

EQUISINGULAR CALCULATIONS FOR PLANE CURVE SINGULARITIES

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ABSTRACT. We present an algorithm which, given a deformation with section of a reduced plane curve singularity, computes equations for the equisingularity stratum (that is, the μ -constant stratum in characteristic 0) in the parameter space of the deformation. The algorithm works for any, not necessarily reduced, parameter space and for algebroid curve singularities C defined over an algebraically closed field of characteristic 0 (or of characteristic $p > \text{ord}(C)$). It provides at the same time an algorithm for computing the equisingularity ideal of J. Wahl. The algorithms have been implemented in the computer algebra system SINGULAR. We show them at work by considering two non-trivial examples. As the article is also meant for non-specialists in singularity theory, we include a short survey on new methods and results about equisingularity in characteristic 0.

Dedicated to the memory of Sevin Recillas

1. INTRODUCTION

Equisingular families of plane curve singularities, starting from Zariski's pioneering 'Studies in Equisingularity I–III' [Za], have been of constant interest ever since. Zariski intended to develop this concept aiming at a resolution of singularities where 'equisingular' singularities should resolve simultaneously or are, in some sense, natural centres for blowing up. This approach was completely successful only in the case of families of plane curves¹ where Zariski introduced several quite different, but equivalent, notions of equisingularity.

One of these notions was used by J. Wahl in his thesis to extend the concept of equisingularity to families over possibly non-reduced base spaces (see [Wa]). This enabled him to apply Schlessinger's theory of deformations over Artinian rings and to define the equisingularity ideal which describes the tangent space to the functor of equisingular deformations. Moreover, Wahl proved that the base space of the semiuniversal equisingular deformation of a reduced plane curve singularity is smooth. Wahl's proof of this theorem, which is an important result in singularity theory, is quite complicated and uses several intermediate deformation functors, in particular deformations of the exceptional divisor of the embedded resolution of the singularity. Hence, he has to pass to deformations of global objects (the exceptional divisor) and not just of singularities.

¹Zariski originally considered equisingularity of a (germ of a) hypersurface X along a subspace $Y \subset X$ and a projection of $\pi : X \rightarrow T$ such that Y is the image of a section of π . If Y has codimension 1 then the fibres of $X \rightarrow T$ are plane curve singularities. Zariski then considered the discriminant of the projection which is a hypersurface in T (at least if T is smooth) and thus equisingularity of X along Y can be defined by induction on the codimension of Y in X .

The definition of equisingularity is algebraic and uses the resolution of singularities. But there is also a purely topological definition: two reduced plane curve singularities $(C_1, 0)$ and $(C_2, 0)$ in $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ are equisingular iff they have the same *embedded topological type*, that is, there exist (arbitrary small) balls $B_1, B_2 \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ centred at 0 and a homeomorphism of the triple $(B_1, C_1 \cap B_1, 0)$ onto $(B_2, C_2 \cap B_2, 0)$ for representatives C_i of $(C_i, 0)$. As $(B_i, C_i \cap B_i, 0)$ is homeomorphic to the cone over $(\partial B_i, C_i \cap \partial B_i)$, the topological type of a reduced plane curve singularity $(C, 0)$ is determined by the embedding of the link $C \cap \partial B$ in ∂B , which consists of r knots (circles S^1 embedded in $\partial B \approx S^3$) where r is the number of irreducible components of $(C, 0)$.

The topological type of each knot, which is an iterated torus knot, is determined by the pairs of "turning numbers" for each iterated torus which itself are determined by and determine the sequence of Puiseux pairs of the corresponding branch. Moreover, the linking number of two knots coincides with the intersection number of the corresponding two branches. Hence, the topological type of $(C, 0)$ is characterized by the Puiseux pairs of each branch and by the pairwise intersection numbers of different branches. This shows that the system of Puiseux pairs and the intersection numbers form a complete set of numerical invariants for the topological type or the equisingularity type of a plane curve singularity.

If we consider not just individual singularities but families, then the situation is even more satisfactory: the topological type is controlled by a single number, the Milnor number. Indeed, we have the following result due to Zariski [Za], Lê [Le, LR] and Teissier [Te1]. Let $\pi : (\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ be a flat family of reduced plane curve singularities with section $\sigma : (T, 0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, 0)$, then the following are equivalent (for $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow T$ a small representative of π and $\mathcal{C}_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ the fibre over $t \in T$):

- (1) $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \xrightarrow{\pi} (T, 0)$ is equisingular along σ ,
- (2) the topological type of $(\mathcal{C}_t, \sigma(t))$ is constant for $t \in T$,
- (3) the Puiseux pairs of the branches of $(\mathcal{C}_t, \sigma(t))$ and the pairwise intersection multiplicities of the branches are constant for $t \in T$,
- (4) the δ -invariant $\delta(\mathcal{C}_t, \sigma(t))$ and the number of branches $r(\mathcal{C}_t, \sigma(t))$ are constant for $t \in T$,
- (5) the Milnor number $\mu(\mathcal{C}_t, \sigma(t))$ is constant for $t \in T$.²

Recall that for a reduced plane curve singularity $(C, 0) = \{f = 0\} \subset (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ defined by a (square-free) power series $f \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2, 0} = \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$, the invariants μ , r , and δ are defined as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \mu(C, 0) &= \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}\{x, y\} / \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle, \\ r(C, 0) &= \text{number of irreducible factors of } f, \\ \delta(C, 0) &= \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \overline{\mathcal{O}}_{C, 0} / \mathcal{O}_{C, 0}. \end{aligned}$$

Here, $\mathcal{O}_{C, 0} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2, 0} / \langle f \rangle$ and $\overline{\mathcal{O}}_{C, 0}$ is the normalization of $\mathcal{O}_{C, 0}$, that is, the integral closure of $\mathcal{O}_{C, 0}$ in its total ring of fractions. Furthermore, for each reduced plane curve singularity we have the relation (due to Milnor [Mi])

$$\mu = 2\delta - r + 1.$$

²By a theorem of Lazzeri, if $\mu(\mathcal{C}_t) = \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}_t)} \mu(\mathcal{C}_t, x) = \mu(C, 0)$ for $t \in T$ then there is automatically a section σ such that $\mathcal{C}_t \setminus \sigma(t)$ is smooth and $\mu(\mathcal{C}_t, \sigma(t))$ is constant.

This result was complemented by Teissier [Te]³, showing that for a normal base $(T, 0)$, the flat family $\pi : (\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ admits a simultaneous normalization iff $\delta(\mathcal{C}_t) = \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}_t)} \delta(\mathcal{C}_t, x)$ is constant.

The equivalence of (1) and (4) above shows the following: Let $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ be the seminuniversal deformation of $(C, 0)$ and let

$$\Delta^\mu = \{t \in T \mid \mu(\mathcal{C}_t) = \mu(C, 0)\}$$

be the μ -constant stratum of $(C, 0)$. Then Δ^μ coincides (as a set) with the equisingularity stratum of Wahl and, hence, is smooth.

Note that for higher dimensional isolated hypersurface singularities the μ -constant stratum is in general not smooth, cf. [Lu].

Despite the fact that the equisingularity stratum admits such a simple description, all attempts to find a general simple proof for its smoothness failed (except for irreducible germs, cf. [Te]).

One purpose of this paper is to report on a simple proof of Wahl's theorem. The idea is to consider deformations of the parametrization

$$\varphi : (\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (C, 0) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$$

of $(C, 0)$, where $(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (C, 0)$ is the normalization of $(C, 0)$. We define equisingular deformations of φ and prove that they are unobstructed. This is very easy to see, as they are (in certain coordinates) even linear. Then we show (by a direct argument on the tangent level) that equisingular deformations of φ and equisingular deformations of $(C, 0)$ have isomorphic semiuniversal objects.

This proof has been known by the second author since about fifteen years and was communicated at several conferences. A preliminary preprint [GR1], joint with Sevin Recillas, has even been cited by some authors. Later on, these results have been extended to positive characteristic in a joint preprint of the authors [CGL] where, in addition, an algorithm to compute the equisingularity stratum was developed and used to prove one of the main results. However, meanwhile the theory of equisingularity in positive characteristic was further developed by the authors where the algorithm itself could be eliminated in the theoretical arguments [CGL1]. These results will be published elsewhere, but as we think that the algorithmic part of [CGL] should not be forgotten, we present it in this paper.

We start with a survey of the new methods and results about equisingularity in characteristic 0 with a sketch of the proofs (for more details, we refer to [CGL1]). The main purpose of this paper is to describe an algorithm to compute the μ -constant stratum Δ^μ for an arbitrary deformation $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ with section of a reduced plane curve singularity $(C, 0)$. More precisely, this algorithm computes an ideal $I \subset \mathcal{O}_{T,0}$ with $\Delta^\mu = V(I)$. As a corollary, we obtain an algorithm to compute the equisingularity ideal of Wahl. The algorithms work also in characteristic $p > 0$ if p is larger than the multiplicity of C and we formulate them in this generality. They have been implemented in SINGULAR [GPS] by A. Mindnich and the third author [LM].

³The original proof of Teissier and Raynaud in [Te] has been clarified and extended to families of (projective) varieties in any dimension by Chiang-Hsieh and Lipman in [CL].

2. THE FUNDAMENTAL THEOREMS

By Wahl, the equisingularity stratum Δ^μ in a versal family $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ (with section σ) is smooth. The idea of our proof for this fact is extremely simple. Consider the parametrization

$$\varphi_i : (\mathbb{C}, 0) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0), \quad t_i \longmapsto (x_i(t_i), y_i(t_i))$$

of the i -th branch $(C_i, 0)$ of $(C, 0)$. Let, for $i = 1, \dots, r$,

$$\begin{aligned} x_i(t_i) &= t_i^{n_i}, \\ y_i(t_i) &= t_i^{m_i} + \sum_{j \geq 1} a_i^j t_i^{m_i+j}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

Now, we use the above characterization (3) for equisingularity, assuming that σ is the trivial section. Fixing the Puiseux pairs of $(C_i, 0)$ is equivalent to the condition that no new characteristic term appears if we vary the a_i^j . For each i , this is an open condition on the coefficients a_i^j . Moreover, it is easily checked that fixing the intersection multiplicity of $(C_i, 0)$ and $(C_k, 0)$ defines a linear condition among the a_i^j and a_k^j . Thus, if we consider (2.1) as a deformation of $(C, 0)$ with a_i^j replaced by coordinates A_i^j , $A_i^j(0) = a_i^j$, then the equisingular deformations form a smooth subspace in the parameter space with coordinates A_i^j . This family is easily seen to be versal. By general facts from deformation theory it follows then that each versal equisingular deformation of the parametrization has a smooth parameter space.

This argument works only for deformations over reduced base spaces $(T, 0)$. In particular, it does not work for *infinitesimal deformations*, that is, for deformations over

$$T_\varepsilon := \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[\varepsilon]/\langle \varepsilon^2 \rangle).$$

On the other hand, in order to use the full power of deformation theory we need infinitesimal deformations.

We continue this section by giving the required definitions for deformations of (the equation of) $(C, 0)$ and of the parametrization of $(C, 0)$ in the framework of deformation theory over arbitrary base spaces. These definitions are quite technical, which is, however, unavoidable.

Throughout the following, let $(C, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ be a reduced plane curve singularity, and let $f \in \langle x, y \rangle^2 \subset \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ be a defining power series. We call $f = 0$, or just f the *(local) equation* of $(C, 0)$. Deformations of $(C, 0)$ (respectively embedded deformations of $(C, 0)$) will also be called 'deformations of the equation' (in contrast to 'deformations of the parametrization', see Definition 2.3).

Definition 2.1. A *deformation (of the equation)* of $(C, 0)$ over a complex germ $(T, 0)$ is a flat morphism $\phi : (\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ of complex germs together with an isomorphism $i : (C, 0) \xrightarrow{\cong} (\phi^{-1}(0), 0)$. It is denoted by (i, ϕ) .

A morphism from (i, ϕ) to a deformation $(i', \phi') : (C, 0) \hookrightarrow (\mathcal{C}', 0) \rightarrow (T', 0)$ consists of morphisms $\psi : (\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}', 0)$ and $\chi : (T, 0) \rightarrow (T', 0)$ making the obvious diagram commutative. If, additionally, a section σ of ϕ is given (that is, a morphism $\sigma : (T, 0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, 0)$ satisfying $\phi \circ \sigma = \text{id}_{(T, 0)}$), we speak about a *deformation with section*, denoted by (i, ϕ, σ) .

A more explicit description is as follows: since each deformation of $(C, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ can be embedded, there is an isomorphism $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \cong (F^{-1}(0), 0)$ for some holomorphic map germ $F : (\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ with

$$F(x, y, \mathbf{s}) = f(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^N s_i g_i(x, y, \mathbf{s}),$$

where $(T, 0)$ is a closed subspace of some $(\mathbb{C}^N, 0)$ and $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$ are coordinates of $(\mathbb{C}^N, 0)$. Moreover, under this isomorphism, ϕ coincides with the second projection. We also say that (i, ϕ) is isomorphic to the *embedded deformation* defined by F . A given section $\sigma : (T, 0) \rightarrow (\mathcal{C}, 0)$ can always be trivialized, that is, the ideal $I_\sigma = \ker(\sigma^\# : \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{C}, 0} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_{T, 0})$ of $\sigma(T, 0)$ can be mapped to $\langle x, y \rangle \subset \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0}$ under an isomorphism of embedded deformations.

The category of deformations (resp. of deformations with section) of $(C, 0)$ is denoted by $\mathcal{D}ef_{(C, 0)}$ (resp. by $\mathcal{D}ef_{(C, 0)}^{sec}$). The set of isomorphism classes of deformations with section (over the same base $(T, 0)$) is denoted by $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(C, 0)}^{sec}$ ($\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(C, 0)}^{sec}(T, 0)$). Here, each isomorphism has to satisfy $\chi = \text{id}_{(T, 0)}$.

Definition 2.2. Let $(C, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ be a reduced plane curve singularity given by f and let (i, ϕ, σ) be an (embedded) deformation with section of $(C, 0)$ over $(T, 0)$ given by F . The deformation (i, ϕ, σ) is called

- *equimultiple (along σ)* if $F \in (I_\sigma)^n$ where $n = \text{ord}(f)$ is the multiplicity of f (if σ is the trivial section, this means that $\text{ord}_{(x, y)} F = \text{ord} f$).
- *equisingular (along σ)* if it is equimultiple along σ and if, after blowing up σ , there exist sections through the infinitely near points in the first neighbourhood of $(C, 0)$ such that the respective reduced total transforms of $(\mathcal{C}, 0)$ are equisingular along these sections.

Further, a deformation of a nodal singularity (with local equation $xy = 0$) is called *equisingular* if it is equimultiple. (The same applies to a deformation of a smooth germ.)

Thus, equisingularity of a deformation with section of $(C, 0)$ is defined by induction on the number of blowing ups needed to get a reduced total transform of $(C, 0)$ which consists of nodal singularities only. A deformation without section is called *equisingular*, if it is equisingular along some section.

Let $\mathcal{D}ef_{(C, 0)}^{es}$, resp. $\mathcal{D}ef_{(C, 0)}^{ES}$, denote the category of equisingular deformations of $(C, 0)$ as a full subcategory of $\mathcal{D}ef_{(C, 0)}^{sec}$, resp. of $\mathcal{D}ef_{(C, 0)}$. The set of isomorphism classes of equisingular deformations with section of $(C, 0)$ over $(T, 0)$ is denoted by $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(C, 0)}^{es}(T, 0)$ and

$$\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(C, 0)}^{es} : (\text{complex germs}) \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}ets, \quad (T, 0) \longmapsto \underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(C, 0)}^{es}(T, 0)$$

is called the *functor of equisingular deformations with sections*. Similarly, we define $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(C, 0)}^{ES}$, the (abstract) *equisingular deformation functor*.

Next, we define deformations of the parametrization. We fix a commutative diagram of complex (multi-) germs

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (\overline{C}, \overline{0}) & & \\ n \downarrow & \searrow \varphi & \\ (C, 0) & \xrightarrow{j} & (\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \end{array}$$

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where $(C, 0)$ is a reduced plane curve singularity (with a fixed embedding $j : (C, 0) \hookrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$), n is its normalization, and $\varphi = j \circ n$ is its parametrization. If $(C, 0) = (C_1, 0) \cup \dots \cup (C_r, 0)$ is the decomposition of $(C, 0)$ into irreducible components, then $(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) = (\overline{C}_1, \overline{0}_1) \amalg \dots \amalg (\overline{C}_r, \overline{0}_r)$ is a multigerms, and n maps $(\overline{C}_i, \overline{0}_i) \cong (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ surjectively onto $(C_i, 0)$. In particular, by restriction, n induces the normalization of the component $(C_i, 0)$.

Since $(\overline{C}, \overline{0})$ and $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ are smooth (multi-)germs, each deformation of these germs is trivial.

Definition 2.3. (1) A deformation of the parametrization $(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \xrightarrow{\varphi} (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ over a germ $(T, 0)$ (with compatible sections) is given by the left (Cartesian) part of the following diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) & \xrightarrow{i} & (\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (\overline{C} \times T, \overline{0}) = \coprod_{i=1}^r (\overline{C}_i \times T, \overline{0}_i) & (2.2) \\
\varphi \downarrow & \square & \downarrow \phi & & \downarrow & \uparrow \bar{\sigma} \\
(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) & \xrightarrow{j} & (\mathcal{M}, 0) & \xrightarrow{\cong} & (\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0) & \\
\downarrow & \square & \downarrow \phi_0 & & \downarrow \text{pr} \uparrow \sigma & \\
\{0\} & \hookrightarrow & (T, 0) & = & (T, 0) &
\end{array}$$

where $\phi_0 \circ \phi$ is flat. We have $(\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}) = \coprod_{i=1}^r (\overline{\mathcal{C}}_i, \overline{0}_i)$, and there are isomorphisms $(\overline{\mathcal{C}}_i, \overline{0}_i) \cong (\overline{C}_i \times T, \overline{0}_i)$, such that the obvious diagram (with pr the projection) commutes.

Systems of compatible sections $(\bar{\sigma}, \sigma)$ consist of disjoint sections $\bar{\sigma}_i : (T, 0) \rightarrow (\overline{\mathcal{C}}_i, \overline{0}_i)$ of $\text{pr} \circ \phi_i$ (where $\phi_i : (\overline{\mathcal{C}}_i, \overline{0}_i) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}, 0)$ denotes the restriction of ϕ) and a section σ of pr such that $\phi \circ \bar{\sigma}_i = \sigma$, $i = 1, \dots, r$. Morphisms of such deformations are given by morphisms of the diagram (2.2).

(2) The category of deformations of the parametrization φ over $(T, 0)$ (without sections) is denoted by $\text{Def}_{(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}(T, 0)$. Its objects are denoted by (i, j, ϕ, ϕ_0) or just by ϕ . The corresponding category of deformations of φ with compatible sections is denoted by $\text{Def}_{(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{\text{sec}}(T, 0)$. Its objects are denoted by $(\phi, \bar{\sigma}, \sigma)$. The respective sets of isomorphism classes of deformations are denoted by $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}(T, 0)$ and $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{\text{sec}}(T, 0)$.

(3) $T_{(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{1, \text{sec}} = \underline{\text{Def}}_{(\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{\text{sec}}(T_\varepsilon)$ denotes the corresponding vector space of (first order) infinitesimal deformations of the parametrization with section.

The following theorem shows that deformations of the parametrization induce (unique) deformations of the equation:

Theorem 2.4. Each deformation $\phi : (\overline{\mathcal{C}}, 0) \xrightarrow{\pi} (\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0) \xrightarrow{\text{pr}} (T, 0)$ of the parametrization of the reduced curve singularity $(C, 0)$ induces a deformation of the equation which is unique up to isomorphism and which is given as follows: the Fitting ideal of $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}}$, generated by the maximal minors of a presentation matrix of $\pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}}$ as $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0}$ -module, is a principal ideal which coincides with the kernel of the induced morphism of rings $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0} \rightarrow \pi_* \mathcal{O}_{\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}}$. If F is a generator for this ideal, then F defines an embedded deformation of $(C, 0)$.

In the same way, a deformation $(\phi, \bar{\sigma}, \sigma)$ with compatible sections induces a deformation with section of the equation.

The proof of this theorem uses the local criterion of flatness from local algebra and proceeds by reduction to the special fibre, that is, to the case that $(T, 0)$ is the reduced point.

A deformation $\phi : (\bar{C} \times T, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2 \times T, 0)$ of the parametrization (as in the right-hand part of the diagram (2.2)) is given by $\phi = \{\phi_i = (X_i, Y_i)\}_{i=1}^r$,

$$\begin{aligned} X_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}) &= x_i(t_i) + A_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}), \\ Y_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}) &= y_i(t_i) + B_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}), \end{aligned}$$

where $X_i, Y_i \in \mathcal{O}_{\bar{C} \times T, 0}$, $A_i(t_i, \mathbf{0}) = B_i(t_i, \mathbf{0}) = 0$, $\mathbf{s} \in (T, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^k, 0)$, and where $\varphi = \{\varphi_i = (x_i, y_i)\}_{i=1}^r$ is the given parametrization of $(C, 0)$. We may assume that the compatible (multi-)sections $\bar{\sigma} = \{\bar{\sigma}_i\}_{i=1}^r$ and σ are *trivial*, that is, $\bar{\sigma}_i(\mathbf{s}) = (\bar{0}_i, \mathbf{s})$, $\sigma(\mathbf{s}) = (0, \mathbf{s})$.

Definition 2.5. Let $(\phi, \bar{\sigma}, \sigma) \in \mathcal{D}ef_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{sec}(T, 0)$ be a deformation of the parametrization $\varphi : (\bar{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ as above (with trivial sections $\bar{\sigma}, \sigma$).

(1) $(\phi, \bar{\sigma}, \sigma)$ is called *equimultiple* (along $\bar{\sigma}, \sigma$) if

$$\underbrace{\min\{\text{ord}_{t_i} x_i, \text{ord}_{t_i} y_i\}}_{=:\text{ord}_{t_i} \varphi_i} = \underbrace{\min\{\text{ord}_{t_i} X_i, \text{ord}_{t_i} Y_i\}}_{=:\text{ord}_{t_i} \phi_i}, \quad i = 1, \dots, r.$$

(2) $(\phi, \bar{\sigma}, \sigma)$ is called *equisingular* if it is equimultiple and if for each infinitely near point p of 0 on the strict transform of $(C, 0)$ (after finitely many blowing ups) the deformation $(\phi, \bar{\sigma}, \sigma)$ can be lifted to an equimultiple deformation of the parametrization of the strict transform in a compatible way (see [GLS] for a detailed description of the compatibility condition).

We denote by $\mathcal{D}ef_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{es}$ the category of equisingular deformations of the parametrization $\varphi : (\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, and by $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{es}$ the corresponding functor of isomorphism classes. Moreover, we introduce

$$T_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{1, es} := \underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{es}(T_\varepsilon),$$

the tangent space to this functor.

Note that $\varphi = (\varphi_i)_{i=1}^r$, $\varphi_i(t_i) = (x_i(t_i), y_i(t_i))$, and we set

$$\dot{\varphi} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial x_1}{\partial t_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial x_r}{\partial t_r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial y_1}{\partial t_1} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial y_r}{\partial t_r} \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y}.$$

Lemma 2.6. *With the above notations, there is an isomorphism of vector spaces,*

$$T_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{1, es} \cong I_\varphi^{es} \left/ \left(\dot{\varphi} \cdot \mathfrak{m}_{\bar{C}, \bar{0}} + \varphi^\#(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^2, 0}) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \varphi^\#(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^2, 0}) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right) \right.,$$

where $I_\varphi^{es} := I_{(\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)}^{es}$ denotes the set of all elements

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ \vdots \\ a_r \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_r \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \in \mathfrak{m}_{\bar{C}, \bar{0}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathfrak{m}_{\bar{C}, \bar{0}} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

such that $\{(x_i(t_i) + \varepsilon a_i(t_i), y_i(t_i) + \varepsilon b_i(t_i)) \mid i = 1, \dots, r\}$ defines an equisingular deformation of $\varphi : (\bar{C}, \bar{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ over T_ε along the trivial sections.

We call I_φ^{es} the *equisingularity module of the parametrization* of $(C, 0)$. It is an $\mathcal{O}_{C,0}$ -submodule of $\varphi^*\Theta_{\mathbb{C}^2,0} = \mathcal{O}_{\overline{C},\overline{0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathcal{O}_{\overline{C},\overline{0}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. Here, $\Theta_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}$ denotes the module of \mathbb{C} -derivations $\text{Der}_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2,0})$.

The following theorem shows that $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(\overline{C},\overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2,0)}^{es}$ is a “linear” subfunctor of $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(\overline{C},\overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2,0)}^{sec}$. As such, it is already completely determined by its tangent space. We use the notation

$$\mathbf{a}^j = \begin{pmatrix} a_1^j \\ \vdots \\ a_r^j \end{pmatrix}, \quad \mathbf{b}^j = \begin{pmatrix} b_1^j \\ \vdots \\ b_r^j \end{pmatrix}, \quad j = 1, \dots, N.$$

Theorem 2.7. *With the above notations, the following holds:*

(1) *Let $(\phi, \overline{\sigma}, \sigma)$ be a deformation of φ with trivial sections over $(\mathbb{C}^N, 0)$, where $\phi = \{(X_i, Y_i, \mathbf{s}) \mid i = 1, \dots, r\}$ with*

$$\begin{aligned} X_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}) &= x_i(t_i) + \sum_{j=1}^N a_i^j(t_i) s_j, & a_i^j &\in t_i \mathbb{C} \{t_i\}, \\ Y_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}) &= y_i(t_i) + \sum_{j=1}^N b_i^j(t_i) s_j, & b_i^j &\in t_i \mathbb{C} \{t_i\}, \end{aligned}$$

$i = 1, \dots, r$. Then ϕ is equisingular iff $\mathbf{a}^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathbf{b}^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \in I_\varphi^{es}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, N$.

(2) *Let $(\phi, \overline{\sigma}, \sigma)$ be an equisingular deformation of φ with trivial sections over $(\mathbb{C}^N, 0)$, where $\phi = \{(X_i, Y_i, \mathbf{s}) \mid i = 1, \dots, r\}$ for some $X_i, Y_i \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^N,0} \{t_i\}$. Then $(\phi, \overline{\sigma}, \sigma)$ is a versal (respectively semiuniversal) object of $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(\overline{C},\overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2,0)}^{es}$ iff the derivations*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial X_1}{\partial s_j}(t_1, \mathbf{0}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial X_r}{\partial s_j}(t_r, \mathbf{0}) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \begin{pmatrix} \frac{\partial Y_1}{\partial s_j}(t_1, \mathbf{0}) \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial Y_r}{\partial s_j}(t_r, \mathbf{0}) \end{pmatrix} \cdot \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \quad j = 1, \dots, N,$$

represent a system of generators (respectively a basis) of the complex vector space $T_{(\overline{C},\overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2,0)}^{1,es}$.

(3) *Let $\mathbf{a}^j \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathbf{b}^j \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \in I_\varphi^{es}$, $j = 1, \dots, N$, represent a basis (respectively a system of generators) of $T_{(\overline{C},\overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2,0)}^{1,es}$. Moreover, let $\phi = \{(X_i, Y_i, \mathbf{s}) \mid i = 1, \dots, r\}$ be the deformation of φ over $(\mathbb{C}^N, 0)$ given by*

$$\begin{aligned} X_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}) &= x_i(t_i) + \sum_{j=1}^N a_i^j(t_i) s_j, \\ Y_i(t_i, \mathbf{s}) &= y_i(t_i) + \sum_{j=1}^N b_i^j(t_i) s_j, \end{aligned}$$

$i = 1, \dots, r$, and let $\overline{\sigma}, \sigma$ be the trivial sections. Then $(\phi, \overline{\sigma}, \sigma)$ is a semiuniversal (respectively versal) equisingular deformation of φ over $(\mathbb{C}^N, 0)$. In particular, equisingular deformations of the parametrization are unobstructed, and the semiuniversal deformation has a smooth base space of dimension $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} T_{(\overline{C},\overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2,0)}^{1,es}$.

In the proof we make a power series ”Ansatz” and then we explicitly verify the condition of versality in the spirit of Schlessinger.

To compute a semiuniversal equisingular deformation of $\varphi : (\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, we only need to compute a basis of $T_\varphi^{1,es}$ by Theorem 2.7. Moreover, if all branches of $(C, 0)$ have different tangents, then $T_\varphi^{1,es}$ decomposes as

$$T_\varphi^{1,es} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r T_{\varphi_i}^{1,es},$$

where φ_i is the parametrization of the i -th branch of $(C, 0)$. In general, $T_\varphi^{1,es}$ can be computed following the lines of the proof of Theorem 2.7.

Examples 2.8. (1) Consider the parametrization $\varphi : t \mapsto (t^2, t^7)$ of an A_6 -singularity. A basis for the module of equimultiple deformations M_φ^{em} is given by $\{t^3 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, t^5 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\}$. Blowing up the trivial section of the deformation of ϕ given by $X(t, \mathbf{s}) = t^2, Y(t, \mathbf{s}) = t^7 + s_1 t^3 + s_2 t^5$, we get

$$U(t, \mathbf{s}) = t^2, \quad V(t, \mathbf{s}) = \frac{Y(t, \mathbf{s})}{X(t, \mathbf{s})} = t^5 + s_1 t + s_2 t^3,$$

which is equimultiple along the trivial section iff $s_1 = 0$. Blowing up once more, we get the necessary condition $s_2 = 0$ for equisingularity. Hence, $T_\varphi^{1,es} = 0$ as expected for a simple singularity (each equisingular deformation of a simple singularity is known to be trivial).

(2) For the parametrization $\varphi : t \mapsto (t^3, t^7)$ of an E_{12} -singularity, a basis for M_φ^{em} is given by $\{t^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, t^5 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, t^8 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\}$ (resp. by $\{t^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, t^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, t^5 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\}$). Blowing up the trivial section, only $t^8 \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ (resp. $t^4 \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$) survives for an equimultiple deformation. It also survives in further blowing ups. Hence, $X(t, s) = t^3, Y(t, s) = t^5 + st^8$ (resp. $X(t, s) = t^3 + st^4, Y(t, s) = t^5$) is a semiuniversal equisingular deformation of φ .

The following theorem relates deformations of the parametrization to the δ -constant stratum in the semiuniversal deformation of the equation. It is an improvement of the results by Teissier and Raynaud, by Chian-Hsieh and Lipman, and by Diaz and Harris [DH].

Theorem 2.9. *With the above notations, the following holds:*

(1) *Let $(\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ be a deformation of $\varphi : (\overline{C}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, and let $(\mathcal{C}, 0) = \phi(\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ be the induced deformation of the equation of $(C, 0)$. Then $\delta(\mathcal{C}_t) = \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}_t)} \delta(\mathcal{C}_t, x)$ is constant for $t \in T$ near 0.⁴*

(2) *Let $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ be the semiuniversal deformation of the equation of $(C, 0)$, and let $\Delta^\delta := \{t \in T \mid \delta(\mathcal{C}_t) = \delta(C, 0)\}$ be the δ -constant stratum of $(C, 0)$. Then:*

- (a) *The semiuniversal deformation of the parametrization of $(C, 0)$ is induced from $(\mathcal{C}, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ via a morphism $\Phi : (S, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ such that*
 - $\Phi(S, 0) = (\Delta^\delta, 0)$ and
 - $\Phi : (S, 0) \rightarrow (\Delta^\delta, 0)$ is the normalization of $(\Delta^\delta, 0)$.
- (b) *$(\Delta^\delta, 0)$ has a smooth normalization and $\text{codim}_{(T,0)}(\Delta^\delta, 0) = \delta$.*
- (c) *$(\Delta^\delta, 0)$ is smooth iff all branches $(C_i, 0)$ of $(C, 0)$ are smooth.*

The proof of this theorem uses the results of [Te1] and [CL] mentioned in the introduction, the fact that for every plane curve singularity $(C, 0)$ there is a δ -constant

⁴For germs $(\mathcal{C}, 0), (T, 0)$, etc., \mathcal{C}, T , etc. always denote sufficiently small representatives.

deformation such that the general fibre has $\delta(C, 0)$ simple nodes, and an exact sequence relating first order deformations of the equation and of the parametrization.

When passing to equisingular deformations of the parametrization, we have to consider deformations with compatible sections. It can be shown that the sections are unique (in characteristic 0). Then, a refinement of the above arguments for equisingular deformations proves the following theorem:

Theorem 2.10. *Let $(\overline{\mathcal{C}}, \overline{0}) \rightarrow (\mathcal{M}, 0) \rightarrow (S, 0)$ be the semiuniversal equisingular deformation of the parametrization of $(C, 0)$, and let $\Phi : (S, 0) \rightarrow (T, 0)$ be the inducing morphism to the base space of the semiuniversal deformation of the equation. Then Φ is an isomorphism onto the μ -constant stratum $(\Delta^\mu, 0) \subset (T, 0)$. In particular, $(\Delta^\mu, 0)$ is smooth.*

3. THE ALGORITHMS

The idea of the following algorithm to compute the equisingularity stratum of a family of plane curve singularities with trivial section was developed in our joint preprint [CGL]. In that paper we introduced the notion of equisingularity for plane algebroid curves given by a formal power series $f \in K[[x, y]]$, where K is an algebraically closed field of any characteristic.

The definitions of the previous section remain true, mutatis mutandis, for algebroid curves. However, we cannot use the geometric language. Instead of morphisms between complex space germs, we have to consider morphisms (in the opposite direction) between the corresponding local analytic algebras. Points $t \in T$ close to 0 have to be replaced by generic points of $\text{Spec } \mathcal{O}_{T,0}$, etc. For $K = \mathbb{C}$, it does not make any difference whether we consider convergent or formal power series. The reason for considering convergent power series in the previous section is that the concept of equisingularity can be best explained in a geometric context and that a great deal of the motivation comes from topology.

However, there is an important difference between the case of characteristic 0 and the case of positive characteristic. As shown in [CGL], in positive characteristic we have two equally important notions of equisingularity, namely *weak* and *strong equisingularity* which coincide in characteristic 0. The definitions for equisingularity given in Section 2 (appropriately formulated on the level of analytic rings), either for the equation or for the parametrization, refer to the notion of strong equisingularity (which we continue to call equisingularity).

The theorems of the previous section remain true for algebraically closed fields K of characteristic p as long as p does not divide the multiplicity of any factor of $f \in K[[x, y]]$ (in particular, for each algebraically closed field of characteristic 0). This result, proved in [CGL1] has the important computational consequence that for a power series f with integer coefficients we can compute characteristic numerical invariants like δ, r , and the Puiseux pairs⁵ in characteristic 0 by computing them modulo a prime number p , where p is bigger than the multiplicity of f . This is the reason why we work in this section with analytic local rings over a field K of possibly positive characteristic.

⁵Note that, in positive characteristic, the Milnor number as defined on Page 2 depends on the equation f and not only on the ideal $\langle f \rangle$. Instead, we define the Milnor number in characteristic p as $\mu := 2\delta - r + 1$.

In [CGL1], we treat the case of arbitrary characteristic. Here, we treat only (strong) equisingularity and assume, that the characteristic of K does not divide the multiplicity of any branch of $(C, 0)$.

Since the Puiseux expansion is in general not available in positive characteristic, we work with the Hamburger-Noether expansion instead (cf. [Ca, Ca1]).

We fix the notations. K denotes an algebraically closed field of characteristic $p \geq 0$. All rings in this section will be Noetherian complete local K -algebras A with maximal ideal \mathfrak{m}_A such that $A/\mathfrak{m}_A = K$. The category of these algebras is denoted by \mathcal{A}_K . Further, we denote by $K[\varepsilon]$ the two-dimensional K -algebra with $\varepsilon^2 = 0$. Let C be a reduced algebroid plane curve singularity over K , defined by the (square-free) power series $f \in K[[x, y]]$.

$$R = \mathcal{O}_C = P/\langle f \rangle, \quad P = K[[x, y]],$$

denotes the complete local ring of C . Let $f = f_1 \cdots f_r$ be an irreducible factorization of f . The rings

$$R_i = P/\langle f_i \rangle, \quad i = 1, \dots, r,$$

are the complete local rings of the branches C_i of C . The normalization \overline{R} of R is the integral closure of R in its total ring of fractions $\text{Quot}(R)$. It is the direct sum of the normalizations \overline{R}_i of R_i , $i = 1, \dots, r$, hence a semilocal ring. Each \overline{R}_i is a discrete valuation ring, and we can choose uniformizing parameters t_i such that $\overline{R}_i \cong K[[t_i]]$. After fixing the parameters t_i , we identify \overline{R}_i with $K[[t_i]]$ and get

$$\overline{R} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \overline{R}_i = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r K[[t_i]].$$

The normalization map $R \hookrightarrow \overline{R}$ is induced by a mapping $\varphi : P \rightarrow \overline{R}$, $(x, y) \mapsto (x_i(t_i), y_i(t_i))_{i=1}^r$, which is called a *parametrization* of R .

The following definition is to local analytic K -algebras what Definition 2.3 is to analytic germs:

Definition 3.1. A *deformation with sections of the parametrization* of R over $A \in \mathcal{A}_K$ is a commutative diagram with Cartesian squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \overline{R} & \longleftarrow & \overline{R}_A \\ \varphi \uparrow & \square & \uparrow \varphi_A \\ P & \longleftarrow & P_A \\ \uparrow \int & \square & \uparrow \downarrow \sigma \\ K & \longleftarrow & A \end{array} \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{---} \\ \text{---} \end{array} \right\} \overline{\sigma} = \{\overline{\sigma}_i | i=1, \dots, r\}$$

with $\overline{R}_A = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \overline{R}_{A,i}$, where $\overline{R}_{A,i}$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, and P_A are Noetherian complete local K -algebras which are flat over A . σ is a section of $A \rightarrow P_A$, and $\overline{\sigma}_i$ is a section of $A \rightarrow \overline{R}_{A,i}$, $i = 1, \dots, r$. We denote such a deformation by $\xi = (\varphi_A, \overline{\sigma}, \sigma)$.

A morphism from ξ to another deformation $(P_B \xrightarrow{\varphi_B} \overline{R}'_B, \overline{\sigma}_B, \sigma_B)$ over $B \in \mathcal{A}_K$ is then given by morphisms $A \rightarrow B$, $P_A \rightarrow P_B$ and $\overline{R}_{A,i} \rightarrow \overline{R}'_{B,i}$ in \mathcal{A}_K such that the resulting diagram commutes. The category of such deformations is denoted by $\text{Def}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{\text{sec}}$. If we consider only deformations over a fixed base A , we obtain the (non-full) subcategory $\text{Def}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{\text{sec}}(A)$ with morphisms being the identity on A .

$\mathcal{D}ef_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}$ is a fibred gruppoid over \mathcal{A}_K , that is, each morphism in $\mathcal{D}ef_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}(A)$ is an isomorphism.

Since P and the \overline{R}_i are regular local rings, each deformation of P and of \overline{R} is trivial. That is, there are isomorphisms $P_A \cong A[[x, y]]$ and $\overline{R}_A \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^r A[[t_i]]$ over A , mapping the sections σ and $\overline{\sigma}_i$ to the trivial sections. Hence, each object in $\mathcal{D}ef_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}(A)$ is isomorphic to a diagram of the form

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \bigoplus_{i=1}^r K[[t_i]] & \longleftarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^r A[[t_i]] \\
 \varphi \uparrow & \square & \uparrow \varphi_A \\
 K[[x, y]] & \longleftarrow & A[[x, y]] \\
 \uparrow & \square & \uparrow \sigma \\
 K & \longleftarrow & A
 \end{array}
 \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{array}{ccc} \bigoplus_{i=1}^r K[[t_i]] & \longleftarrow & \bigoplus_{i=1}^r A[[t_i]] \\ \varphi \uparrow & \square & \uparrow \varphi_A \\ K[[x, y]] & \longleftarrow & A[[x, y]] \\ \uparrow & \square & \uparrow \sigma \\ K & \longleftarrow & A \end{array}} \right\} \overline{\sigma} = \{\overline{\sigma}_i \mid i=1, \dots, r\}
 \tag{3.1}$$

where φ_A is the identity on A and $\sigma, \overline{\sigma}_i$ are the trivial sections (that is, the canonical epimorphisms mod x, y , respectively mod t_i). Here, φ_A is given by $\varphi_A = (\varphi_{A,1}, \dots, \varphi_{A,r})$, where $\varphi_{A,i}$ is determined by

$$\varphi_{A,i}(x) = X_i(t_i), \quad \varphi_{A,i}(y) = Y_i(t_i) \in t_i A[[t_i]],$$

$i = 1, \dots, r$, such that $X_i(t_i) \equiv x_i(t_i), Y_i(t_i) \equiv y_i(t_i) \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}$.

We write $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}(A)$ for the set of isomorphism classes of objects in $\mathcal{D}ef_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}(A)$, and we denote by $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec} : \mathcal{A}_K \rightarrow (\text{Sets})$ the corresponding deformation functor.

Moreover, we denote by $T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1,sec} := \underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}(K[\varepsilon])$ the vector space of (first order) infinitesimal deformations of the parametrization of R .

Remark 3.2. Replacing in the above definition the parametrization $P \xrightarrow{\varphi} \overline{R}$ by the normalization $R \hookrightarrow \overline{R}$, we get the functor $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow R}^{sec}$ of deformations of the normalization. The version of Theorem 2.4 for local K -algebras implies that this functor is naturally equivalent to $\underline{\mathcal{D}ef}_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{sec}$. \square

It is now straightforward to translate the definition of equisingular deformations of the parametrization from the geometric to the algebraic context. We leave this to the reader. For the algorithms, it is only important to know that a deformation (3.1) is equisingular iff (up to a reparametrization) it is given by a Hamburger-Noether deformation of C over A , which we introduce next (see Proposition 3.8 below).

Definition 3.3. A Hamburger-Noether expansion (HNE) \mathcal{H}_A over A is a finite system of equations in the variables $z_{-1}, z_0, \dots, z_\ell$ of type

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 z_{-1} & = & a_{0,1}z_0 + a_{0,2}z_0^2 + \dots + a_{0,d_0}z_0^{d_0} + z_0^{d_0}z_1 \\
 z_0 & = & a_{1,2}z_1^2 + \dots + a_{1,d_1}z_1^{d_1} + z_1^{d_1}z_2 \\
 & \vdots & \\
 z_{j-1} & = & a_{j,2}z_j^2 + \dots + a_{j,d_j}z_j^{d_j} + z_j^{d_j}z_{j+1} \\
 & \vdots & \\
 z_{\ell-2} & = & a_{\ell-1,2}z_{\ell-1}^2 + \dots + a_{\ell-1,d_{\ell-1}}z_{\ell-1}^{d_{\ell-1}} + z_{\ell-1}^{d_{\ell-1}}z_\ell \\
 z_{\ell-1} & = & a_{\ell,2}z_\ell^2 + a_{\ell,3}z_\ell^3 + \dots,
 \end{array}
 \tag{\mathcal{H}_A}$$

where ℓ is a nonnegative integer, the coefficients $a_{j,k}$ are elements of A , the d_j are positive integers, and we assume that the first nonzero coefficient in each row, except in the first one, is a unit in A . Finally, if $\ell > 0$, then the power series $H_{A,\ell}(z_\ell) := \sum_{k=2}^{\infty} a_{\ell,k} z_\ell^k$ on the right-hand side of the last equation in \mathcal{H}_A is nonzero. We call ℓ the *length* of \mathcal{H}_A .

Given a Hamburger Noether expansion \mathcal{H}_A over A , we define the *residual HNE* $\text{Res}(\mathcal{H}_A)$ to be the Hamburger-Noether expansion over K obtained by substituting the coefficients $a_{j,k} \in A$ by the respective residual classes $(a_{j,k} \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A)$.

Remark 3.4. Let C be as above, and let

$$\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2$$

be the partition of the index set $\Lambda = \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that Λ_1 (resp. Λ_2) consists of those indices k for which the line $\{x = 0\}$ is transversal (resp. tangent) to the branch C_i . Then associated with each branch C_i one has a unique Hamburger-Noether expansion $\mathcal{H}_K^{(i)}$ over K of some length ℓ_i such that, setting $y := z_{-1}$, $x := z_0$ if $i \in \Lambda_1$ and $x := z_{-1}$, $y := z_0$ if $i \in \Lambda_2$, and $t := z_{\ell(i)}$, and making successive back-substitutions in $\mathcal{H}_K^{(i)}$, we obtain power series $x(t), y(t) \in K[[t]]$ defining a parametrization of the branch C_i . The uniqueness comes from the fact that, since a transversal parameter is fixed, the data of the Hamburger-Noether expansion $\mathcal{H}_K^{(i)}$ collect the information about the coordinates of the successive infinitely near points on the branch C_i in appropriate coordinate systems (see [Ca, Ch. II]). Further, the expansions $\mathcal{H}_K^{(i)}$ are pairwise different in Λ_1 and in Λ_2 , and for $i \in \Lambda_2$ one has, in addition to the defining properties for a Hamburger-Noether expansion, that $a_{01}^{(i)} = 0$. \square

Definition 3.5. A *deformation of the Hamburger-Noether expansion of C over A* (or simply a *Hamburger-Noether deformation of C over A*) is a system of Hamburger-Noether expansions $\mathcal{H}_A^{(i)}$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, over A ,

$$\begin{aligned} z_{j-1} &= H_{A,j}^{(i)}(z_j) + z_j^{d_j^{(i)}} z_{j+1}, & j = 0, \dots, \ell^{(i)} - 1, \\ z_{\ell^{(i)}-1} &= H_{A,\ell^{(i)}}^{(i)}(z_{\ell^{(i)}}), \end{aligned} \quad (\mathcal{H}_A^{(i)})$$

such that, for each $i \neq i' \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ the following holds:

(HN1): $\text{Res}(\mathcal{H}_A^{(i)}) = \mathcal{H}_K^{(i)}$, the Hamburger-Noether expansion for C_i (over K).

(HN2): If i and i' are either both in Λ_1 or both in Λ_2 and if j_0 denotes the smallest integer such that $(d_{j_0}^{(i)}, H_{A,j_0}^{(i)}) \neq (d_{j_0}^{(i')}, H_{A,j_0}^{(i')})$, then either the multiplicity of $H_{A,j_0}^{(i)} - H_{A,j_0}^{(i')} \in A[[z_{j_0}]]$ exceeds the minimum of $d_{j_0}^{(i)}, d_{j_0}^{(i')}$, or the coefficient of its term of smallest degree is a unit in A .

Example 3.6. Let $K = \mathbb{C}$ and $A = \mathbb{C}[[s]]$. Then the system

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}) \quad & z_{-1} = sz_0 + z_0^2 z_1 \\ & z_0 = z_1 z_2 \\ & z_1 = (1+s)z_2^3 \\ (\mathcal{H}_A^{(2)}) \quad & z_{-1} = sz_0 + z_0^2 z_1 \\ & z_0 = z_1 z_2 \\ & z_1 = (1+s)z_2^3 + z_2^7 + s^2 z_2^8 + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} z_2^{11+4k} \end{aligned}$$

is a Hamburger-Noether deformation of $C = \{(y^4 - x^{11})(y^4 - x^{11} - x^{12}) = 0\}$ over A . If we replace the last equation in $\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}$ by $z_1 = z_2^3$, then $\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}$ is still a Hamburger-Noether expansion over A , but $\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}, \mathcal{H}_A^{(2)}$ do not define a Hamburger-Noether deformation of C over A (the condition (HN2) is not satisfied).

Remark 3.7. By setting

$$Y_i := z_{-1}, X_i := z_0 \text{ for } i \in \Lambda_1, \quad X_i := z_{-1}, Y_i := z_0 \text{ for } i \in \Lambda_2,$$

and $t_i := z_{\ell(i)}$, and by making successive back-substitutions, we obtain power series $X_i(t_i), Y_i(t_i) \in A[[t_i]]$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, satisfying $X_i(0) = Y_i(0) = 0$. These define a deformation of the parametrization

$$\varphi : P \rightarrow \overline{R} = \bigoplus_{i=1}^r K[[t_i]], \quad (x, y) \mapsto (x_i(t_i), y_i(t_i))_{i=1}^r,$$

$x_i(t_i) := X_i(t_i) \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A$, $y_i(t_i) := Y_i(t_i) \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A$, of C which is induced by the system of Hamburger-Noether expansions $\mathcal{H}_K^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_K^{(r)}$ for C .

For instance, in the above example, we get the deformation of the parametrization given by

$$\begin{aligned} (X_1(t_1), Y_1(t_1)) &= ((1+s)t_1^4, (s+s^2)t_1^4 + (1+s)^3t_1^{11}), \\ (X_2(t_2), Y_2(t_2)) &= ((1+s)t_2^4 + t_2^8 + s^2t_2^9 + t_2^{12} + \dots, \\ &\quad (s+s^2)t_2^4 + st_2^8 + s^3t_2^9 + (1+s)^3t_2^{11} + st_2^{12} + \dots). \quad \square \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.8. *The deformation of the parametrization $\varphi : P \rightarrow \overline{R}$ associated to a Hamburger-Noether deformation of C over A is equisingular (along the trivial section σ). This association is functorial in A . Conversely, every equisingular deformation of the parametrization with trivial section σ is given, up to a re-parametrization, by a Hamburger-Noether deformation.*

The proof of this proposition (as given in [CGL]) provides an algorithm for finding the Hamburger-Noether deformation of C associated to an equisingular deformation of the parametrization. This leads to the following algorithm which allows one to decide whether a given deformation of the parametrization is equisingular:

Algorithm 1 (Check equisingularity).

INPUT: $X_i(t_i), Y_i(t_i) \in A[[t_i]]$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, defining a deformation of the parametrization of a reduced plane curve singularity over a complete local K -algebra $A = K[[s_1, \dots, s_N]]/I$.

OUTPUT: 1 if the deformation is equisingular along the trivial section, 0 otherwise.

Step 1. (Initialization)

- For each $i = 1, \dots, r$, set

$$x_i(t_i) := (X_i(t_i) \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A), \quad y_i(t_i) := (Y_i(t_i) \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A).$$

- Set $\Lambda_1 := \{i \mid \text{ord } x_i(t_i) \leq \text{ord } y_i(t_i)\}$, $\Lambda_2 := \{1, \dots, r\} \setminus \Lambda_1$.

Step 2. If for some $1 \leq i \leq r$ the condition

$$\begin{aligned} \text{ord } x_i(t_i) = \text{ord}_{t_i} X_i(t_i) &\leq \text{ord}_{t_i} Y_i(t_i) && \text{if } i \in \Lambda_1, \\ \text{ord } y_i(t_i) = \text{ord}_{t_i} Y_i(t_i) &\leq \text{ord}_{t_i} X_i(t_i) && \text{if } i \in \Lambda_2. \end{aligned}$$

is not fulfilled then RETURN(0).

Step 3. (Compute the Hamburger-Noether expansions $\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_A^{(r)}$)

For each $i = 1, \dots, r$ do the following:

- Set $Z_0 := X_i(t_i)$, $Z_{-1} := Y_i(t_i)$ if $i \in \Lambda_1$, and $Z_0 := Y_i(t_i)$, $Z_{-1} := X_i(t_i)$ if $i \in \Lambda_2$.
- If $\text{ord}_{t_i} Z_0 = 1$, then the Hamburger-Noether expansion $\mathcal{H}_A^{(i)}$ has length $\ell^{(i)} = 0$ and the coefficients $a_{0,k}^{(i)}$ are obtained by expanding Z_{-1} as a power series in Z_0 .
- Set $j := 0$, $k := 0$.
- While $\text{ord}_{t_i} Z_j > 1$ do the following:
 - While $\text{ord}_{t_i} Z_{j-1} \geq \text{ord}_{t_i} Z_j$, set $k := k + 1$, define $a_{j,k}^{(i)} \in A$ to be the residue modulo t_i of Z_{j-1}/Z_j , and set
$$Z_{j-1} := \frac{Z_{j-1}}{Z_j} - a_{j,k}^{(i)} \in A[[t_i]].$$
 - If the leading coefficient of Z_{j-1} is not a unit in A , then RETURN(0).
 - Set $d_j^{(i)} := k$, $Z_{j+1} := Z_{j-1}$, and $j := j + 1$.
- The Hamburger-Noether expansion $\mathcal{H}_A^{(i)}$ has length $\ell^{(i)} = j$ and the coefficients $a_{j,k}^{(i)}$ in its last row are obtained by expanding Z_{j-1} as a power series in Z_j .

Step 4. (Check condition (HN2) for a Hamburger-Noether expansion)

For each $i = 1, \dots, r$, $j = 1, \dots, \ell^{(i)}$, set $H_{A,j}^{(i)} := \sum_k a_{j,k}^{(i)} z_j^k \in A[[z_j]]$. If the condition (HN2) is satisfied then RETURN(1), otherwise RETURN(0). \square

Remark 3.9. Algorithm 1 can be extended in an obvious way to an algorithm which computes for an arbitrary deformation with trivial section of the parametrization of C over A an ideal $\mathfrak{a} \subset A$ such that the induced deformation over A/\mathfrak{a} is equisingular and, if $\mathfrak{b} \subset A$ is any other ideal with this property, then $\mathfrak{b} \supset \mathfrak{a}$. If we apply this algorithm to the deformation of the parametrization given by

$$X_i(t) = x_i(t_i) + \sum_{k=1}^N \varepsilon_k a_i^k(t_i), \quad Y_i(t) = y_i(t_i) + \sum_{k=1}^N \varepsilon_k b_i^k(t_i)$$

over the Artinian K -algebra $K[\varepsilon]/\langle \varepsilon \rangle^2$, $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \dots, \varepsilon_N)$, where the

$$(\mathbf{a}^j, \mathbf{b}^j) \in \bigoplus_{i=1}^r (t_i K[[t_i]] \oplus t_i K[[t_i]]), \quad k = 1, \dots, N,$$

represent a K -basis of $T_{R \leftarrow P}^{1, \text{sec}}$, then the conditions obtained are K -linear equations in the ε_k . Solving the system of these linear equations and restricting the family to the corresponding subspaces, we get a family

$$\tilde{X}_i(t) = x_i(t_i) + \sum_{k \in I} \varepsilon_k \tilde{a}_i^k(t_i), \quad \tilde{Y}_i(t) = y_i(t_i) + \sum_{k \in I} \varepsilon_k \tilde{b}_i^k(t_i),$$

where I is a subset of $\{1, \dots, N\}$, and where the $(\tilde{\mathbf{a}}^k, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}^k)$ are K -linear combinations of the $(\mathbf{a}^k, \mathbf{b}^k)$. Then the $(\tilde{\mathbf{a}}^k, \tilde{\mathbf{b}}^k)$, $k \in I$, generate a linear subspace T of $T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1, sec}$ which is necessarily equal to $T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1, es}$. This follows, since $T \subset T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1, es}$, since the algorithm commutes with base change (fixing the $\{X_i(t_i), Y_i(t_i)\}$), and since $T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1, es}$ is unique as a subspace of $T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1, sec}$. In this way, we obtain an effective way to compute $T_{\overline{R} \leftarrow P}^{1, es}$ and, hence, to compute the semiuniversal equisingular deformation of $\overline{R} \leftarrow P$ (see Theorem 2.7). \square

Proposition 3.8, together with the relation between (equisingular) deformations of the parametrization and (equisingular) deformations of the equation discussed in Theorem 2.4 and Theorem 2.10 leads to the following algorithm for computing the *equisingularity stratum* in the base space $A = K[[\mathbf{s}]]/I$ of a deformation with trivial section of a reduced plane curve singularity (given by $F \in K[[\mathbf{s}, x, y]]$, $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$). That is, the algorithm computes an ideal $ES(F) \subset A$ such that the induced deformation over $A/ES(F)$ is equisingular along the trivial section and $ES(F)$ is minimal in the sense that, for each ideal $J \subset A$ such that the induced deformation over A/J is equisingular along the trivial section, we have $ES(F) \subset J$.

Algorithm 2 (Equisingularity stratum).

INPUT: $F \in K[[\mathbf{s}, x, y]]$, $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$, defining a deformation over the local K -algebra $A = K[[s_1, \dots, s_N]]/I$ of the reduced plane curve singularity C with equation $f = F \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A$.
ASSUME: Either $\text{char}(K) = 0$ or $\text{char}(K) > \text{ord}(f)$.
OUTPUT: A set of generators for $ES(F) \subset A$.

Step 1. (Initialization)

- Compute the system $\mathcal{H}_K^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_K^{(r)}$ of Hamburger-Noether expansions for $f \in K[[x, y]]$.⁶ In particular, determine the number r of branches of C .
- Set $\mathcal{G} := \emptyset$, $n := \text{ord}(f)$.
- For each $i = 1, \dots, r$, set $e[i] := F[i] := ok[i] := 0$.

Step 2. (Check equimultiplicity)

- If $n = 1$ then RETURN(\mathcal{G}).
- Let $F = \sum_{(\alpha, \beta)} a_{\alpha\beta} x^\alpha y^\beta$ then set

$$\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{G} \cup \{a_{\alpha\beta} \mid \alpha + \beta < n\}, \quad F := F - \sum_{\alpha + \beta < n} a_{\alpha\beta} x^\alpha y^\beta.$$

- Let the n -jet of f decompose as

$$f \equiv \bar{c} \cdot x^{n_1} \cdot \prod_{\nu=2}^{\rho} (y - \bar{a}_\nu x)^{n_\nu} \bmod \langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}, \quad \bar{a}_\nu \neq \bar{a}_{\nu'} \text{ for } \nu \neq \nu',$$

where the factor x^{n_1} corresponds to r_1 branches of C , say C_1, \dots, C_{r_1} , while each factor $(y - \bar{a}_\nu x)^{n_\nu}$, $\nu = 2, \dots, \rho$, corresponds to $r_\nu - r_{\nu-1}$ branches, say $C_{r_{\nu-1}+1}, \dots, C_{r_\nu}$ (this information can easily be read from the

⁶This may be done by applying the algorithm of Rybowicz [Ry] (extending the algorithm in [Ca] to the reducible case). An implementation of this algorithm is provided by the SINGULAR library `hnoether.lib` written by M. Lamm.

Hamburger-Noether expansions $\mathcal{H}_K^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_K^{(r)}$. Then we introduce new variables b_1, \dots, b_ρ and impose the following condition on the n -jet (in x, y) of F :

$$\sum_{\alpha+\beta=n} a_{\alpha\beta} x^\alpha y^\beta \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot (x - b_1 y)^{n_1} \cdot \prod_{\nu=2}^{\rho} (y - (b_\nu + \bar{a}_\nu)x)^{n_\nu} \quad (3.2)$$

with $c \in A^*$, $c \equiv \bar{c} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}$. Set $\rho_0 := \rho$, and add the conditions obtained by comparing the $(n+1)$ coefficients of $x^\alpha y^\beta$, $\alpha + \beta = n$, on both sides of the equation to \mathcal{G} . Note that \mathcal{G} is now a subset of $A[[b_1, \dots, b_{\rho_0}]]$.

Step 3. (1st blowing up)

If $r_1 > 0$ then set $F[1] := F(yx + b_1x, x)/x^n$, $n[1] := n_1$. Moreover, set

$$F[r_\nu + 1] := \frac{F(x, yx + b_\nu x + \bar{a}_\nu x)}{x^n}, \quad n[r_\nu + 1] := n_\nu,$$

$\nu = 1, \dots, \rho_0 - 1$.

Step 4. (Check equimultiplicity after successive blowing up)

While $S := \{i \mid F[i] \neq 0 \text{ and } \text{ord } f[i] \neq 1\} \neq \emptyset$, choose any $i_0 \in S$ and do the following:

- Set $f[i_0] := F[i_0] \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}$, and $n := \text{ord } f[i_0]$.
- If $e[i_0] > 1$ then the n -jet of $f[i_0]$ necessarily equals y^n , and we impose the following condition on the n -jet of $F[i_0]$:

$$F[i_0] \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot y^n \pmod{\langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}}. \quad (3.3)$$

Set $e[i_0] := e[i_0] - 1$, and add the conditions obtained by comparing the coefficients of $x^\alpha y^\beta$, $\alpha + \beta = n$, on both sides of the equation (3.3) to \mathcal{G} . Finally, set $n[i_0] := n$, reduce $F[i_0]$ by the linear elements of \mathcal{G} , and set

$$F[i_0] := \frac{F[i_0](x, yx)}{x^n}.$$

- Otherwise, redefine $\rho, n_\nu, r_\nu, \bar{a}_\nu$ such that

$$f[i_0] \equiv \bar{c} \cdot x^{n_1} \cdot \prod_{\nu=2}^{\rho} (y - \bar{a}_\nu x)^{n_\nu} \pmod{\langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}}, \quad \bar{a}_\nu \neq \bar{a}_{\nu'}, \text{ for } \nu \neq \nu',$$

where the factor x^{n_1} corresponds to r_1 branches, say $C_{i_0}, \dots, C_{i_0+r_1-1}$, while each factor $(y - \bar{a}_\nu x)^{n_\nu}$, $\nu = 2, \dots, \rho$, corresponds to $r_\nu - r_{\nu-1}$ branches, say $C_{i_0+r_{\nu-1}}, \dots, C_{i_0+r_\nu-1}$ (again, this information can easily be read from $\mathcal{H}_K^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_K^{(r)}$). We introduce variables $b_{\rho_0+1}, \dots, b_{\rho_0+\rho-1}$ and impose the following condition on the n -jet of $F[i_0]$:

$$F[i_0] \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot x^{n_1} \cdot \prod_{\nu=2}^{\rho} (y - (b_{\rho_0+\nu-1} + \bar{a}_\nu)x)^{n_\nu} \pmod{\langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}} \quad (3.4)$$

with $c \in A^*$, $c \equiv \bar{c} \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}$. Set $\rho_0 := \rho_0 + \rho - 1$, and add the conditions obtained by comparing the coefficients of $x^\alpha y^\beta$, $\alpha + \beta = n$, on both sides of (3.4) to \mathcal{G} . Reduce $F[i_0]$ by the linear elements of \mathcal{G} .

- *(Blowing up)*

For $\nu = \rho - 1, \dots, 2$, set

$$F[i_0 + r_\nu] := \frac{F[i_0](x, yx + b_{\rho_0+\nu-1}x + \bar{a}_\nu x)}{x^n}, \quad n[i_0 + r_\nu] := n_\nu.$$

Moreover, if $r_1 > 0$ then set $F[i_0] := F[i_0](yx, x)/x^n$,

$$e[i_0] := \left\lceil \frac{n[i_0] - n_2 - \dots - n_\rho}{n_1} \right\rceil - 1,$$

and $n[i_0] := n_1$.

- If $\text{ord } F[i_0] \leq 1$ and $e[i_0] \leq 1$ then $ok(i_0) := 1$.

Step 5. (Eliminate auxiliary variables)

- Set $B := \{1, \dots, \rho_0\}$.
- For each $k \in B$ check whether in \mathcal{G} there is an element of type $ub_k - a$ with $u \in A^*$, $a \in A[[\mathbf{b} \setminus \{b_k\}]]$. If yes, then replace b_k by $a/u \in A[[\mathbf{b} \setminus \{b_k\}]]$ in all terms of elements of \mathcal{G} , and set $B := B \setminus \{k\}$.⁷
- (*Hensel lifting*) For the remaining $k \in B$ do the following: if b_k appears only in one element of \mathcal{G} , remove this element from \mathcal{G} . Otherwise, compute the unique Hensel lifting of the factorization of $(F[i_0] \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A)|_{x=1}$ in the defining equation (3.2), resp. (3.4), for b_k :

$$F[i_0](1, y) \equiv c \cdot \prod_{\nu=2}^s g_\nu \bmod \langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}, \quad g_\nu \equiv (y - \bar{a}_\nu)^{n_\nu} \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A,$$

where $c \in A^*$, and $g_\nu = y^{n_\nu} + c_\nu y^{n_\nu-1} + (\text{lower terms in } y) \in A[y]$. If the auxiliary variable b_k was introduced in the factor with constant term $\bar{a}_\nu^{n_\nu}$, then replace b_k by $-(c_\nu/n_\nu) - \bar{a}_\nu \in A$ in all terms of elements of \mathcal{G} .⁸

Step 6. RETURN(\mathcal{G}).

The proof of correctness for this algorithm is based on results of [Ca1] and the following two easy lemmas (see the end of this section for proofs):

Lemma 3.10 (Uniqueness of Hensel lifting). *Let $A = K[[t_1, \dots, t_r]]/I$ be a complete local K -algebra, and let $F \in A[y]$ be a monic polynomial satisfying*

$$F \equiv (y + \bar{a}_1)^{m_1} \cdot \dots \cdot (y + \bar{a}_s)^{m_s} \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A, \quad \bar{a}_i \neq \bar{a}_{i'} \in K \text{ for } i \neq i'.$$

Then there exists a unique Hensel lifting of the factorization,

$$F = g_1 \cdot \dots \cdot g_s, \quad g_i \in A[y] \text{ monic, } g_i \equiv (y + \bar{a}_i)^{m_i} \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A.$$

Lemma 3.11. *Let A be a local K -algebra, and suppose that the characteristic of K does not divide the positive integer m . Then, for any $a, b \in A$, the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $(y + a)^m = (y + b)^m \in A[[x, y]]$,
- (2) $a = b$.

As mentioned before, the algorithm is based on the relation between equisingular deformations of the equation (along the trivial section) and Hamburger-Noether deformations. It is not difficult to see that the terms $(b_{\rho_0+\nu-1} + \bar{a}_\nu)$ on the right-hand side of (3.2), respectively (3.4), correspond precisely to the ‘free’ coefficients

⁷This step applies, in particular, to all those b_k which were introduced in an equation (3.2), resp. (3.4), with $f[i_0]$ being unitangential (see Remark 3.12).

⁸Note that, if the Hensel lifting for the factorization of $f[i_0]|_{x=1}$ in the defining equation (3.2) has to be computed, and if there is one factor of $f[i_0]$ with tangent x and one with tangent y , apply a coordinate change of type $(x, y) \mapsto (x + \eta y, y)$, $\eta \in K$, first.

$a_{j,k}^{(i)}$ of the Hamburger-Noether expansions $\mathcal{H}_A^{(i)}$, respecting the condition (HN2). The condition that the first nonzero coefficient in each row (except in the first one) has to be a unit is reflected in the algorithm by introducing $e[i_0]$. On the other hand, the left-hand side of (3.2), resp. (3.4), is the deformation of f obtained after performing the respective blowing-ups (with indeterminates b_ν). The proof of [Ca1, Thm. 1.3] shows that F defines an equisingular deformation of $R = P/\langle f \rangle$ over A/J along the trivial section σ iff it defines an equimultiple deformation along σ (Step 2) and there exist $b_k = b_k(\mathbf{s}) \in A$, $k = 1, \dots, \rho_0$, such that the conditions (3.2), (3.3) and (3.4) are satisfied modulo J .

Lemma 3.10 implies that the factor $(y - (b_{\rho_0+\nu-1} + \bar{a}_\nu)x)^{n_\nu} \in A[x, y]$ on the right-hand side of (3.2), resp. (3.4), is uniquely determined (as a factor of the Hensel lifting of the factorization of $f[i_0] = F[i_0] \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A$). Lemma 3.11, together with our assumption on the characteristic of K , gives that $b_{\rho_0+\nu-1}$ is uniquely determined (as described in Step 5 of the algorithm). Note that the integer n_ν appearing in the Hensel lifting step of the algorithm is the sum of multiplicities of the strict transforms of some branches of C , hence $n_\nu \leq \text{ord}(f)$ and our assumption implies that n_ν is not divisible by the characteristic of K . \square

Remark 3.12 (Working with polynomial data). In practice, we want (and can) apply Algorithm 2 only to the case where the curve C and its deformation are given by polynomials. Thus, let $A = K[[\mathbf{s}]]/I_0K[[\mathbf{s}]]$ for some ideal $I_0 \subset K[[\mathbf{s}]]$, and let $F \in K[\mathbf{s}, x, y]$. Applying Algorithm 2 to F does not necessarily lead to polynomial (representatives of) generators for $ES(F) \subset A$. This is caused by the Hensel lifting in Step 5. However, under certain circumstances the Hensel lifting may be avoided, replacing Step 5 by a Gröbner basis computation⁹:

Step 5'. (Eliminate $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_{\rho_0})$)

Let J be the ideal of $(K[\mathbf{s}]_{\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle} / I_0K[\mathbf{s}]_{\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle})[\mathbf{b}]$ generated by \mathcal{G} . Compute a set of polynomial generators \mathcal{G}' for the elimination ideal

$$J \cap (K[\mathbf{s}]_{\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle} / I_0K[\mathbf{s}]_{\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle}).$$

This can be done by computing a Gröbner basis for J with respect to a product ordering $(\succ_{\mathbf{b}}, \succ_{\mathbf{s}})$ on $K[\mathbf{b}, \mathbf{s}]$, where $\succ_{\mathbf{b}}$ is global and $\succ_{\mathbf{s}}$ is local. Set $\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{G}'$.

Let, for instance, $f = F(x, y, 0)$ define an *irreducible* plane curve singularity. Then all appearing polynomials $F[i_0] \bmod \mathfrak{m}_A$ are unitangential. Hence, (3.4) reads either $F[i_0] \equiv c \cdot x^n \bmod \langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}$, or

$$\begin{aligned} F[i_0] &\equiv c \cdot (y - (b_k + \bar{a})x)^n \\ &\equiv c \cdot (y^n - n(b_k + \bar{a})xy^{n-1} + x^2 \cdot h(x, y)) \bmod \langle x, y \rangle^{n+1}. \end{aligned}$$

If the n -jet of $F[i_0]$ is $\sum_{\alpha+\beta=n} a_{\alpha,\beta}x^\alpha y^\beta$ then the latter gives the equations

$$c = a_{0,n} \in K[\mathbf{s}] \setminus \langle \mathbf{s} \rangle, \quad nc \cdot b_k = -a_{1,n-1} - nc\bar{a} \in A. \quad (3.5)$$

In particular, the substitution of b_k by $-a_{1,n-1}/nc - \bar{a}$ in the elements of \mathcal{G} is also performed by the Gröbner basis algorithm (multiplying the resulting elements by appropriate units of the local ring $K[\mathbf{s}]_{\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle}$).

⁹A SINGULAR implementation of the resulting algorithm is accessible via the command `esStratum` provided by the library `equising.lib` [LM].

Similarly, if we consider a deformation over an Artinian base space, say $A = K[\mathbf{s}]/\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle^N$, then we may again replace Step 5 in the algorithm by the above Step 5'. In this case, we additionally have to add to \mathcal{G} all monomials in \mathbf{s}, \mathbf{b} of degree N .

In particular, this allows us to compute a set of generators for Wahl's equisingularity ideal [Wa] working with polynomial data only:

Algorithm 3 (Equisingularity ideal).

INPUT: $f \in K[x, y]$, defining a reduced plane curve singularity C .
 ASSUME: Either $\text{char}(K) = 0$ or $\text{char}(K) > \text{ord}(f)$.
 OUTPUT: A set of generators for the equisingularity ideal

$$I^{ES}(f) := \left\{ g \in K[[x, y]] \mid \begin{array}{l} f + \varepsilon g \text{ defines an equisingular} \\ \text{deformation of } C \text{ over } K[\varepsilon] \end{array} \right\}.$$

Step 1. (Initialization)

- Compute a (monomial) K -basis $\{g_1, \dots, g_N\} \subset K[x, y]$ for the K -algebra $\langle x, y \rangle \cdot K[x, y]/(\langle f \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle)$ (see [GP]).
- Compute the system $\mathcal{H}_K^{(1)}, \dots, \mathcal{H}_K^{(r)}$ of Hamburger-Noether expansions for $f \in K[[x, y]]$. In particular, read the number r of branches of C and the number ρ_0 of free infinitely near points of C corresponding to non-nodal singularities of the reduced total transform of C .
- Introduce new variables b_1, \dots, b_{ρ_0} and set

$$\mathcal{G} := \{s_j s_{j'}, b_k b_{k'}, s_j b_k \mid 1 \leq j, j' \leq N, 1 \leq k, k' \leq \rho_0\} \subset K[\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{b}],$$

$$n := \text{ord}(f).$$
- For each $i = 1, \dots, r$, set $e[i] := F[i] := \text{ok}[i] := 0$.

Step 2-4. As in Algorithm 2, applied to $F = f + \sum_{k=1}^N s_k g_k \in K[\mathbf{s}, x, y]$ and the ring $A = K[[\mathbf{s}]]$, $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_N)$. (Instead of introducing new variables b_k , reuse the variables b_1, \dots, b_{ρ_0} introduced in Step 1).

Step 5'. As above.

Step 6. Compute a reduced normal form for F w.r.t. $\langle \mathcal{G}' \rangle$ and set

$$\mathcal{F} = \{F|_{\mathbf{s}=e_i} - f \mid i = 1, \dots, N\} \cup \{f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\}.$$

Step 7. RETURN(\mathcal{F}).

A SINGULAR implementation of this algorithm is accessible via the `esIdeal` command provided by `equising.lib` [LM].

Finally, also for reducible plane curve singularities, we may replace the Hensel lifting step by Step 5'. Then the algorithm computes defining equations for the equisingularity (μ -constant) stratum as an algebraic subset of $V(I) \subset \text{Spec } K[[\mathbf{s}]]$ (but not necessarily with the correct scheme-theoretic structure imposed by deformation theory). Indeed, the computation in Step 5' yields equations for the image of $V(\mathcal{G})$ under the projection

$$\pi : \mathbb{A}^{\rho_0} \times (V(I_0), 0)^{\text{alg}} \rightarrow (V(I_0), 0)^{\text{alg}},$$

where $(V(I_0), 0)^{\text{alg}}$ denotes the germ of $V(I_0)$ at the origin with respect to the Zariski topology (see [GP]). Now, $V(\mathcal{G})$ intersects the Zariski closure of the fibre

$\pi^{-1}(0)$ in $\mathbb{P}^{\rho_0} \times \{0\}$ only at the origin $\mathbf{0}$ and at finitely many points $\bar{\mathbf{b}}$ which correspond to a permutation of the factors in (3.3), resp. in (3.4) (that is, $b_{\rho_0+\nu-1}$ is replaced by $b_{\rho_0+\nu'-1} + \bar{a}_{\nu'} - \bar{a}_\nu$). The uniqueness of the Hensel lifting implies that the image of the analytic germ of $V(\mathcal{G})$ at $\bar{\mathbf{b}}$ under π coincides with the image of the analytic germ of $V(\mathcal{G})$ at $\mathbf{0}$. Thus, the analytic germ of the image computed by eliminating \mathbf{b} coincides with the image under π of the analytic germ of $V(\mathcal{G})$ at the origin. \square

We close this section by giving the proofs of Lemmas 3.10, 3.11.

Proof of Lemma 3.10. The existence of the Hensel lifting follows since $K[[\mathbf{s}]]$ is Henselian (see, e.g., [GR, § I.5, Satz 6]). It remains to prove the uniqueness. Consider

$$G(y) := F(y - \bar{a}_s) = \underbrace{g_1(y - \bar{a}_s) \cdot \dots \cdot g_{s-1}(y - \bar{a}_s)}_{=: u} \cdot \underbrace{g_s(y - \bar{a}_s)}_{=: h},$$

where $u(0) \equiv \prod_{i=1}^{s-1} (\bar{a}_i - \bar{a}_s) \neq 0$. Hence, $u \in A[[y]]^*$, while h is a Weierstraß polynomial in $A[y]$ (of degree m_s). Assuming that there exist two such decompositions $G = uh = u_1h_1$, we would have $0 = G \cdot (u^{-1} - u_1^{-1}) + r - r_1$, where $r - r_1 \in A[y]$ has degree at most $m_s - 1$. But

$$G \equiv \bar{c}y^{m_s} + (\text{higher terms in } y) \pmod{\mathfrak{m}_A}, \quad \bar{c} \in K \setminus \{0\},$$

whence G contains a term cy^{m_s} ($c \in A^*$). Setting $u^{-1} - u_1^{-1} =: \sum_{\alpha} c_{\alpha} y^{\alpha}$, and choosing $m \geq 0$ minimally such that $C_m := \{\alpha \geq 0 \mid c_{\alpha} \in \mathfrak{m}_A^m \setminus \mathfrak{m}_A^{m+1}\} \neq \emptyset$, it is obvious that the product $cy^{m_s} \cdot c_{\alpha} y^{\alpha} \neq 0$ (with $\alpha \in C_m$ minimal) would have degree at least m_s , and could not be cancelled by any other term of $G \cdot (u^{-1} - u_1^{-1})$. It follows that $u = u_1$, hence the uniqueness. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.11. In characteristic zero, the equivalence is obvious. Thus, let $\text{char}(K) = p > 0$ and write $m = p^j \cdot \bar{m}$, with j a non-negative integer, such that p does not divide \bar{m} . Then the equality $(y + a)^m = (y + b)^m$ implies

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= (y + a)^{p^j \bar{m}} - (y + b)^{p^j \bar{m}} = (y^{p^j} + a^{p^j})^{\bar{m}} - (y^{p^j} + b^{p^j})^{\bar{m}} \\ &= \bar{m} \cdot (a^{p^j} - b^{p^j}) \cdot y^{(\bar{m}-1)p^j} + \text{lower terms in } y \\ &= \bar{m} \cdot (a - b)^{p^j} \cdot y^{(\bar{m}-1)p^j} + \text{lower terms in } y. \end{aligned}$$

Hence, if $p^j = 1$ (that is, if p does not divide m) we get $a = b$. The proof shows that the equivalence in Lemma 3.11 holds in arbitrary characteristic if the K -algebra A is reduced. \square

Remark 3.13. (1) In concrete calculations, we have to distinguish carefully between deformations which are equisingular along a given section and those which are abstractly equisingular, that is, equisingular along some section. The corresponding deformation functors are $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(C,0)}^{es}$ and $\underline{\text{Def}}_{(C,0)}^{ES}$ as introduced in Definition 2.2.

(2) Algorithm 2 computes the ideal $ES(F)$ of the maximal stratum in the parameter space such that the restriction of the family defined by F is *equisingular along the trivial section*. If a family with non-trivial section σ is given, then one has to trivialize this section first and then to apply Algorithm 2 in order to compute the stratum such that the family is *equisingular along* σ . For instance, the family given by $F = (x - s)^2 + y^3$ is equisingular along the section $s \mapsto (s, 0, s)$, while Algorithm 2 computes $ES(F) = \langle s \rangle$, which means that $\{0\}$ is the maximal stratum of equisingularity along the trivial section $s \mapsto (0, 0, s)$.

(3) Let $K = \mathbb{C}$ and let F define the semiuniversal deformation with (trivial) section of the reduced plane curve singularity $(C, 0)$ given by $f \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$, that is, $F(x, y, \mathbf{s}) = f(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^N s_i g_i(x, y)$, where $\{g_1, \dots, g_N\} \subset \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ represents a \mathbb{C} -basis of $\langle x, y \rangle \cdot \mathbb{C}\{x, y\} / (\langle f \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle)$. Then the ideal $ES(F)$ as computed by Algorithm 2 defines the stratum of μ -constancy along the trivial section of the family defined by F . This stratum is isomorphic to the μ -constant stratum of the semiuniversal deformation of $(C, 0)$ (without section) given by $G(x, y, \mathbf{s}) = f(x, y) + \sum_{i=1}^r s_i h_i(x, y)$, where $\{h_1, \dots, h_r\} \subset \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ represents a \mathbb{C} -basis of the Tjurina algebra $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\} / \langle f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle$ (this follows from Theorem 2.10).

Note that the ideal $ES(F)$ contains more information than just about the μ -constant stratum. It gives the semiuniversal equisingular family such that every fibre has a singularity of Milnor number μ at the origin.

(4) The isomorphism between the μ -constant strata in (3) is unique on the tangent level and the corresponding tangent map

$$T_f^{1,es} := I_{f,x}^{es}(f) / (\langle f \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle \cdot \langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle) \xrightarrow{\cong} I^{ES}(f) / \langle f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle =: T_f^{1,ES}$$

is induced by the inclusion $\langle x, y \rangle \hookrightarrow \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$. Here,

$$I_{f,x}^{es}(f) := \left\{ g \in K[[x, y]] \mid \begin{array}{l} f + \varepsilon g \text{ defines an equisingular deformation of} \\ \{f = 0\} \text{ over } \mathbb{C}[\varepsilon] \text{ along the trivial section} \end{array} \right\},$$

which can be computed along the lines of Algorithm 3, replacing the definition of \mathcal{F} in Step 6 by

$$\mathcal{F} := \{F|_{s=e_i} - f \mid i = 1, \dots, N\} \cup \{f, x \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, x \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, y \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, y \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\}.$$

The SINGULAR procedure `esIdeal` returns both, $I^{ES}(f)$ and $I_{f,x}^{es}(f)$.

4. EXAMPLES

In the first example, we compute defining equations for the stratum of μ -constancy along the trivial section for a deformation of a reduced plane curve singularity (with two singular branches) over a smooth base. We proceed along the lines of Algorithm 2, slightly modifying and anticipating Step 5 (resp. Step 5')

Example 4.1. Let $\text{char}(K) \neq 2$ and consider the deformation of the Newton degenerate plane curve singularity $C = \{(y^4 + x^5)^2 + x^{11} = 0\}$ over $A = K[[s]]$, $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_{10})$, given by

$$F := (y^4 + x^5)^2 + x^{11} + s_1 x^3 y^6 + s_2 x^9 y^3 + s_3 x^8 y^3 + s_4 x^7 y^3 + s_5 x^{10} y^2 + s_6 x^9 y^2 + s_7 x^8 y^2 + s_8 x^{10} y + s_9 x^9 y + s_{10} x^{10}.$$

In the first step of the algorithm, we compute the system of Hamburger-Noether expansions for C (developing each final row up to a sufficiently high order as needed for computing the system of multiplicity sequences):

$$\begin{array}{ll} (\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}) & \begin{array}{l} z_{-1} = z_0 z_1 \\ z_0 = -z_1^4 + z_1^6 - \frac{3}{2} z_1^8 + \dots \end{array} \\ (\mathcal{H}_A^{(2)}) & \begin{array}{l} z_{-1} = z_0 z_1 \\ z_0 = -z_1^4 - z_1^6 - \frac{3}{2} z_1^8 + \dots \end{array} \end{array}$$

Since all deformation terms lie above (or on) the Newton boundary, the equimultiplicity condition in Step 2 of the algorithm does not lead to a new element of

\mathcal{G} . Further, we impose a factorization $y^8 = c \cdot (y - b_1x)^8$, which is only possible for $b_1 = 0$ (that is, $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \cup \{b_1\}$). We apply the formal blowing-up (Step 3)

$$F[1] := \frac{F(x, yx)}{x^8} = (y^4 + x)^2 + x^3 + s_1xy^6 + s_2x^4y^3 + s_3x^3y^3 + s_4x^2y^3 \\ + s_5x^4y^2 + s_6x^3y^2 + s_7x^2y^2 + s_8x^3y + s_9x^2y + s_{10}x^2$$

and set $n[1] := 8$. We obtain $f[1] = (y^4 + x)^2 + x^3$ which has order $n = 2$. Hence, in (3.4), we impose the condition $F[1] \equiv cx^2 \pmod{\langle x, y \rangle^3}$, which is obviously satisfied for $c = 1 + s_{10} \in A^*$. We set

$$F[1] := \frac{F[1](yx, x)}{x^2} = (x^3 + y)^2 + xy^3 + s_1x^5y + s_2x^5y^4 + s_3x^4y^3 + s_4x^3y^2 \\ + s_5x^4y^4 + s_6x^3y^3 + s_7x^2y^2 + s_8x^2y^3 + s_9xy^2 + s_{10}y^2,$$

$e[1] := \lceil 8/2 \rceil - 1 = 3$ and $n[1] := 2$. Hence, in the following two turns of the loop in Step 4, we impose the condition $F[1] \equiv cy^2 \pmod{\langle x, y \rangle^3}$ and perform then the formal blowing-up $F[1] := F[1](x, yx)/x^2$. Note that both turns do not lead to new elements of \mathcal{G} . After the second turn, we have

$$F[1] \equiv (x + y)^2 + x^3y^3 + s_1x^3y + s_4x^3y^2 + s_7x^2y^2 + s_9xy^2 + s_{10}y^2$$

modulo $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle^7$. In the next turn, we impose the condition

$$(1 + s_{10})y^2 + 2xy + x^2 \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot (y - (b_2 - 1)x)^2,$$

hence $c = 1 + s_{10}$, and we obtain the equations

$$(1 + s_{10}) \cdot b_2 - s_{10} = 0, \quad (1 + s_{10}) \cdot (b_2 - 1)^2 - 1 = 0,$$

which imply $b_2 = s_{10} = 0$, that is, in Step 5 (resp. 5'), b_2 and s_{10} will be added to \mathcal{G} (we anticipate this here and set $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \cup \{b_2, s_{10}\}$). We apply the formal blowing-up

$$F[1] := \frac{F[1](x, yx - x)}{x^2} \\ \equiv y^2 - x^4 + s_1(x^2y - x^2) + s_4(-2x^3y + x^3) + s_7(x^2y^2 - 2x^2y + x^2) \\ + s_9(xy^2 - 2xy + x)$$

modulo $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle^5$. The imposed condition reads now

$$y^2 - 2s_9xy + (s_7 - s_1)x^2 + s_9x \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot (y - b_3x)^2,$$

hence $c = 1$, $s_9 = 0$, $b_3 = s_9$ and $s_7 - s_1 = b_3^2$. That is, partly anticipating Step 5 or 5', we set $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \cup \{s_9, b_3, s_7 - s_1\}$. We apply the formal blowing-up

$$F[1] := \frac{F[1](x, yx)}{x^2} \equiv y^2 - x^2 - s_1xy + s_4x \pmod{\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle + \langle x, y \rangle^3}$$

and impose the condition

$$y^2 - x^2 - s_1xy + s_4x \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot (y - b_4x - x)(y - b_5x + x).$$

Hence, $s_4 = 0$, $c = 1$, and we obtain the equations (again partly anticipating Step 5 or 5'):

$$b_4 + b_5 = s_1, \quad b_5^2 - (2 + s_1)b_5 + s_1 = 0,$$

which are added to \mathcal{G} . Now, we set

$$F[2] := \frac{F[1](x, yx + b_5 - x)}{x}, \quad F[1] := \frac{F[1](x, yx + b_4 + x)}{x},$$

both being of order 1, whence $ok[1] = ok[2] = 1$, and we may assume to enter Step 5 with

$$\mathcal{G} = \{s_1 - s_7, s_4, s_9, s_{10}, b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 + b_5 - s_1, b_5^2 - (2 + s_1)b_5 + s_1\}.$$

Since b_4 appears in exactly one of the elements of \mathcal{G} , we simply remove this element from \mathcal{G} . Then b_5 appears in only one element, too. So, we also remove this element and there is no need to apply a Hensel lifting step, that is, to compute the power series expansion of $b_5 = (2 + s_1 - \sqrt{s_1^2 + 4})/2$. The same result is obtained by applying the elimination procedure of Step 5:

$$ES(F) = \langle s_1 - s_7, s_4, s_9, s_{10} \rangle \subset K[[\mathbf{s}]].$$

Since the deformation terms of F , together with the terms below the Newton boundary, generate the Tjurina algebra $K[[x, y]]/\langle f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \rangle$, we can, in particular, read off the equisingularity ideal of $f = (y^4 + x^5)^2 + x^{11}$:

$$I^{ES}(f) = \left\langle f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, x^3y^6 + x^8y^2, x^8y^3, x^9y^2, x^{10}y \right\rangle. \quad \square$$

The second example shows the computation of $I^{ES}(f)$ in the case of a Newton degenerate plane curve singularity with 8 smooth branches:

Example 4.2. Let $f = (y^4 - x^4)^2 - x^{10} \in K[x, y]$. We start with the versal deformation with trivial section of f , given by $F \in K[\mathbf{s}, x, y]$, $\mathbf{s} = (s_1, \dots, s_{50})$,

$$\begin{aligned} F = & (y^4 - x^4)^2 - x^{10} + s_1y^{11} + s_2xy^{10} + s_3y^{10} + s_4xy^9 + s_5y^9 + s_6xy^8 \\ & + s_7y^8 + s_8x^3y^7 + s_9x^2y^7 + s_{10}xy^7 \\ & + s_{11}x^3y^6 + s_{12}x^2y^6 + s_{13}x^3y^5 + s_{14}x^6y^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

(here, we displayed only the terms of degree at least 8). The system of Hamburger-Noether expansions for f is

$$\begin{aligned} (\mathcal{H}_A^{(1)}) \quad z_{-1} &= -z_0 - \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 + \dots & (\mathcal{H}_A^{(2)}) \quad z_{-1} &= -z_0 + \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 + \dots \\ (\mathcal{H}_A^{(3)}) \quad z_{-1} &= z_0 + \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 + \dots & (\mathcal{H}_A^{(4)}) \quad z_{-1} &= z_0 - \frac{1}{4}z_0^2 + \dots \\ (\mathcal{H}_A^{(5)}) \quad z_{-1} &= iz_0 - \frac{i}{4}z_0^2 + \dots & (\mathcal{H}_A^{(6)}) \quad z_{-1} &= iz_0 + \frac{i}{4}z_0^2 + \dots \\ (\mathcal{H}_A^{(7)}) \quad z_{-1} &= -iz_0 + \frac{i}{4}z_0^2 + \dots & (\mathcal{H}_A^{(8)}) \quad z_{-1} &= -iz_0 - \frac{i}{4}z_0^2 + \dots \end{aligned}$$

where $i = \sqrt{-1}$. From these expansions, we read that there are 12 free infinitely near points of $C = \{f = 0\}$ corresponding to non-nodal singularities of the reduced total transform of C . We initialize \mathcal{G} as

$$\mathcal{G} := \{s_j s_{j'}, b_k b_{k'}, s_j b_k \mid 1 \leq j, j' \leq 48, 1 \leq k, k' \leq 12\} \subset K[\mathbf{s}, \mathbf{b}].$$

The equimultiplicity condition of Step 2 implies that the 34 non-displayed terms of F must be zero, that is, we set $\mathcal{G} := \mathcal{G} \cup \{s_{15}, \dots, s_{48}\}$. In Step 5, we impose now a decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} & (y^4 - x^4)^2 + s_7y^8 + s_{10}xy^7 + s_{12}x^2y^6 + s_{13}x^3y^5 + s_{14}x^6y^2 \\ & \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot (y - b_1x - x)^2 \cdot (y - b_2x + x)^2 \cdot (y - b_3x + ix)^2 \cdot (y - b_4x - ix)^2 \end{aligned}$$

which modulo $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$ leads to 8 new linear relations:

$$\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G} \cup \{s_7, s_{10}, s_{13}, s_{12} + s_{14}, 8b_1 - s_{14}, 8b_2 + s_{14}, 8b_3 - is_{14}, 8b_4 + is_{14}\}.$$

We set

$$F[1] := \frac{F(x, yx + b_1x + x)}{x^2}, \quad F[3] := \frac{F(x, yx + b_2x - x)}{x^2},$$

$$F[5] := \frac{F(x, yx + b_3x - ix)}{x^2}, \quad F[7] := \frac{F(x, yx + b_4x + ix)}{x^2},$$

all of them being of multiplicity $2 = n[1] = n[3] = n[5] = n[7]$ as power series in x, y . Choosing, for instance, $i_0 = 1$ (that is, considering $F[1]$), we impose the new condition (modulo $\langle \mathcal{G} \rangle$)

$$16y^2 - x^2 + (s_3 + s_4 + s_8)x^2 + (9s_5 + 8s_6 + 7s_9 + 6s_{11})xy$$

$$+ 4s_{14}y^2 + (s_5 + s_6 + s_9 + s_{11})x \stackrel{!}{=} c \cdot (y - b_5x + \frac{1}{4}x) \cdot (y - b_6x - \frac{1}{4}x),$$

which leads to the conditions

$$J = J + \langle s_5 + s_6 + s_9 + s_{11}, 32b_5 - 4s_3 - 4s_4 - s_6 - 4s_8 - 2s_9 - 3s_{11} - s_{14},$$

$$32b_6 + 4s_3 + 4s_4 - s_6 + 4s_8 - 2s_9 - 3s_{11} + s_{14} \rangle.$$

Proceeding in the same way with the other possible choices $i_0 = 3, 5, 7$, we obtain three more (linearly independent) conditions for s_5, s_6, s_9, s_{11} , and conditions of type $b_k + L_k$, L_k some linear polynomial in \mathbf{s} , $k = 7, \dots, 12$. Since the eight polynomials $F[1], \dots, F[8]$ obtained after the next formal blowing-ups are all of order 1, we reach Step 5' and compute

$$J \cap K[\mathbf{s}]_{\langle \mathbf{s} \rangle} = \langle s_5, s_6, s_7, s_9, s_{10}, s_{11}, s_{12} + s_{14}, s_{13}, s_{15}, \dots, s_{48} \rangle.$$

Hence, the base of the semiuniversal equisingular deformation of f has dimension 6, and

$$I^{ES}(f) = \left\langle f, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, x^6y^2 - x^2y^6, x^3y^7, xy^9, y^{10} \right\rangle. \quad \square$$

Remark 4.3. The correctness of the computed equations for the stratum of μ -constancy (resp. equisingularity) can be checked by choosing a random point \mathbf{p} satisfying the equations and computing the system of Hamburger-Noether expansions for the evaluation of F at $\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{p}$. From the system of Hamburger-Noether expansions, we can read a complete set of numerical invariants of the equisingularity type (such as the Puiseux pairs and the intersection numbers) which have to coincide with the respective invariants of f . In characteristic 0, it suffices to compare the two Milnor numbers. We use SINGULAR to compute the μ -constant stratum in our second example:

```
LIB "equising.lib"; //loads deform.lib, sing.lib, too
ring R = 0, (x,y), ds;
poly f = (y4-x4)^2 - x10;
ideal J = f, maxideal(1)*jacob(f);
ideal KbJ = kbase(std(J));
int N = size(KbJ);
ring Px = 0, (a(1..N),x,y), ls;
matrix A[N][1] = a(1..N);
poly F = imap(R,f)+(matrix(imap(R,KbJ))*A)[1,1];
list M = esStratum(F); //compute the stratum of equisingularity
//along the trivial section
def ESSring = M[1]; setring ESSring;
option(redSB);
ES = std(ES);
size(ES); //number of equations for ES stratum
```

```
//-> 42
```

Inspecting the elements of ES , we see that 40 of the 48 deformation parameters must vanish. Additionally, there are two non-linear equations, showing that the equisingularity (μ -constant) stratum is smooth (of dimension 6) but not linear:

```
ES[1];
//-> 8*A(1)+8*A(22)+A(1)^3
ES[34];
//-> 8*A(40)-A(1)^2+A(1)*A(22)
```

We reduce F by ES and evaluate the result at a random point satisfying the above two non-linear conditions:

```
poly F = reduce(imap(Px,F),ES); //A(1),A(22) both appear in F
poly g = subst(F, A(22), -A(1)-(1/8)*A(1)^3);
for (int ii=1; ii<=44; ii++){ g = subst(g,A(ii),random(1,100)); }
setring R;
milnor(f); //Milnor number of f
//-> 57
milnor(imap(ESSring,g)); //Milnor number of g
//-> 57
```

□

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