Takashi Nishimura

SINGULARITIES OF PEDAL CURVES PRODUCED BY SINGULAR DUAL CURVE GERMS IN S^n

Abstract. For an n-dimensional spherical unit speed curve $\mathbf{r}$ and a given point P, we can define naturally the pedal curve of $\mathbf{r}$ relative to the pedal point P. When the dual curve germs are singular, singularity types of pedal curves depend on singularity types of the n-th curvature function germs and the locations of pedal points. In this paper, we investigate sigularity types of pedal curves in such cases.

1. Introduction

Let I be an open interval such that $0 \in I$ and S^n be the n-dimensional unit sphere in $\mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ ($n \geq 2$). A C^∞ non-singular map $\mathbf{r} : I \to S^n$ is said to be a *spherical unit speed curve* if each of the following $\mathbf{u}_i(s)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n-1$) is inductively well-defined for any $s \in I$, where initial information are $\mathbf{u}_{-1}(s) \equiv \mathbf{0}$, $\mathbf{u}_0(s) = \mathbf{r}(s)$, $\|\mathbf{u}_0'(s)\| \equiv 1$ and $\kappa_0(s) \equiv 0$.

$$\mathbf{u}_i(s) = \frac{\mathbf{u}_{i-1}'(s) + \kappa_{i-1}(s)\mathbf{u}_{i-2}(s)}{\|\mathbf{u}_{i-1}'(s) + \kappa_{i-1}(s)\mathbf{u}_{i-2}(s)\|} \qquad (1 \leq i \leq n-1),$$

$$\kappa_i(s) = \|\mathbf{u}_{i-1}'(s) + \kappa_{i-1}(s)\mathbf{u}_{i-2}(s)\| \qquad (1 \leq i \leq n-1).$$

The function $\kappa_i : I \to \mathbf{R}$ is called the *i-th curvature function* of $\mathbf{r}$. For a spherical unit speed curve two vectors $\mathbf{u}_i(s)$ and $\mathbf{u}_j(s)$ ($0 \leq i,j \leq n-1$, $i \neq j$) are perpendicular ([17]). Thus we can define one more vector $\mathbf{u}_n(s)$ uniquely so that $\{\mathbf{u}_0(s), \mathbf{u}_1(s), \ldots, \mathbf{u}_n(s)\}$ is an orthogonal moving frame and $\det(\mathbf{u}_0(s), \ldots, \mathbf{u}_n(s)) = 1$ for any $s \in I$. The map $\mathbf{u}_n : I \to S^n$, which is called the *dual curve* of $\mathbf{r}$ ([1], [21]), defines the *n-th curvature function* in the following way, where the dot in the center is the scalar product.

$$\kappa_n(s) = \mathbf{u}_{n-1}'(s) \cdot \mathbf{u}_n(s).$$

We see that the dual curve $\mathbf{u}_n$ is non-singular at s if and only if $\kappa_n(s) \neq 0$ (see §2).

For any i $(-1 \leq i \leq n)$, we put

$$S^i_{\mathbf{u}_i(s)} = (S^n - \{\pm \mathbf{u}_n(s)\}) \cap \langle \mathbf{u}_{-1}(s), \ldots, \mathbf{u}_i(s)\rangle_{\mathbf{R}},$$

where $\langle \mathbf{u}_{-1}(s), \ldots, \mathbf{u}_i(s)\rangle_{\mathbf{R}}$ means the vector subspace spanned by the vectors $\mathbf{u}_{-1}(s), \ldots, \mathbf{u}_i(s)$. Given a spherical unit speed curve $\mathbf{r} : I \to S^n$, choosing a point P of $S^n - \{\pm \mathbf{u}_n(s) \,|\, s \in I\}$ gives the map which maps $s \in I$ to the unique nearest point in $S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(s)}$ from P. Such a map, which is called the *pedal curve* relative to the *pedal point* P for an n-dimensional unit speed curve $\mathbf{r}$, is denoted by $ped_{\mathbf{r},P}$. Note that since all points in $S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(s)}$ are the nearest points from $\pm \mathbf{u}_n(s)$ the pedal point P for the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P}$ at s must be outside $\{\pm \mathbf{u}_n(s)\}$.

In [17] we have shown the following.

THEOREM 1. ([17]) *Let $\mathbf{r} : I \to S^n$ be an n-dimensional spherical unit speed curve. Suppose that $\kappa_n(0) \neq 0$. Then the following hold.*

1. *The pedal point P is inside $S^n_{\mathbf{u}_n(0)} - S^{n-2}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-2}(0)}$ if and only if the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I,0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ left equivalent to the map-germ given by $s \mapsto (s, 0, \ldots, 0)$.*
2. *For any i $(2 \leq i \leq n)$, the pedal point P is inside $S^{n-i}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-i}(0)} - S^{n-i-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-i-1}(0)}$ if and only if the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I,0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ left equivalent to the map-germ given by the following:*

$$s \mapsto (\underbrace{s^i, s^{i+1}, \ldots, s^{2i-1}}_{i \; elements}, \; \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{(n-i) \; elements} \;).$$

Here, two map-germs $f, g : (\mathbf{R}, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, 0)$ are said to be C^∞ *left equivalent* if there exists a germ of C^∞ diffeomorphism $h_t : (\mathbf{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, 0)$ such that the identity $g = h_t \circ f$ is satisfied.

The purpose of this paper is to investigate singularities of pedal curves when $\kappa_n(0) = 0$. We say that the n-th curvature function κ_n has an A_k-*type singularity* at 0 $(0 \leq k < \infty)$ if $\kappa_n(0) = \kappa'_n(0) = \cdots = \kappa_n^{(k)}(0) = 0$ and $\kappa_n^{(k+1)}(0) \neq 0$.

THEOREM 2. *Let $\mathbf{r} : I \to S^n$ be an n-dimensional spherical unit speed curve. Suppose that $P \in S^n_{\mathbf{u}_n(0)} - S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)}$. Then the following holds.*

1. *If κ_n has an A_k-type singularity at 0 $(0 \leq k \leq n-2)$, then the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I,0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ left equivalent to the map-germ given by*

$$s \mapsto (\underbrace{s^{k+2}, s^{k+3}, \ldots, s^{2k+3}}_{(k+2) \; elements}, \; \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{(n-k-2) \; elements} \;).$$

2. *If κ_n has an A_{n-1}-type singularity at 0, then the map-germ $ped_{r,P}$: $(I, 0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ right-left equivalent to the map-germ given by*

$$s \mapsto \left(s^{n+1}, s^{n+2}, \ldots, s^{2n}\right).$$

Here, two map-germs $f, g : (\mathbf{R}, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, 0)$ are said to be C^∞ *right-left equivalent* if there exist germs of C^∞ diffeomorphisms $h_s : (\mathbf{R}, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}, 0)$ and $h_t : (\mathbf{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, 0)$ such that the identity $g = h_t \circ f \circ h_s^{-1}$ is satisfied. In the case that $n = 2$ Theorem 2 has been announced in [20]. In the case that $n \geq 3$ it seems to be almost impossible to obtain similar results when κ_n has an A_n-type singularity at 0. We may observe its reason in the following way. It is possible to show that $ped_{r,P}$ is C^∞ right-left equivalent to $\varphi(s) = (s^{n+2}, s^{n+3} + \varphi_2(s), \ldots, s^{2n+1} + \varphi_n(s))$ where $\varphi_j(s) = o(s^{2n+1})$. However, φ is not $\mathcal{A}$-simple since in the case that $n = 3$ fencing curves due to Arnol'd ([2]) have the form of φ and for $n \geq 3$ the local multiplicity of φ is more than $\frac{n^2}{(n-1)}$ which is an upper bound for the local multiplicity of an $\mathcal{A}$-simple map-germ; and the codimension of $T\mathcal{A}(\varphi)$ in $T\mathcal{K}(\varphi)$ is positive (for the restriction on the local multiplicity of an $\mathcal{A}$-simple map-germ, see [18], [19]). Thus, there must exist strong restrictions on higher terms φ_j which can be truncated.

Next, we investigate singularity types of pedal curves when $P \in S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)}$. We concentrate on the case that κ_n has an A_0-type singularity at 0. Note that κ_n has an A_0-type singularity at 0 if and only if the function-germ $\kappa_n : (I, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}, 0)$ is non-singular, and the dual curve germ is an ordinary cusp in this case.

THEOREM 3. *Let $\mathbf{r} : I \to S^n$ be an n-dimensional spherical unit speed curve. Suppose that κ_n has an A_0-type singularity at 0. Then the following hold.*

1. *The pedal point P is inside $S^n_{\mathbf{u}_n(0)} - S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)}$ if and only if the map-germ $ped_{r,P} : (I, 0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ left equivalent to the map-germ given by*

$$s \mapsto (s^2, s^3, 0, \ldots, 0).$$

2. *For any i $(1 \leq i \leq n-1)$, the pedal point P is inside $S^{n-i}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-i}(0)} - S^{n-i-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-i-1}(0)}$ if and only if the map-germ $ped_{r,P} : (I, 0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ right-left equivalent to the map-germ given by*

$$s \mapsto (s^{i+1}, \underbrace{s^{i+3}, s^{i+4}, \ldots, s^{2i+1}}_{(i-1) \ elements}, s^{2i+3}, \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{(n-i-1) \ elements}).$$

3. *The pedal point P is inside $S^0_{\mathbf{u}_0(0)} - S^{-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{-1}(0)}$ if and only if the map-germ*

$ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I,0) \to S^n$ *is* C^∞ *right-left equivalent to the map-germ given by*

$$s \mapsto (s^{n+1}, \underbrace{s^{n+3}, s^{n+4}, \ldots, s^{2n+1}}_{(n-1)\ elements}).$$

In the case that $n = 2$ the "only if" parts of Theorem 3 has been announced in [20]. Note that the first assertion of Theorem 2 yields only the "only if" part of the first assertion of Theorem 3. By obtaining a complete list of locations of pedal points inside $S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)}$ and singularity types of pedal curves (assertions 2 and 3 of Theorem 3) we can obtain "if" part of the first assertion of Theorem 3.

In §2 we give several preparations to prove Theorems 2 and 3. Theorems 2 and 3 are proved in §3 and §4 respectively.

The author would like to express his sincere gratitude to the referee for making valuable suggestions. He also wishes to thank S. Izumiya for sending a useful hand-written note [10].

2. Preliminaries

We put

$$U(s) = (\mathbf{u}_0(s)^t, \mathbf{u}_1(s)^t, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_n(s)^t),$$

where $\mathbf{u}_i(s)^t$ means the transposed vector of $\mathbf{u}_i(s)$. We further put

$$K(s) = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \kappa_1(s) & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\kappa_1(s) & 0 & \kappa_2(s) & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\kappa_2(s) & 0 & \ddots & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & 0 & \kappa_{n-1}(s) & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \ddots & -\kappa_{n-1}(s) & 0 & \kappa_n(s) \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & -\kappa_n(s) & 0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Then, the following Serret Frenet type formula holds.

LEMMA 2.1. ([17])

$$\frac{d}{ds} U(s)^t = K(s) U(s)^t.$$

By Lemma 2.1 we see that the dual curve $\mathbf{u}_n$ is non-singular at 0 if and only if $\kappa_n(0) \neq 0$. By using Lemma 2.1 again and again we obtain the following:

LEMMA 2.2. *Suppose that* κ_n *has an* A_k *type singularity at 0* $(k \leq n-1)$. *Then, for any* i $(0 \leq i \leq n-1)$ *properties* $\mathbf{u}_i(0) \cdot \mathbf{u}_n^{(\ell)}(0) = 0$ $(0 \leq \ell \leq n-i+k)$ *and* $\mathbf{u}_i(0) \cdot \mathbf{u}_n^{(n-i+k+1)}(0) \neq 0$ *hold.*

LEMMA 2.3. ([17]) *The pedal curve of* $\mathbf{r}$ *relative to the pedal point P is given by the following expression:*

$$ped_{\mathbf{r},P}(s) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (P \cdot \mathbf{u}_n(s))^2}}(P - (P \cdot \mathbf{u}_n(s))\mathbf{u}_n(s)).$$

Let Ψ_P be the C^∞ map from $S^n - \{\pm P\}$ to S^n given by

$$\Psi_P(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - (P \cdot \mathbf{x})^2}}(P - (P \cdot \mathbf{x})\mathbf{x}).$$

We see that the image $\Psi_P(S^n - \{\pm P\})$ is inside the open hemisphere centered at P. Let this open hemisphere be denoted by X_P and set $B_P = \pi(S^n - \{\pm P\})$, where $\pi : S^n \to P^n(\mathbf{R})$ is the canonical projection. Since $\Psi_P(\mathbf{x}) = \Psi_P(-\mathbf{x})$, the map Ψ_P canonically induces the map $\widetilde{\Psi}_P : B_P \to X_P$. Then, Lemma 2.3 shows that $ped_{\mathbf{r},P}$ is factored into three maps in the following way:

$$ped_{\mathbf{r},P}(s) = \widetilde{\Psi}_P \circ \pi \circ \mathbf{u}_n(s).$$

Let $p : B \to \mathbf{R}^n$ be the blow up centered at the origin.

LEMMA 2.4. ([17]) *Let P be a point of S^n. Then, there exist C^∞ diffeomorphisms $h_1 : B_P \to B$ and $h_2 : X_P \to \mathbf{R}^n$ such that the equality $h_2 \circ \widetilde{\Psi}_P = p \circ h_1$ holds and the set $\{[\mathbf{x}] \in B_P \mid \mathbf{x} \cdot P = 0, \mathbf{x} \in S^n\}$ is mapped to the exceptional set of p by h_1.*

Next, we prepare several notions and notations of Mather theory ([11], [12], [13], [14], [15], [16]) which are already common in singularity theory of differentiable mappings. An excellent survey article on Mather theory is [23] which we recommend to the readers.

For any positive integer r let $\mathcal{E}_r$ be the $\mathbf{R}$-algebra of all C^∞ function-germs at the origin of $\mathbf{R}^r$ with usual operations, and let m_r be the unique maximal ideal of $\mathcal{E}_r$.

For any positive integers p, q given a C^∞ map-germ $f : (\mathbf{R}^p, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^q, 0)$, we let $\theta(f)$ be the $\mathcal{E}_p$-module of vector fields along f. We may identify $\theta(f)$ with $\mathcal{E}_p^q$. For any positive integer r we put $\theta(r) = \theta(id._{\mathbf{R}^r})$, where $id._{\mathbf{R}^r}$ is the identity map-germ of $\mathbf{R}^r$ at the origin. An element of $m_p^\ell \theta(f)$ is a vector field along f such that the Taylor polynomial up to $(\ell - 1)$-th degree of it at the origin is zero. The map $f^* : \mathcal{E}_q \to \mathcal{E}_p$ is defined by $f^*(u) = u \circ f$. Two homomorphisms tf (tf is an $\mathcal{E}_p$-homomorphism) and ωf (ωf is an $\mathcal{E}_q$-homomorphism via f^*) are defined in the following way:

$$tf : \theta(p) \to \theta(f), \quad tf(a) = df \circ a,$$
$$\omega f : \theta(q) \to \theta(f), \quad \omega f(b) = b \circ f,$$

where df is the differential of f. We put

$$T\mathcal{L}(f) = \omega f(m_q\theta(q)), \quad T\mathcal{C}(f) = f^*m_q\theta(f),$$
$$T\mathcal{A}(f) = tf(m_p\theta(p)) + \omega f(m_q\theta(q)), \quad T\mathcal{K}(f) = tf(m_p\theta(p)) + f^*m_q\theta(f).$$

The Taylor polynomial up to r-th degree at the origin of f is called r *jet of f at the origin* and is denoted by $j^r f(0)$.

Two map-germs $f, g : (\mathbf{R}^p, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^q, 0)$ are said to be $\mathcal{A}$-*equivalent* (resp. $\mathcal{L}$-equivalent) if there exist germs of C^∞ diffeomorphisms $h_s : (\mathbf{R}^p, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^p, 0)$ and $h_t : (\mathbf{R}^q, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^q, 0)$ (resp. a germ of C^∞ diffeomorphism $h_t : (\mathbf{R}^q, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^q, 0)$) such that $g = h_t \circ f \circ h_s^{-1}$ (resp. $g = h_t \circ f$). A C^∞ map-germ $f : (\mathbf{R}^p, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}^q, 0)$ is said to be r-$\mathcal{A}$-*determined* (resp. r-$\mathcal{L}$-*determined*) if f is $\mathcal{A}$-equivalent (resp. $\mathcal{L}$-equivalent) to any C^∞ map-germ g with $j^r f(0) = j^r g(0)$, and is said to be *finitely $\mathcal{A}$-determined* (resp. *finitely $\mathcal{L}$-determined*) if f is r-$\mathcal{A}$-determined (resp. r-$\mathcal{L}$-determined) by a certain r.

3. Proof of Theorem 2

By composing suitable rotations of S^n to $\mathbf{r}$ if necessary, from the first we may assume that $\mathbf{u}_0(0) = (0, \ldots, 0, 1)$, $\mathbf{u}_1(0) = (0, \ldots, 0, 1, 0)$, ..., $\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0) = (0, 1, 0, \ldots, 0)$ and $\mathbf{u}_n(0) = ((-1)^\alpha, 0, \ldots, 0)$ where $\alpha = \frac{(n-1)n}{2}$. Suppose that κ_n has an $\mathcal{A}_k$-type singularity at 0 $(0 \le k \le n - 1)$. Then, by Lemma 2.2, we see that the lowest degree of non-zero terms of u_{in} $(1 \le i \le n)$ is $i + k + 1$ for the component function germ u_{in} of the dual curve germ $\mathbf{u}_n = (u_{0n}, \ldots, u_{nn}) : (I, 0) \to S^n$.

The assumption that P is a point of $S^n_{\mathbf{u}_n(0)} - S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)}$ implies that the scalar product $\mathbf{u}_n(0) \cdot P$ is not zero. Therefore, by Lemma 2.4 the germ of $\widetilde{\Psi}_P : (P^n(\mathbf{R}), \pi \circ \mathbf{u}(0)) \to S^n$ is a germ of C^∞ diffeomorphism. It is clear that the canonical projection $\pi : S^n \to P^n(\mathbf{R})$ is a local C^∞ diffeomorphism. Thus, in the case of Theorem 2, the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r}, P} : (I, 0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ left equivalent to the map-germ $(u_{1n}, \ldots, u_{nn}) : (I, 0) \to \mathbf{R}^n$ given by

$$s \mapsto (s^{k+2} + \varphi_1(s), s^{k+3} + \varphi_2(s), \ldots, s^{k+n+1} + \varphi_n(s)),$$

where $\varphi_j(s) = o(s^{k+n+1})$ $(1 \le j \le n)$.

Proof of the assertion 1 of Theorem 2. From the arguments above, the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r}, P}$ is C^∞ left equivalent to $\psi(s) = (s^{k+2} + \psi_1(s), s^{k+3} + \psi_2(s), \ldots, s^{k+n+1} + \psi_n(s))$ where $\psi_j(s) = o(s^{k+n+1})$.

Put $f(s) = s^{k+2}$ and apply the Malgrange preparation theorem (for instance, see [6], [7], [9], [23]) to $m_1^{k+2}\mathcal{E}_1$ and f. Then we see that for any function-germ $g \in m_1^{k+2}\mathcal{E}_1$ there exists a certain C^∞ function-germ ψ such that

$$g(s) = \psi(s^{k+2}, \ldots, s^{2k+3}).$$

Note that $2k + 3 \leq k + n + 1$ in the case of the assertion 1 of Theorem 2. Thus, for our map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I, 0) \to (S^n, ped_{\mathbf{r},P}(0))$ there exists a germ of C^∞ diffeomorphism $h_t : (S^n, ped_{\mathbf{r},P}(0)) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, 0)$ such that

$$h_t \circ ped_{\mathbf{r},P}(s) = (\underbrace{s^{k+2}, s^{k+3}, \ldots, s^{2k+3}}_{(k+2)\ elements}, \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{(n-k-2)\ elements}). \blacksquare$$

Note that in the case of the assertion 1 of Theorem 2 the following equalities hold:

$$T\mathcal{K}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}) = T\mathcal{C}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}) = T\mathcal{A}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}) = T\mathcal{L}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}).$$

Proof of the assertion 2 of Theorem 2. It suffices to show that

$$f(s) = (s^{n+1}, \ldots, s^{2n})$$

is $2n$-$\mathcal{A}$-determined.

Since $n + 1$ and $n + 2$ are relatively prime, we see that $\gcd(n+1, \ldots, 2n) = 1$, where gcd means the greatest common divisor. Thus, the map $f_{\mathbf{C}}(z) = (z^{n+1}, \ldots, z^{2n})$ $(z \in \mathbf{C})$, which is the complexification of f, is injective. From this and the fact that $f_{\mathbf{C}}$ has an isolated singularity at the origin, by the geometric characterization of finite determinacy due to Mather and Gaffney (see §2 of [23]) we see that f is finitely $\mathcal{L}$-determined. Hence, in order to show that f is $2n$-$\mathcal{A}$-determined it is sufficient to show that

$$m_1^{2n+1}\theta(f + h) \subset T\mathcal{A}(f + h)$$

for any C^∞ map-germ $h : (I, 0) \to \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $j^{2n}h(0) = 0$ by Mather's lemma (Corollary 3.2 of [14], see also §4 of [23]).

Let $h : (I, 0) \to \mathbf{R}^n$ be a C^∞ map-germ such that $j^{2n}h(0) = 0$. Then, we see easily that the following holds.

$$f^* m_n \mathcal{E}_1 = (f + h)^* m_n \mathcal{E}_1 + f^* m_n^2 \mathcal{E}_1.$$

Thus, by Nakayama's lemma (for instance, see [6], [7], [9], [23]) we see that

$$f^* m_n \mathcal{E}_1 = (f + h)^* m_n \mathcal{E}_1,$$

and therefore both sets are equal to $m_1^{n+1}\mathcal{E}_1$. Consider generators of the following quotient vector space:

$$\frac{(f + h)^* m_n \theta(f + h)}{(f + h)^* m_n^2 \theta(f + h)}.$$

Since we see easily that

$$s^{2n+1}\frac{\partial}{\partial X_\ell} \in T\mathcal{A}(f + h) + (f + h)^* m_n^2 \theta(f + h) \quad (1 \leq \ell \leq n)$$

where $(X_1, \ldots, X_n) \in \mathbf{R}^n$, we have that

$$(f + h)^* m_n \theta(f + h) \subset T\mathcal{A}(f + h) + (f + h)^* m_n^2 \theta(f + h).$$

Apply the Malgrange preparation theorem to $(f+h)^*m_n\theta(f+h)$ and $f+h$. Then, we have the following desired inclusion:

$$m_1^{2n+1}\theta(f+h) \subset m_1^{n+1}\theta(f+h) = (f+h)^*m_n\theta(f+h) \subset T\mathcal{A}(f+h). \quad \blacksquare$$

Note that in the case of the assertion 2 of Theorem 2 the following equalities hold but the equality for $T\mathcal{L}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P})$ does not hold:

$$T\mathcal{K}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}) = T\mathcal{C}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}) = T\mathcal{A}(ped_{\mathbf{r},P}).$$

4. Proof of Theorem 3

Since $\{S^n_{\mathbf{u}_n(0)} - S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)}, S^{n-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0)} - S^{n-2}_{\mathbf{u}_{n-2}(0)}, \ldots, S^0_{\mathbf{u}_0(0)} - S^{-1}_{\mathbf{u}_{-1}(0)}\}$ gives a stratification of $S^n - \{\pm\mathbf{u}_n(0)\}$, the "if" parts of the assertions 1–3 of Theorem 3 follow from the corresponding "only if" parts. Moreover, since the "only if" part of the first assertion of Theorem 3 is contained in the assertion 1 of Theorem 2, we just need to show the "only if" parts of the assertions 2 and 3 of Theorem 3.

By composing suitable rotations of S^n to $\mathbf{r}$ if necessary, we may assume that $\mathbf{u}_0(0) = (0,\ldots,0,1)$, $\mathbf{u}_1(0) = (0,\ldots,0,1,0)$, ..., $\mathbf{u}_{n-1}(0) = (0,1,0,\ldots,0)$ and $\mathbf{u}_n(0) = ((-1)^\alpha,0,\ldots,0)$, where $\alpha = \frac{(n-1)n}{2}$. Since κ_n has an A_0-type singularity at 0, by Lemma 2.2 we see that the lowest degree of non-zero terms of u_{in} ($1 \leq i \leq n$) is $i+1$ for the component function-germ u_{in} ($1 \leq i \leq n$) of the map-germ $\mathbf{u}_n = (u_{0n}, u_{1n}, \ldots, u_{nn}) : (I,0) \to S^n$. Thus, the map-germ $(u_{1n}, u_{2n}, \ldots, u_{nn}) : (I,0) \to (\mathbf{R}^n, 0)$ has the following form:

$$s \mapsto (s^2 + \varphi_1(s), s^3 + \varphi_2(s), \ldots, s^{n+1} + \varphi_n(s)),$$

where $\varphi_j(s) = o(s^{j+1})$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$).

Proof of the "only if" part of the assertion 2 in Theorem 3. In the case of the assertion 2 of Theorem 3, by Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4 the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I,0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ left equivalent to

$$s \mapsto (\alpha_1(s), \ldots, \alpha_n(s)),$$

where the function-germ α_j can be written as

$$\alpha_j(s) = \begin{cases} s^{i+j+2} + \psi_j(s) \ (1 \leq j \leq i-1), \\ s^{i+1} + \psi_j(s) \quad (j = i), \\ s^{i+j+2} + \psi_j(s) \ (i+1 \leq j \leq n), \end{cases}$$

where $\psi_j(s) = o(s^{i+j+2})$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$, $j \neq i$) and $\psi_i(s) = o(s^{i+1})$.

LEMMA 4.1. (Theorem 3.3 of [8]) *Let $f : (\mathbf{R}, 0) \to \mathbf{R}$ be a C^∞ function-germ. Suppose that $f(0) = f'(0) = \cdots = f^{(i)}(0) = 0$ and $f^{(i+1)}(0) \neq 0$. Then there exists a germ of C^∞ diffeomorphism $h : (\mathbf{R}, 0) \to (\mathbf{R}, 0)$ such*

that $f(h(s)) = \pm s^{i+1}$, where we have $+$ or $-$ according as $f^{(i+1)}(0)$ is > 0 or < 0.

Note that we can truncate the term of degree $2i+2$ in ψ_j by subtracting α_i^2 since $2i + 2 = 2(i + 1)$. Thus, by using Lemma 4.1 and coordinate transformations of $\mathbf{R}^n$, we see that the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I, 0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ right-left equivalent to the map-germ $s \mapsto (\beta_1(s), \ldots, \beta_n(s))$, where the function-germ β_j can be written as

$$\beta_j(s) = \begin{cases} s^{i+j+2} + \widetilde{\psi}_j(s) & (j \neq i), \\ s^{i+1} & (j = i), \end{cases}$$

where $\widetilde{\psi}_j(s)$ is $o(s^{i+n+2})$. Note that $2i + 3 \leq i + n + 2$ since $i \leq n - 1$. Thus, in order to finish the proof of the "only if" part of the assertion 2 in Theorem 3, it is enough to show that

$$f(s) = (\underbrace{(s^{i+3}, s^{i+4}, \ldots, s^{2i+1}}_{(i-1)\,\text{elements}}, s^{i+1}, s^{2i+3}, \underbrace{0, \ldots, 0}_{(n-i-1)\,\text{elements}})$$

is $(2i + 3)$-$\mathcal{L}$-determined.

Since $i + 1$ and $2i + 3$ are relatively prime, we have that

$$\gcd(\underbrace{i + 3, i + 4, \ldots, 2i + 1}_{(i-1)\,\text{elements}}, i + 1, 2i + 3) = 1.$$

Thus, f is finitely $\mathcal{L}$-determined by the geometric characterization of finite determinacy due to Mather and Gaffney. Therefore, in order to show that f is $(2i + 3)$-$\mathcal{L}$-determined it is sufficient to show that

$$m_1^{2i+4}\theta(f + h) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f + h)$$

for any C^∞ map-germ $h : (I, 0) \to \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $j^{2i+3}h(0) = 0$ by Mather's lemma.

Let $a_1, \ldots, a_p$ be positive integers such that $\gcd(a_1, \ldots, a_p) = 1$. Then, it is well-known that there exists the smallest integer $K(a_1, \ldots, a_p)$ such that the linear equation $\sum_{j=1}^p a_j x_j = b$ has a non-negative integer solution $(x_1, \ldots, x_p) \in \mathbf{Z}_+^p$ for any integer $b \geq K(a_1, \ldots, a_p)$ (see, for instance, the comment of the problem 1999-8 in [5]. For more details on the number $K(a_1, \ldots, a_p)$, see [2], [3], [4], [5]). From the view point of singularity theory of differentiable mappings the integer $K(a_1, \ldots, a_p)$ is the smallest integer d such that the inclusion $m_1^d\theta(g) \subset T\mathcal{L}(g)$ is satisfied for $g(s) = (s^{a_1}, \ldots, s^{a_p})$.

Suppose that $K(\underbrace{i + 3, i + 4, \ldots, 2i + 1}_{(i-1)\,\text{elements}}, i + 1, 2i + 3) = i + 3$. Then, since $2i + 4 \geq i + 3$, by this supposition we have that

$$m_1^{2i+4}\theta(f + h) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f + h) + m_1^{2(2i+4)}\theta(f + h).$$

Thus, by the Malgrange preparation theorem we have the following desired inclusion:

$$m_1^{2i+4}\theta(f+h) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f+h).$$

Therefore, in order to finish the proof of the "only if" part of the assertion 2 in Theorem 3, it is enough to show the following lemma:

LEMMA 4.2. $K(\underbrace{i+3, i+4, \ldots, 2i+1}_{(i-1)\,\text{elements}}, i+1, 2i+3) = i+3.$

Proof of Lemma 4.2. In the case that $i = 1$ Lemma 4.2 holds by the Sylvester duality ([22], see also the comment of the problem 1999-8 in [5]). Thus, in the following we assume that $i \geq 2$.

It is clear that there does not exist non-negative integers $k_1, \ldots, k_{i+1}$ such that $i+2 = k_1(i+3) + k_2(i+4) + \cdots + k_{i-1}(2i+1) + k_i(i+1) + k_{i+1}(2i+3)$. Thus, it suffices to show that $m_1^{i+3}\theta(f) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f)$, which is equivalent to $m_1^{i+3}\theta(f) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f) + m_1^{2(i+3)}\theta(f)$ by an application of the Malgrange preparation theorem similar as in the proof of the assertion 1 of Theorem 2.

We have that $2i+2 = 2(i+1)$, $2i+4 = (i+3) + (i+1)$ and $2i+5$ is $3(i+1)$ if $i = 2$ and $(i+4) + (i+1)$ if $i \geq 3$. Therefore, the inclusion $m_1^{i+3}\theta(f) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f) + m_1^{2(i+3)}\theta(f)$ holds. ∎

Proof of the "only if" part of the assertion 3 in Theorem 3. In the case of the assertion 3 of Theorem 3, by Lemmas 2.3 and 2.4 the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I, 0) \to S^2$ is C^∞ left equivalent to the following:

$$s \mapsto (\underbrace{s^{n+3} + \psi_1(s), s^{n+4} + \psi_2(s), \ldots, s^{2n+1} + \psi_{n-1}(s)}_{(n-1)\,\text{elements}}, s^{n+1} + \psi_n(s)),$$

where $\psi_j(s) = o(s^{n+j+2})$ $(1 \leq j \leq n-1)$ and $\psi_n(s) = o(s^{n+1})$. By using Lemma 4.1 and coordinate transformations of $\mathbf{R}^n$, we see that the map-germ $ped_{\mathbf{r},P} : (I, 0) \to S^n$ is C^∞ right-left equivalent to the following:

$$s \mapsto (\underbrace{s^{n+3} + \widetilde{\psi}_1(s), s^{n+4} + \widetilde{\psi}_2(s), \ldots, s^{2n+1} + \widetilde{\psi}_{n-1}(s)}_{(n-1)\,\text{elements}}, s^{n+1}),$$

where $\widetilde{\psi}_j(s) = o(s^{2n+1})$ $(1 \leq j \leq n-1)$. Thus, in order to finish the proof of the "only if" part of the assertion 3 in Theorem 3, it suffices to show that

$$f(s) = (\underbrace{s^{n+3}, s^{n+4}, \ldots, s^{2n+1}}_{(n-1)\,\text{elements}}, s^{n+1})$$

is $(2n+1)$-$\mathcal{A}$-determined.

Since $n+1$ and $2n+1$ are relatively prime, we have that

$$\gcd(\underbrace{n+3, n+4, \ldots, 2n+1}_{(n-1)\,\text{elements}}, n+1) = 1.$$

Thus, f is finitely $\mathcal{L}$-determined by the geometric characterization of finite determinacy due to Mather and Gaffney. Therefore, in order to show that f is $(2n+1)$-$\mathcal{A}$-determined it is sufficient to show that

$$m_1^{2n+2}\theta(f+h) \subset T\mathcal{A}(f+h)$$

for any C^∞ map-germ $h : (I,0) \to \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $j^{2n+1}h(0) = 0$ by Mather's lemma.

For any C^∞ map-germ $h : (I,0) \to \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $j^{2n+1}h(0) = 0$, the following holds clearly.

$$f^*m_n\mathcal{E}_1 = (f+h)^*m_n\mathcal{E}_1 + f^*m_n^2\mathcal{E}_1.$$

Thus, by Nakayama's lemma we see that

$$f^*m_n\mathcal{E}_1 = (f+h)^*m_n\mathcal{E}_1$$

and therefore both sets are equal to $m_1^{n+1}\mathcal{E}_1$.

Suppose that $K(\underbrace{n+3, n+4, \ldots, 2n+1}_{(n-1)\,\text{elements}}, n+1) = 2n+4$. Then, by this supposition and the fact that $2n+2 = 2(n+1)$ we have that

$$s^j\frac{\partial}{\partial X_\ell} \in T\mathcal{L}(f+h)+(f+h)^*m_n^3\theta(f+h) \quad (2n+2 \le j, j \ne 2n+3, 1 \le \ell \le n).$$

Furthermore, for s^{2n+3} we have that

$$s^{2n+3}\frac{\partial}{\partial X_\ell} \in T\mathcal{A}(f+h)+(f+h)^*m_n^3\theta(f+h) \quad (1 \le \ell \le n).$$

Thus, we have that

$$(f+h)^*m_n^2\theta(f+h) \subset T\mathcal{A}(f+h)+(f+h)^*m_n^3\theta(f+h).$$

Hence, by the Malgrange preparation theorem we have the following desired inclusion:

$$m_1^{2n+2}\theta(f+h) = (f+h)^*m_n^2\theta(f+h) \subset T\mathcal{A}(f+h).$$

Therefore, in order to finish the proof of the "only if" part of the assertion 3 in Theorem 3, it is enough to show the following lemma:

LEMMA 4.3. $K(\underbrace{n+3, n+4, \ldots, 2n+1}_{(n-1)\,\text{elements}}, n+1) = 2n+4.$

Proof of Lemma 4.3. It is easy to see that there does not exist non-negative integers $k_1, \ldots, k_n$ such that $2n+3 = k_1(n+3) + k_2(n+4) + \cdots + k_{n-1}(2n+1) + k_n(n+1)$. Thus, it sufficies to show that $m_1^{2n+4}\theta(f) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f)$,

which is equivalent to $m_1^{2n+4}\theta(f) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f) + m_1^{4n+8}\theta(f)$ by the Malgrange preparation theorem.

We have that $2n+j = (n+j-1)+(n+1)$ $(4 \le j \le n+2)$, $2n+(n+3) = 3(n+1)$, $2n+j = (j-1)+(2n+1)$ $(n+4 \le j \le 2n+2)$, $2n+(2n+3) = (2n+1)+2(n+1)$, $2n+(2n+4) = 4(n+1)$, $2n+(2n+5) = (n+3)+(2n+1)+(n+1)$, $2n+(2n+6) = (n+3)+3(n+1)$ and $2n+(2n+7) = 2(n+3)+(2n+1)$. Therefore, the inclusion $m_1^{2n+4}\theta(f) \subset T\mathcal{L}(f) + m_1^{4n+8}\theta(f)$ holds. ∎

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND HUMAN SCIENCES
YOKOHAMA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY
YOKOHAMA 240-8501, JAPAN
E-mail: takashi@edhs.ynu.ac.jp