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de Jong, T. [de Jong, Theo] (D-KSRL); van Straten, D. (D-KSRL)

Deformations of the normalization of hypersurfaces.

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This paper is one in a series of three, in which the authors develop a new and powerful method to study deformations of singularities by means of generic projection. Projection of a normal surface \tilde{X} into 3-space gives a hypersurface X with double lines (transverse A_1 singularities), and at special points worse singularities. One recovers the original singularity by normalising. In another paper [Abh. Math. Sem. Univ. Hamburg **60** (1990), 177–208; [MR1087127 \(92a:14004\)](#)], the authors defined and studied admissible deformations $\text{Def}(\Sigma, X)$, which do not change the generic transverse singularities on Σ . In this paper they prove that $\text{Def}(\tilde{X})$, the deformations of \tilde{X} , and $\text{Def}(\Sigma, X)$ are naturally equivalent in quite a general setting, and that the forgetful transformation $\text{Def}(\tilde{X}) \rightarrow \text{Def}(X)$ is smooth. This works if $\tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ is finite, generically injective, with \tilde{X} Cohen-Macaulay of dimension n , and X a hypersurface and Σ (defined by the conductor ideal) reduced. In another paper [Ann. of Math (2) **134** (1991), no. 3, 653–678], the authors use these results to find the base space for rational quadruple points.

The remainder of the present paper contains an interpretation of the invariant α of J. M. Wahl [Topology **20** (1981), no. 3, 219–246; [MR0608599 \(83h:14029\)](#)] in terms of invariants of the projection; these are related to the number of triple points in a generic perturbation on a so-called disentanglement component. The paper concludes with some interesting examples.

Reviewed by *Jan Stevens*

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