Nullstellensatz and cycles of zeroes of holomorphic mappings
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Abstract. The local Nullstellensatz exponent for holomorphic mappings via intersection theory for the cases of isolated and quasi-complete intersection is considered.

1. Introduction. One of the natural problems in local intersection theory concerns the Nullstellensatz exponent. It is already a classical result that in the case of a set-theoretic complete intersection the degree of the cycle of zeroes of a holomorphic mapping (see [PT], [TW]) is a good exponent for an ideal generated by their components. The general local case seems to be much more difficult; moreover the definition of the cycles of zeroes in this case is quite new. Improper intersections in complex-analytic geometry were first studied by P. Tworzewski [T]. Some interesting applications of the index of intersection for analytic cycles proposed in his paper were found in [Cy], [CKT].

Obviously the natural question arises: does this index always give an exponent for Nullstellensatz? This question is also important in algebraic geometry (cf. [Br], [JKS], [K1], [K2], [Te]). In this paper we consider two special local cases: the so-called quasi-complete intersection and isolated intersection. The main tool we use to describe the first one is Theorem 3.5 which gives a kind of generalization of Schumacher’s Theorem ([L]). The latter case is treated using only the basic properties of improper isolated intersection presented in [ATW]. One can find another approach to this result in [S].

2. Intersection multiplicity. For the convenience of the reader we compile in this section some basic notions of local intersection theory (see [Ch], [D], [T] for more details).
I. Analytic cycles, their multiplicities and proper intersection. In this paper analytic means complex-analytic, and manifold means a complex manifold satisfying the second axiom of countability. Let $M$ be a manifold of dimension $m$. An analytic cycle on $M$ is a formal sum

$$A = \sum_{j \in J} \alpha_j Z_j$$

where $\alpha_j \neq 0$ for $j \in J$ are integers and $\{Z_j\}_{j \in J}$ is a locally finite family of distinct irreducible analytic subsets of $M$.

The analytic set $\bigcup_{j \in J} Z_j$ is called the support of the cycle $A$ and is denoted by $|A|$. If all the components of $A$ have the same dimension $k$, then $A$ is called a $k$-cycle. We say that $A$ is positive if $\alpha_j > 0$ for all $j \in J$.

For the cycle $A$, we consider the natural extension of the local multiplicity of analytic sets. Namely, if $a \in M$ and $\nu(Z_j, a)$ denotes the multiplicity of $Z_j$ at the point $a$ (see [D, p. 194]), then the sum

$$\nu(A, a) = \sum_{j \in J} \alpha_j \nu(Z_j, a)$$

is well defined and called the multiplicity of $A$ at $a$.

There exists a unique decomposition

$$A = T_{(m)} + T_{(m-1)} + \ldots + T_{(0)},$$

where $T_{(j)}$ is a $j$-cycle for $j = 0, \ldots, m$. For our purpose it will be useful to introduce the notion of the extended multiplicity of $A$ at $a$ defined by

$$\hat{\nu}(A, a) = (\nu(T_{(m)}, a), \ldots, \nu(T_{(0)}, a)) \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+1}.$$ Denote by $\nu(A)$ and $\hat{\nu}(A)$ the functions

$$\nu(A) : M \ni x \mapsto \nu(A, x) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad \hat{\nu}(A) : M \ni x \mapsto \hat{\nu}(A, x) \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+1}.$$ Observe that $\nu(A, x) = \hat{\nu}(A, x)$, where $\hat{\nu}$ denotes the sum of the coordinates of $\nu \in \mathbb{Z}^{m+1}$.

Let now $X$ and $Y$ be pure dimensional analytic subsets of $M$. We say that $X$ and $Y$ meet properly on $M$ if $\dim(X \cap Y) = \dim X + \dim Y - m$. Then we have the intersection product $X \cdot Y$ of $X$ and $Y$, which is an analytic cycle on $M$ defined by the formula

$$X \cdot Y = \sum_Z i(X \cdot Y, Z)Z,$$

where the summation extends over all analytic components $Z$ of $X \cap Y$ and $i(X \cdot Y, Z)$ denotes the intersection multiplicity along $Z$ in the sense of Draper ([D, Def. 4.5]; cf. [Ch]). Such multiplicities are positive integers.

II. Intersections of analytic sets with submanifolds. Let $M$ be an $m$-dimensional manifold. Fix a closed $s$-dimensional submanifold $S$ of $M$ and an open subset $U$ of $M$ such that $U \cap S \neq \emptyset$. 

nullstellensatz and cycles of zeroes

183

For a given cycle $A = \sum_{j \in J} \alpha_j Z_j$ analytic on $M$, by its part supported by $S$ we mean the cycle $A^S = \sum_{j \in J, Z_j \subseteq S} \alpha_j Z_j$. Denote by $\mathcal{H}(U)$ the set of all $\mathcal{H} := (H_1, \ldots, H_{m-s})$ satisfying the following conditions:

(1) $H_j$ is a smooth hypersurface of $U$ containing $U \cap S$ if $j = 1, \ldots, m-s$,
(2) $\bigcap_{j=1}^{m-s} T_x(H_j) = T_xS$ for each $x \in U \cap S$.

For a given analytic subset $Z$ of $M$ of pure dimension $k$ we denote by $\mathcal{H}(U, Z)$ the set of all $\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{H}(U)$ such that $((U \setminus S) \cap Z) \cap H_1 \cap \ldots \cap H_j$ is an analytic subset of $U \setminus S$ of pure dimension $k - j$ (or empty) for $j = 1, \ldots, k$. Each system $\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{H}(U, Z)$ will be called an admissible system for the set $Z$ and submanifold $S$.

Following [T] we present an algorithm which allows us to produce for every $\mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{H}(U, Z)$ an analytic cycle $Z \cdot \mathcal{H}$ in $S \cap U$. In each step of the algorithm we get a cycle $Z_i = Z_i^S + (Z_i^S - Z_i^S)$. Denote by $i_{\mathcal{H}} \in \{0, \ldots, m-s\}$ the first index $i$ for which $|Z_i^S - Z_i^S| = \emptyset$.

Algorithm 2.1.

Step 0. Let $Z_0 = Z \cap U$. Then $Z_0 = Z_0^S + (Z_0^S - Z_0^S)$, where $Z_0^S$ is the part of $Z_0$ supported by $S \cap U$.

Step 1. Let $Z_1 = (Z_0^S - Z_0^S) \cdot H_1$. Then $Z_1 = Z_1^S + (Z_1^S - Z_1^S)$, where $Z_1^S$ is the part of $Z_1$ supported by $S \cap U$.

Step 2. Let $Z_2 = (Z_1^S - Z_1^S) \cdot H_2$. Then $Z_2 = Z_2^S + (Z_2^S - Z_2^S)$, where $Z_2^S$ is the part of $Z_2$ supported by $S \cap U$.

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Step $i_{\mathcal{H}}$. Let $Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}} = (Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}-1}^S - Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}-1}^S) \cdot H_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}$. Now we have the decomposition

$$Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}} = Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}^S + (Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}^S - Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}^S), \quad \text{and} \quad |Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}^S - Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}^S| \cap S = \emptyset.$$  

We call the positive analytic cycle $Z \cdot \mathcal{H} = Z_0^S + Z_1^S + \ldots + Z_{i_{\mathcal{H}}}^S$ in $S \cap U$ the result of the above algorithm.

We will say that $Z$ and an admissible system $\mathcal{H}$ realize a quasi-complete intersection at $a$ if every irreducible component of the support of the cycle $Z_i - Z_i^S$ is a complete ideal intersection at $a$ for $i \in \{0, \ldots, i_{\mathcal{H}}\}$. Recall that an analytic subset $X$ of a manifold $M$ is a complete ideal intersection at $a$ if the ideal of its germ $I(X_a)$ has a system of $p = \text{codim } X_a$ generators.

At an arbitrary point $a \in S \cap Z$ we define $g(a)$ as follows. Let

$$\tilde{g}(a) = \tilde{g}(Z, S)(a) := \min_{\text{lex}} \{ \tilde{v}(Z \cdot \mathcal{H}, a) : \mathcal{H} \in \mathcal{H}(U, Z), a \in U \} \in \mathbb{N}^{s+1}$$

and $g(a) = g(Z, S)(a) = \tilde{g}(a)$. The number $g(a)$ is called the index of intersection of $Z$ and $S$ at the point $a$ (see [T, Def. 4.2]).
Let now $M$ be an open subset of a normed linear space $N$. We are interested in more convenient systems where hypersurfaces have the form of parts of linear hyperplanes from the Grassmannian manifold $G^{m-1}(N)$.

Denote by $A(Z, S)(a) \subset (G^{m-1}(N))^{m-s}$ the set of all admissible linear systems $\mathcal{H}$ for $Z$ and $S$ at the point $a$ such that $\mathcal{g}(Z, S)(a) = \tilde{\nu}(Z \cdot \mathcal{H}, a)$.

We will say that $Z$ and $S$ realize a quasi-complete intersection at $a \in Z \cap S$ if there exists a system $\mathcal{H} \in A(Z, S)(a)$ such that $Z$ and $\mathcal{H}$ realize a quasi-complete intersection at $a$.

Remark 2.2 ([AR], [N]). If $S$ is a linear subspace of a normed linear space $M$ then to obtain the result of the algorithm it suffices to consider the admissible systems $\mathcal{H}$ which consist of parts of linear hyperplanes. Moreover in such a case the index of intersection of $Z$ and $S$ at $a$ is realized for generic systems of linear hyperplanes in $M$.

III. Intersection of analytic sets—general case. Let $X$ and $Y$ be irreducible analytic subsets of an $m$-dimensional manifold $M$ and let $a \in M$. By standard diagonal construction the multiplicity of intersection of the sets $X$ and $Y$ at $a$ is defined to be

$$d(a) = d(X, Y)(a) = g(X \times Y, \Delta_M, (a, a)).$$

The intersection product of the irreducible analytic sets $X$ and $Y$ is the unique analytic cycle $X \cdot Y$ in $M$ such that $\nu(X \cdot Y) = d(X, Y)$ (see [T, Def. 6.3]).

The above definition can be naturally extended to the case of the intersection of a finite number of irreducible analytic subsets and next to arbitrary analytic cycles by multilinearity.

Remark 2.3 ([AR], [N]). The index and multiplicity of intersection of an analytic set $X$ with a submanifold $S$ at the point $a$, and of the analytic set $X \times S$ with the diagonal $\Delta_M$ at the point $(a, a)$, coincide.

Roughly speaking we are not obliged to pass by the diagonal construction for the case of intersection with a submanifold. This remark will be very useful in our considerations of the cycles of zeroes of holomorphic mappings.

3. Cycles of zeroes of holomorphic mappings and Nullstellensatz. Let $U$ be a neighbourhood of zero in $\mathbb{C}^m$ and $(f_1, \ldots, f_r) : U \to \mathbb{C}^r$ be a holomorphic mapping. Consider two analytic subsets of $U \times \mathbb{C}^r$: the graph of $f$, $G_f = \{(x, y) \in U \times \mathbb{C}^r : y_i = f_i(x)\}$, and $Y_f = U \times \{0\}^r$.

Definition 3.1. In this situation we define the cycle $Z_f$ on $U$ given by

$$Z_f \times \{0\} = G_f \cdot Y_f$$

to be the cycle of zeroes of $f$. 
Obviously $Z_f$ is an analytic cycle in $U$ but is not necessarily pure dimensional. Note that if the mapping realizes a set-theoretic complete intersection (which means in particular that $\dim f^{-1}(0) = m - r$), then this definition coincides with [TW].

Let us start by recalling the following two results that gave the motivation for this paper. We denote by $I_z(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$ the ideal of $O_z$ generated by the germs of $f_i$ at $z \in U$.

The first theorem is just a special case of [PT, Theorem 1.2].

**Theorem 3.2.** Suppose that the mapping $(f_1, \ldots, f_r) : U \to \mathbb{C}^r$ is holomorphic, realizes a set-theoretic complete intersection and $g : U \to \mathbb{C}$ is a holomorphic function vanishing on the set $f^{-1}(0)$. Let $a \in U$. Then there exist an open neighbourhood $\Omega \subset U$ of $a$ and $h_1, \ldots, h_r \in O(\Omega)$ such that

$$g(z) = f_1(z)h_1(z) + \ldots + f_r(z)h_r(z)$$

for $z \in \Omega$ where $\mu = \nu(Z_f, a)$ is the degree of the cycle of zeroes of $f$ at $a$.

The second one is a reformulation of [CKM, Theorem 1].

**Theorem 3.3.** Let $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_r)$ be a holomorphic mapping in a neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{C}^m$ realizing a set-theoretic complete intersection at the point $a$. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

(i) $I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r) = \text{Rad} I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$.

(ii) If $\text{Rad} I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r) = I_1 \cap \ldots \cap I_s$, where $I_j$ are prime ideals in $O_a$ and $I_i \not\subseteq I_j$ for $i \neq j$ then $I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r)O_{I_j} = I_jO_{I_j}$ for all $j \in \{1, \ldots, s\}$.

In particular, as a direct consequence of Theorem 3.3 (cf. [CKM, Remark 1]) we get the following:

**Corollary 3.4.** Suppose that $X$ is an $(m - r)$-dimensional analytic subset of a neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{C}^m$ with the irreducible germ $X_a$. If $g = (g_1, \ldots, g_r)$ where $g_1, \ldots, g_r$ are generators of the ideal $I_a(X)$ then $\nu(X, a) = \nu(Z_g, a)$.

We start with the following generalization of Schumacher’s Theorem (see [L]).

**Theorem 3.5.** Let $X$ be the zero set of the mapping $(f_1, \ldots, f_r) : U \to \mathbb{C}^r$ which realizes a set-theoretic complete intersection in $U$, $g$ be a holomorphic function in $U$ and $a \in X$. Suppose that there exists a dense subset $\tilde{X}$ of $X$ such that $g_z \in I_z(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$ for $z \in \tilde{X}$. Then $g_a \in I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$.

**Proof.** First recall that the family $I_z(f_1, \ldots, f_r) \subset O_z$ is a coherent family of ideals.

As $(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$ realizes a set-theoretic complete intersection in $U$, there exists a neighbourhood $\Omega$ of $a$ such that the primary decomposition of the
ideal $I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r) = J_a^1 \cap \ldots \cap J_a^s$ corresponds to the irreducible components of the set $X \cap \Omega$, so in $\Omega$ we have:

1. $X \cap \Omega = X_1 \cup \ldots \cup X_s$,
2. $I_z(f_1, \ldots, f_r) = J_z^1 \cap \ldots \cap J_z^s$ and $J_z^i$ are primary ideals for $z \in \Omega$,
3. $I(X_z^i) = \text{Rad} J_z^i$ for $z \in \Omega$ and $i = 1, \ldots, s$.

Consider a new coherent family of ideals $J_z := \{h_z \in \mathcal{O}_z : h_2 z \in I_z(f_1, \ldots, f_r)\}$, $z \in \Omega$. The coherence implies that the zero set $Z = V(\{J_z\})$ of this family is an analytic subset in $\Omega$.

Fix now $i \in \{1, \ldots, s\}$; we will show that $g_a \in J_a^i$. As $\tilde{X}$ is a dense subset of $X$, by assumption we obtain $X_a^i \not\subset Z_a$ and hence $I(Z_a) \not\subset I(X_a^i)$. So there exists $h_a \in I(Z_a)$ such that $h_a \not\in I(X_a^i)$. By the Nullstellensatz, $h_a^l \in J_a$ for some $l \in \mathbb{N}$ and as $I(X_a^i)_a$ is a prime ideal, $h_a^l \not\in \text{Rad} J_a^i = I((X_i)_a)$.

By definition of $J_a$ we have $h_a^l g_a \in I_a$ and so $h_a^l g_a \in J_a^i$. As $J_a^i$ is a primary ideal we get $g_a \in J_a^i$ and $I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_r) = J_a^1 \cap \ldots \cap J_a^s$.

**Corollary 3.6.** Suppose that $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_r)$ realizes a set-theoretic complete intersection in $U$ and $Z_f = \sum_i k_i X_i$. Let $g_i : U \to \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function such that $g_i|_{X_i} = 0$ for $i = 1, \ldots, s$. Then there exists a neighbourhood $W \subset U$ of zero in $\mathbb{C}^m$ such that $\prod_{i=1}^s g_i^{k_i}(z) = \sum_{j=1}^r h_j(z) f_j(z)$ for some functions $h_j$ holomorphic in $W$.

**Proof.** Take $h := g_1^{k_1} \ldots g_s^{k_s}$ and note that for each $i = 1, \ldots, s$ there exists a dense subset $\tilde{X}_i$ of $X_i$ such that $h_z \in I_z(f_1, \ldots, f_r)$ for $z \in \tilde{X}_i$. This is a direct consequence of Theorem 3.2 and the fact that at regular points of $X_i$ we have $\nu(Z_f, z) = k_i$.

Now Theorem 3.5 implies the result. $lacksquare$

From the above corollary we get immediately the following separation type inequality ([Cy], [CKT]):

**Remark 3.7.** (a) In the situation of Theorem 3.5 there exists a neighbourhood of zero in $\mathbb{C}^m$ in which

$$|g_1(z)|^{k_1} \ldots |g_s(z)|^{k_s} \leq C|(f_1, \ldots, f_r)(z)| \leq cd(z, X)$$

for some constants $C, c > 0$, where $d(\cdot, X)$ denotes the distance to the set $X \subset \mathbb{C}^m$.

(b) Working with separation problems one can naturally wonder if a more general inequality with the distance functions could hold:

$$d(z, X_1)^{k_1} \ldots d(z, X_s)^{k_s} \leq c|(f_1, \ldots, f_r)(z)|$$

for some constant $c > 0$. Unfortunately, this inequality is false as the example of the function $f(x, y) = x^3 - y^2$ shows.

**Theorem 3.8.** Let $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_p) : U \to \mathbb{C}^p$ be a holomorphic mapping where $U$ is an open neighbourhood of $a \in \mathbb{C}^n$. Let $\mathcal{H} = (H_1, \ldots, H_p)$ be an
admissible system of linear hyperplanes for $S = Y_f$ at $a$ and suppose that $G_f$ and $H$ realize a quasi-complete intersection at $b = (a, f(a))$. If $g : U \to \mathbb{C}$ is a holomorphic function vanishing on the zero set of $(f_1, \ldots, f_p)$, then $g_d^d \in I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_p)$ for $d = \nu(G_f \cdot H, b)$.

Proof. First note that without loss of generality we can assume that in the neighbourhood $U$ we have $H_i = \{y_i = 0\}$.

Step (1). By assumption, every component of the cycle $Z_1 - Z_1^S = k_1 Y_1 + \ldots + k_{r_1} Y_{r_1}$ is a complete ideal intersection. Let $I_a(Y_i) = (g_{i,1}, \ldots, g_{i,r})$. As $g$ vanishes in a neighbourhood of $a$ on the support of $Z_1^S$, by Corollary 3.6 we obtain

$$g_a^{\nu(Z_1^S, a)} \prod_{i=1}^{r_1} g_{1,i}^k \in I_a(f_1).$$

Step (2). Fix now $i \in \{1, \ldots, r_1\}$ and consider the intersection

$$Y_i \cdot H_2 = (Y_i \cdot H_2)^S + Y_i \cdot H_2 - (Y_i \cdot H_2)^S = \sum_{m=1}^{p_{i,2}} l_{i,m} X_{i,m} + \sum_{m=1}^{r_{i,2}} k_{i,m} Y_{i,m}.$$

Once more we know that each $Y_{i,m}$ is a complete ideal intersection at $a$, so we can write $I_a(Y_{i,m}) = (g_{i,m}^{2,1}, g_{i,m}^{2,2})$ for some germs from $O_a$. Applying again Corollary 3.6 and the fact that $g$ vanishes in a neighbourhood of $a$ on the support of the first part of the sum, we get

$$g_a^{\sum_{m=1}^{p_{i,2}} l_{i,m}^{2,1}} \prod_{m=1}^{r_{i,2}} (g_{i,m}^{2,s})^{k_{i,m}} \in I_a(g_{1,i}, f_2),$$

and as

$$\sum_{i=1}^{r_1} k_i \left( \sum_{m=1}^{p_{i,2}} l_{i,m} \right) \leq \nu(Z_2^S, a)$$

(Corollary 3.4), we have

$$g_a^{\nu(Z_1^S, a) + \nu(Z_2^S, a)} \prod_{i=1}^{r_1} \prod_{m=1}^{r_{i,2}} (g_{i,m}^{2,s})^{k_{i,m} k_i} \in I_a(f_1, f_2)$$

for $s = 1, 2$.

It is important to remember that thanks to Corollary 3.4 the generators $g_{1,i}$ do not create any “outer” multiplicity if we take their cycle.

Step (t). By assumption, every component of the cycle $Z_{t-1} - Z_{t-1}^S = k_{t-1}^{t-1} Y_1^{t-1} + \ldots + k_{r_{t-1}}^{t-1} Y_{r_{t-1}}^{t-1}$ is a complete ideal intersection. Fix now $i \in \{1, \ldots, r_{t-1}\}$ and let $I_a(Y_i) = (g_{i,m}^{t-1,1}, g_{i,m}^{t-1,2}, \ldots, g_{i,m}^{t-1,t-1})$. Consider the
intersection
\[ Y_i^{t-1} \cdot H_t = (Y_i^{t-1} \cdot H_t)^S + Y_i^{t-1} \cdot H_t - (Y_i^{t-1} \cdot H_t)^S \]
\[ = \sum_{m=1}^{p_{i,t}} l_{m,i,m}^t X_{m,i,m}^t + \sum_{m=1}^{r_{i,t}} k_{m,i,m}^t Y_{m,i,m}^t. \]

Once more we know that each \( Y_{i,m}^t \) is a complete ideal intersection at \( a \), so we can write
\[ I_a(Y_{i,m}^t) = (g_{t,1,i,m}, g_{t,2,i,m}, \ldots, g_{t,r,i,m}) \]
for some germs from \( \mathcal{O}_a \).

Applying again Corollary 3.6 and the fact that \( g \) vanishes in a neighbourhood of \( a \) on the support of the first part of the sum, we get
\[ g \sum_{m=1}^{p_{i,t}} l_{m,i,m}^t \prod_{m=1}^{r_{i,t}} (g_{t,i,m}^s) \prod_{m=1}^{k_{m,i,m}^t} I_a(g_{t,1,i,m}, g_{t,2,i,m}, \ldots, g_{t,r,i,m}, f_t), \]
and as
\[ \sum_{i=1}^{r_{i,t}} k_{i,-1}^{t-1} \left( \sum_{m=1}^{p_{i,t}} l_{m,i,m}^t \right) \leq \nu(Z_i^S, a) \]
(Corollary 3.4), for \( s = 1, \ldots, t \) we have
\[ g_a^{\nu(Z_i^S, a) + \ldots + \nu(Z_p^S, a)} \prod_{i=1}^{r_{i,t}} \prod_{m=1}^{k_{i,m}^t} (g_{t,i,m}^s) \prod_{m=1}^{k_{m,i,m}^t} I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_t). \]

By assumption we can repeat the same considerations at each step of the algorithm and finally in the last step we obtain a cycle totally supported by \( S \), so \( g \) vanishes on this support in a neighbourhood of \( a \) and we get
\[ g_a^{\nu(Z_1^S, a) + \ldots + \nu(Z_p^S, a)} \in I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_p). \]

As \( \nu(Z_1^S, a) + \ldots + \nu(Z_p^S, a) = \nu(Z \cdot \mathcal{H}, a) \) this ends the proof. \( \blacksquare \)

As a direct consequence of the definition of the cycle of zeroes for a holomorphic mapping we get the following corollary.

**Corollary 3.9.** Let \( f = (f_1, \ldots, f_p) : U \to \mathbb{C}^p \) be a holomorphic mapping where \( U \) is an open neighbourhood of \( a \in \mathbb{C}^n \). Suppose that \( G_f \) and \( Y_f \) realize a quasi-complete intersection at the point \( b = (a, f(a)) \). If \( g : U \to \mathbb{C} \) is a holomorphic function vanishing on the zero set of \( (f_1, \ldots, f_p) \), then \( g_a^d \in I_a(f_1, \ldots, f_p) \) for \( d = \nu(Z_f, a) \).

**4. Multiplicity of isolated intersection.** In the case of an isolated intersection we can use another, equivalent approach to the definition of isolated intersection multiplicity. As in this section we apply the definitions from [ATW], we first recall basic facts on isolated intersections of analytic sets. For the equivalence of this definition with the general one, see [T, Th. 6.6].
Let $Z$ be a pure $k$-dimensional locally analytic subset of a complex manifold $M$ of dimension $m$. Let $N$ be a submanifold of $M$ of dimension $n$ such that $N$ intersects $Z$ at an isolated point $a \in M$. We denote by $\mathcal{F}_a(Z, N)$ the set of all locally analytic subsets $V$ of $M$ satisfying:

1. $V$ has pure dimension $m - k$,
2. $N_a \subseteq V_a$,
3. $a$ is an isolated point of $V \cap Z$,

where $N_a, V_a$ denote the germs of $N$ and $V$ at $a$.

Observe that for $V \in \mathcal{F}_a(Z, N)$ the intersection of $Z$ and $V$ is proper at $a$ and we can consider the classical intersection multiplicity $i(Z \cdot V; a)$ in the sense of Draper [D] (cf. [W]). We define

\[ \tilde{i}(Z \cdot N; a) = \min \{ i(Z \cdot V) : V \in \mathcal{F}_a(Z, N) \}, \]
\[ \mathcal{P}_a(Z, N) = \{ V \in \mathcal{F}_a(Z, N) : i(Z \cdot V; a) = \tilde{i}(Z \cdot N; a) \}. \]

Note that [ATW, Th. 4.4] gives a full characterization of the family $\mathcal{P}_a(Z, N)$.

Having disposed of this preliminary step we can now turn to the general case. Let $X, Y$ be pure dimensional locally analytic subsets of a complex manifold $M$ such that $a$ is an isolated point of $X \cap Y$. The positive integer

\[ i(X \cdot Y; a) = \tilde{i}((X \times Y) \cdot \Delta_M; (a, a)) \]

is defined to be the \textit{multiplicity of intersection} of $X$ and $Y$ at $a$. It is the same multiplicity as defined in Section 2 [T, Th. 6.6].

If $Y$ is a submanifold the definition of $i(X \cdot Y; a)$ presented above coincides with that of $i(X \cdot Y; a)$ introduced earlier.

Let $f = (f_1, \ldots, f_k) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^k$ be a holomorphic mapping on $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$, $a \in U$ and assume that $f^{-1}(0) = \{a\}$. Define $Z = G_f$ to be the graph of $f$ in $M = U \times \mathbb{C}^k$ and $N = Y_f = U \times \{0\}^k$. Suppose that $g$ is a holomorphic function on $U$ such that $g(a) = 0$.

**Theorem 4.1** (cf. [S]). \textit{In the above situation there exists a neighbourhood $W \subseteq U$ of the point $a$ in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and a system of functions $h_1, \ldots, h_k$ holomorphic on $W$ such that $g^d = f_1h_1 + \ldots + f_kh_k$ on $W$ where $d = i(Z \cdot N, (a, 0)) = \nu(Z_f, a)$.}

**Proof.** Write $c = (a, 0)$ and let $V \in \mathcal{P}_c(Z; N)$. We know that $i(Z \cdot N; c) = i(Z \cdot V; c)$, and [ATW, Th. 4.4] implies that $V_c$ is a germ of a manifold. We also have $\dim Z = \dim N = n$. As the intersection is isolated it is obvious that $k \geq n$.

Using the standard properties of intersection theory we can assume to have the following situation:

1. $c = 0$ and $M = U \times B \times D \subseteq \mathbb{C}_x^n \times \mathbb{C}_z^n \times \mathbb{C}^{k-n}_w$, where $B$ and $D$ are the unit balls in $\mathbb{C}^n$, $\mathbb{C}^{k-n}$ respectively,
(2) $N = U \times \{0\}^k$,
(3) $V = U \times \{0\}^n \times D$,
(4) $Z \cap V = \{0\}$,
(5) $\pi|_Z : Z \to B$ is an analytic covering of multiplicity $d = i(Z \cdot N; 0)$, where $\pi : M \to B$ is the natural projection.

We will now define on $M \times \mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{C}_x^n \times \mathbb{C}_z^n \times \mathbb{C}_w^{k-n} \times \mathbb{C}_t$ the following function:

$$P(x, z, w, t) = \prod_{i=1}^{d} (t - g(x_i))$$

for $(\pi|_Z)^{-1}(\pi(x, z, w)) = \{(x_1, z, w_1), \ldots, (x_d, z, w_d)\}$, where $(x_i, z, w_i) \in Z$ are counted with their multiplicities. Using standard arguments about symmetric polynomials and the Riemann theorem it is easy to see that $P(x, z, w, t)$ is a holomorphic function.

Observe now that as $N \subset V$ and $(z, w) = (y_1, \ldots, y_n, y_{n+1}, \ldots, y_k)$, the above function has the following properties:

1. If $(x, z, w) = (x, y_1, \ldots, y_k) = (x, 0)$ then $(\pi|_Z)^{-1}(z) = \{0\}$, so we have $P(x, z, w, t) = t^d$,
2. $P(x, f(x), g(x)) = 0$.

The first property implies that $P(x, z, w, t) - t^d$ lies in the ideal generated by $y_1, \ldots, y_k$, so there exist holomorphic functions $h_1, \ldots, h_k$ in a neighborhood $W$ of zero in $M \times \mathbb{C}$ such that $P(x, z, w, t) = t^d + y_1 h_1(x, z, w, t) + \ldots + y_k h_k(x, z, w, t)$ on $W$. Application of the second property ends the proof.

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