

## 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  $\phi$  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  $\mathfrak{m}^\infty$  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.