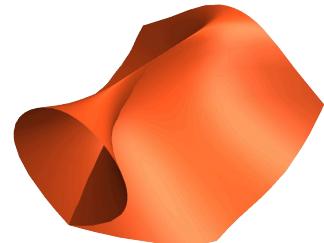


A \mathcal{Z}/μ -TYPE INEQUALITY FOR FRONTAL MAP GERMS

A map germ $f: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$ is frontal if there is a

$\mathcal{V}: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow T^*\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ along f such that $\mathcal{V}(df \circ \xi) = 0$ for all

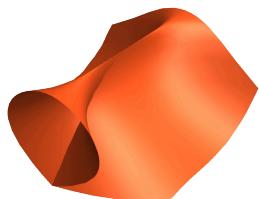
$\xi: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow T\mathbb{C}^n$ and $0 \notin \mathcal{V}(S)$.



$$f(x,y) = (x, y^2, x^3y^3 + y^5)$$



A \mathcal{Z}/μ -TYPE INEQUALITY FOR FRONTAL MAP GERMS



$$f(x,y) = (x, y^2, x^3y^3 + y^6)$$

A map germ $f: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, o)$ is frontal if there is a

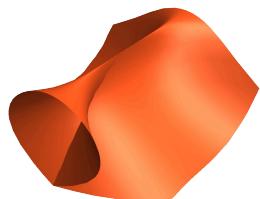
$\mathcal{V}: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow T^*\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ along f such that $\mathcal{V}(df \circ \tilde{g}) = 0$ for all

$\tilde{g}: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow T\mathbb{C}^n$ and $0 \notin \mathcal{V}(S)$.

A frontal f is stable if for any deformation f_u with (u, f_u) frontal we can find diffeomorphisms ψ_u, ϕ_u such that $f_u = \psi_u \circ f \circ \phi_u^{-1}$. We also have a Tjurina-type invariant called the \mathfrak{D}_e -codimension.



A \mathcal{E}/μ -TYPE INEQUALITY FOR FRONTAL MAP GERMS



$$f(x,y) = (x, y^2, x^3 y^3 + y^6)$$

A map germ $f: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, o)$ is frontal if there is a

$\vartheta: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow T^* \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ along f such that $\vartheta(df \circ \tilde{g}) = 0$ for all

$\tilde{g}: (\mathbb{C}^n, S) \rightarrow T \mathbb{C}^n$ and $0 \notin \vartheta(S)$.

A frontal f is stable if for any deformation f_u with (u, f_u) frontal we can find diffeomorphisms ψ_u, ϕ_u such that $f_u = \psi_u \circ f \circ \phi_u^{-1}$. We also have a Tjurina-type invariant called the \mathcal{E}_e -codimension.

If $M_{1,-}, M_{n-1}$ are the minors of df and $\langle M_{1,-}, M_n \rangle = \langle \beta \rangle$, then

f is a wave front if $\tilde{f}(x) = \left(f(x), \frac{M_1}{\beta}(x), - , \frac{M_n}{\beta}(x) \right)$ is an immersion.



A \mathbb{Z}/μ -TYPE INEQUALITY FOR FRONTAL MAP GERMS

Let f_u be a stable deformation of f . If f has corank 1 or it is a wave front^(*), then

$\text{Im } f_u \simeq \bigvee_{g=1}^m S^n$ for $u \neq 0$. We call $\mu_g(f) = m$ the frontal Milnor number of f .

(*) With $(2n - \text{rk}(f), n+1)$ nice dimensions!



A \mathbb{Z}/μ -TYPE INEQUALITY FOR FRONTAL MAP GERMS

Let f_u be a stable deformation of f . If f has corank 1 or it is a wave front^(*), then

$\text{Im } f_u \simeq \bigvee_{g=1}^m S^n$ for $u \neq 0$. We call $\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) = m$ the frontal Milnor number of f .

(*) With $(2n - \text{rk}(f), n+1)$ nice dimensions!

Theorem:

If f has finite \mathbb{Z} -codimension, then $\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) = e \left(m_r, \frac{\partial(G)}{\partial_y(G)} \right)$ ($y \in G^r$). Moreover if f is a wave front,

$$\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) = \dim \frac{\partial(G)}{\partial_y(G)} \otimes m_r \Rightarrow \mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) \geq \text{codim}_{\mathbb{Z}_e}(f),$$

↑
(Equality if f is quasihomogeneous)



A \mathbb{Z}/μ -TYPE INEQUALITY FOR FRONTAL MAP GERMS

Formulas for $\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f)$:

- * f wave front: If $\text{Im } f$ is the discriminant of $H: (\mathbb{C}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0)$,

$$\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) = \mu_D(H) \quad \begin{matrix} \xrightarrow{\quad} \\ \text{Discriminant} \\ \text{Milnor number} \end{matrix}$$

- * f plane curve: If R is the number of cusps,

$$\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) - \mu_I(f) = R$$

- * f corank 1 surface: If $D_+(f)$ is the source transverse double point curve,

$$\mu_{\mathbb{Z}}(f) = \frac{1}{2} \left(\mu(D_+(f), 0) + S + W - 1 \right) - R - 2T$$



¡MUCHAS  GRACIAS!

¿ALGUNA  PREGUNTA?

