneous part of  $f$ . Suppose that  $f_r$  factors as  $f_r = g_s h_t$  for homogeneous polynomials  $g_s$  and  $h_t$  of degrees  $s$  and  $t$  respectively, and that  $g_s$  and  $h_t$  share no common linear factor. Show that there are formal power series  $g, h \in k[[x, y]]$  such that  $f = gh$ .
2. Let  $Y$  be defined by the equation  $f(x, y) = 0$  in  $\mathbb{A}^2$ , and let  $P = (0, 0)$  be a point of multiplicity  $r$  on  $Y$ , so we may write  $f = f_r + \text{h.o.t.}$ . A **double point** is a point of multiplicity two where  $f_2$  has two distinct linear factors. More generally, we say that  $P$  is an **ordinary  $r$ -fold point** of  $Y$  if  $f_r$  is the product of  $r$  distinct linear factors.
  - (a) Show that any two ordinary double points are analytically isomorphic.
  - (b) Show that any ordinary triple points are analytically isomorphic.
  - (c) Show that there is a family of mutually non-isomorphic ordinary 4-fold points.
3. Recall that the Milnor number of a plane curve singularity is defined as

$$\mu_{f,0} = \dim \frac{\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]}{\langle \partial f / \partial x, \partial f / \partial y \rangle}$$

and the Tjurina number is defined to be

$$\tau_{f,0} = \dim \frac{\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]}{\langle f, \partial f / \partial x, \partial f / \partial y \rangle}$$

Calculate the Milnor and Tjurina numbers for  $f(x, y) = x^3 + y^3 - x^2y$  at the origin.

4. Calculate the Milnor and Tjurina numbers at the origin for
  - (a)  $f(x, y) = y^3 - x^7 + x^5y$ .
  - (b)  $f(x, y) = x^p + y^q$ , for integers  $p$  and  $q$ .
5. The Tjurina and Milnor numbers of a singularity are invariants of the analytic equivalence class of the singularity (that is, if two singularities are analytically equivalent, they have the same Tjurina and Milnor numbers). Sketch a proof of this fact.