Generalizations of Newton non-degeneracy for hypersurface singularities Dmitry Kerner Ben Gurion University, Israel

(GKŁW, 2022.11.18.)

Newton non-degenerate (Nnd) hypersurface germs, $V(f) \subset (\mathbb{C}^n,o)$, are (often) simple to deal with. Their topological type is determined by the Newton diagram. (Hence various topological invariants can be computed combinatorially.) But being Nnd is a highly restrictive condition, even for plane curve germs.

In arXiv:0807.5135 I have introduced a generalization of Nnd-hypersurface singularities. An isolated hypersurface germ is called "directionally Newton-non-degenerate" (dNnd) if the non-degeneracy holds "in each particular direction". Equivalently, such a singularity is resolvable by a "poly-toric blowup". For such singularities various invariants (e.g. the Milnor number, the zeta function) are determined by the collection of Newton diagrams.

The class of dNnd singularities is still restricted, even for plane curve germs. The broadest generalization of Newton-non-degeneracy is obtained by considering all the Newton diagrams (in all the possible coordinate systems).

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 $f(x,y) = \sum_{a_{ii}\neq 0} a_{ij}x^iy^j$.

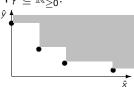
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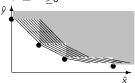
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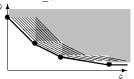
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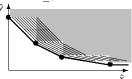
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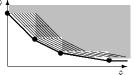
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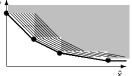
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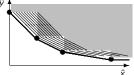
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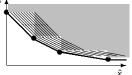
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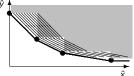
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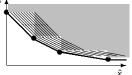
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Corollary. All the topological invariants of V(f) are determined by Γ_f .

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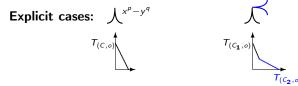
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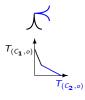
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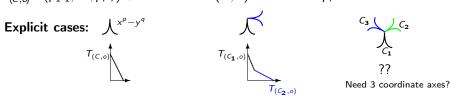




Need 3 coordinate axes?

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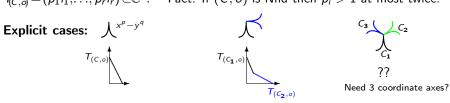
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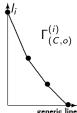


Guess: Take three coordinate choices, with the axes $(T_{C_1}, generic)$, $(T_{C_2}, generic)$, $(T_{C_3}, generic)$. We will get the diagrams $\Gamma_1, \Gamma_2, \Gamma_3$. Maybe these together will determine the topological type?

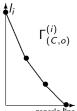
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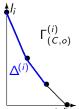
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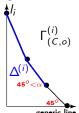
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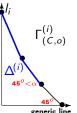
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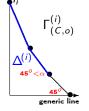
 $\Delta^{(i)}$ =the union of edges 'inclined" to I_i -axis. **Def.** $(C,o) \subset (\mathbb{C}^2,o)$ is called dNnd if for each $I_i \in \mathcal{T}_{(C,o)}$ exists

a coordinate system, with $l_i = Span(\hat{x}_2), \ \Delta^{(i)} \subset \Gamma^{(i)}_{(C,o)}$ and $f|_{\Delta^{(i)}}$ non-degenerate.



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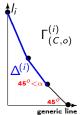
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Note: (C,o) is Nnd iff there are at most two singular branches.

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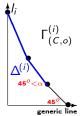


Theorem. The embedded top. type of a dNnd-germ (C, o) is determined by the set of diagrams $\{\Gamma_{(C, o)}^{(i)}\}$.

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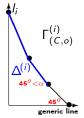


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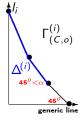


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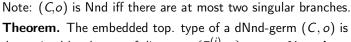
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- 2. The good embedded resolution of (C,o) is done by the "poly-toric" modification.

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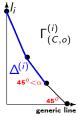
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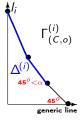


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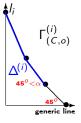
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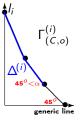
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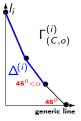
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Proposition. (C, o) is dNnd iff each $(C^{(i)}, o)$ is Nnd (in some coordinates).

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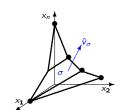
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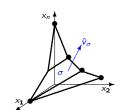
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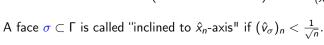
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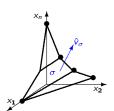


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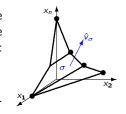


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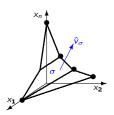


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A face $\sigma \subset \Gamma$ is called "inclined to \hat{x}_n -axis" if $(\hat{v}_{\sigma})_n < \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$. Denote $\Delta := \cup \{\text{top-dimensional faces inclined to } \hat{x}_n$ -axis $\} \subset \Gamma$.

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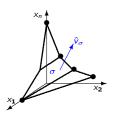


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Def. A hypersurface $V(f) \subset (\mathbb{C}^n, o)$ is called dNnd if:

- **1** $\mathbb{P} T_{V(f)} \subset \mathbb{P}^{n-1}$ has only isolated singularities;
- of for every $I \subset Sing(T_{V(f)})$ exists a coordinate choice with $I = Span(\hat{x}_n)$ such that $f|_{\Delta}$ is Nnd, and moreover, $x_1^p, \ldots, x_{n-1}^p \in f$. p = ord(f)

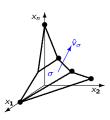
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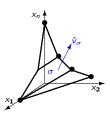
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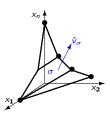
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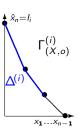
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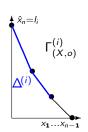


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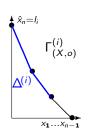


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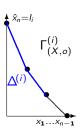


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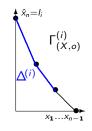
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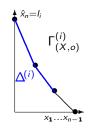


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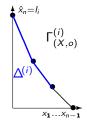
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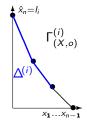
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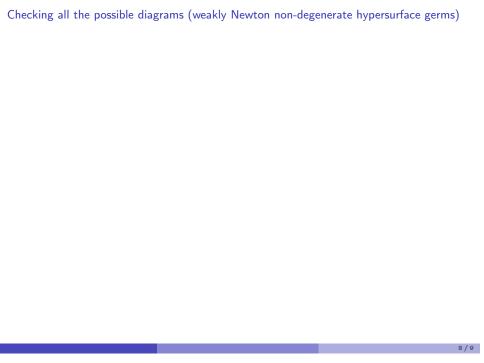
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Def. 1. The Newton-diagram stratum $\Sigma_f^{\Gamma} := \{\tilde{f} \mid \Gamma_f = \Gamma_{\tilde{f}} \text{ in any coordinates} \}$. 2. An isolated sing. V(f) is called *weakly*-Newton-non-degenerate if any small deformation of (X,o) inside Σ_f^{Γ} is $\mu = const.$

Question: Given $(X, o), (\tilde{X}, o) \subset (\mathbb{C}^n, o)$, suppose $\Gamma_{(X, o)} = \Gamma_{(\tilde{X}, o)}$ in **any** coordinate system. How (X, o) is related to (\tilde{X}, o) ? (The same top.type?)

Example, n=2. Suppose $\Gamma_{(C,o)} = \Gamma_{(\tilde{C},o)}$ in any coordinate system.

- **9** Extract the union of smooth branches, $(C^{smooth}, o) \subseteq (C, o)$. Then $(C^{smooth}, o) = (\tilde{C}^{smooth}, o)$.
- ② This does not hold for singular branches. E.g. take $(C, o) = V(y^4 x^6)$ and $(\tilde{C}, o) = V((y^2 x^3)^2 yx^5)$. Then $\Gamma_{(C,o)} = \Gamma_{(\tilde{C},o)}$. The results for singular branches are weaker and more technical.

Proposition, $n \geq 3$. Let $(X,o) \subset (\mathbb{C}^n,o)$ irreducible. Suppose $\Gamma_{(X,o)} = \Gamma_{(\tilde{X},o)}$ in any coordinate system. Suppose a section $(\mathbb{C}^2,o) \cap (X,o)$ contains a (reduced) smooth branch. Then $(X,o) = (\tilde{X},o)$.

Without such a smooth branch the results are weaker and more technical. What about the top. type of V(f)?

Def. 1. The Newton-diagram stratum $\Sigma_f^{\Gamma} := \{\tilde{f} \mid \Gamma_f = \Gamma_{\tilde{f}} \text{ in any coordinates}\}$. 2. An isolated sing. V(f) is called *weakly*-Newton-non-degenerate if any small deformation of (X, o) inside Σ_f^{Γ} is $\mu = const.$

The properties of wNnd germs are studied in arXiv:0807.5135.

Thanks for your attention!