

A note on a topological approach to the μ -constant problem in dimension 2

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Abstract We provide an example, which shows that studying homological and homotopical properties of cobordisms between arbitrary, that is not necessarily negative, graph manifolds is not enough to prove the μ -constant conjecture of Lê Dũng Tráng in complex dimension 2.

Keywords μ -constant problem · Graph manifold · Deformation of singular points · Milnor number · Cobordism of manifolds

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1 Introduction

1.1 Background

The study of equisingularity is one of the main questions in singularity theory. The systematic study dates back to Zariski [19–21]. One of the milestones is the fact that if the Milnor number μ is constant under a deformation of isolated hypersurface singularities in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , and if $n \neq 2$, then the deformation is topologically trivial. This

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fact was proved by Lê and Lê–Ramanujam in the series of papers [7–9]. The case $n = 1$ is simple and relies on a full classification of the singularities of plane curves (compare [19]), while the case $n > 2$ uses the h -cobordism theorem and the fact, that links of isolated hypersurface singularities in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} for $n > 2$ are simply connected. In particular, the proof in the case $n > 2$ is purely topological. The problem for $n = 2$ has remained open for 40 years.

There were attempts to solving the μ -constant conjecture using a topological approach, i.e. studying the cobordism of links of singularities. Perron and Shalen in [14] proved the μ -constant conjecture under an additional hypothesis on fundamental groups of the links. They use a detailed study of graph manifolds and a deep understanding of the cobordism between graph manifolds. A natural question that arises is:

Can one prove the μ -constant conjecture in dimension 2 using only properties of cobordisms of graph manifolds?

A precise formulation of the above question is given in Question 1.4. In this note we show, that if one admits graph manifolds that are not negative (that is, are not boundaries of negative definite plumbed manifolds), then the answer to Question 1.4 is negative. As links of singularities are negative definite, the counterexample that we give, does not imply that topological arguments alone are insufficient to prove the μ -constant conjecture in dimension 2. However, it indicates that topological approaches must take into account negative definiteness of graph manifolds.

1.2 The μ -constant problem

We begin with the following formulation of the μ -constant problem. We refer to [5, 17] for background material on deformations and equisingularity questions.

Question 1.1 (The μ -constant problem) *Suppose we are given a family of complex polynomial functions $F_t: (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ smoothly depending on a parameter $t \in D \subset \mathbb{C}$, where D is a unit disk. Assume that for each t , the hypersurface $X_t = F_t^{-1}(0)$ has an isolated hypersurface singularity at $0 \in \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$. Let μ_t be the Milnor number of the singularity of X_t at 0 . If μ_t is a constant function of t , does it imply that the topological type of the singularity of X_t at 0 does not depend on t ?*

The results [7–9] can be resumed as follows.

Theorem 1.2 *Question 1.1 has an affirmative answer if $n = 1$ or $n \geq 3$.*

A possible approach to the problem, and actually the one that is sufficient for cases $n \neq 2$ is the following. Let $B_0 \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ be a small closed ball around 0 , such that $M_0 := X_0 \cap \partial B_0$ is the link of singularity $(X_0, 0)$. Let us pick $t \in \mathbb{C}$ sufficiently small so that $X_t \cap \partial B_0$ is isotopic to M_0 . Let us now choose a smaller ball $B_t \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ such $M_t := X_t \cap \partial B_t$ is the link of the singularity $(X_t, 0)$. Let $W = \overline{X_t \cap (B_0 \setminus B_t)}$. Then W is a smooth manifold of real dimension $2n$ with boundary $M_0 \sqcup -M_t$.

The cobordism W has various topological properties which we now summarize in the following proposition.

Proposition 1.3 *The manifolds (W, M_0, M_t) satisfy the following properties.*

- (W0) $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} W = 2n, \dim_{\mathbb{R}} M_0 = \dim_{\mathbb{R}} M_t = 2n - 1$, furthermore W, M_0 and M_t are compact and oriented.
- (W1) If $n > 2$, then $\pi_1(M_t) = \pi_1(M_0) = \{e\}$; if $n = 2$, then the image of $\pi_1(M_t)$ in $\pi_1(W)$ normally generates $\pi_1(W)$.
- (W2) W can be built from $M_t \times [0, 1]$ by adding handles of indices $0, 1, \dots, n$.
- (W3) If $n = 2$, then the manifolds M_0 and M_t are oriented, irreducible, graph manifolds. Furthermore, if we have the equality of Milnor numbers $\mu_t = \mu_0$, then the following additional fact is satisfied
- (W4) The maps $H_*(M_0; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_*(M_t; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(W; \mathbb{Z})$ induced by inclusions are isomorphisms.

Remark Proposition 1.3 is well known to the experts, for a convenience of the reader we sketch the proofs or give references.

(W0) is obvious. For $n > 2$, (W1) is [12, Theorem 6.4]. (W1) for $n = 2$ and (W4) in the general case can be found in [9, proof of Theorem 2.1]. The main idea is to consider the Milnor fibers F_t and F_0 for the singularities $(X_t, 0)$ and $(X_0, 0)$. By [12, Theorem 6.5], F_t has the homotopy type of a wedge of μ_t spheres S^n , and F_0 has the homotopy type of a wedge of μ_0 spheres S^n . Using the equivalence of the Milnor fibration over circle and over a disk (see e.g. [6, Satz 1.5]) we infer that $F_t \cup_{M_t} W$ is homeomorphic F_0 . Now if $n = 2$, then F_t and F_0 are simply connected, hence we get (W1) by the van Kampen theorem.

If $\mu_t = \mu_0$, then F_t and F_0 have the same homotopy type. Since the homology groups of F_t and F_0 are zero in all dimensions but 0 and n , the standard homological arguments yield (W4).

The property (W2) is proved in [1]. Finally, (W3) follows from [13].

As it was written in [9], in case $n > 2$, the conditions (W0), (W1) and (W4) imply that W is an h -cobordism and since $\dim_{\mathbb{R}} W \geq 6$ we can appeal to the h -cobordism theorem of Smale (see [11, 16]) which shows that W is in fact a product, which in turn implies that the singularities $(X_t, 0)$ and $(X_0, 0)$ are topologically equivalent. In case $n = 2$, neither of the manifolds M_t and M_0 is simply connected, nor does the Whitney trick work (compare [4, Section 9.2]). However, since the graph 3-manifolds are somehow rigid, it is natural to ask the following question.

Question 1.4 (Topological μ -constant problem) *Let (W, M_t, M_0) satisfy conditions (W0)–(W4) for $n = 2$. Does it imply that M_0 and M_t are homeomorphic?*

As is pointed out in [14, p. 3], the result of Levine [10, Theorem 3] implies, that if M_0 and M_t are homeomorphic, then the singular points $(X_t, 0)$ and $(X_0, 0)$ are topologically equivalent. The key element of this observation is the fact that M_0 and M_t are simple knots by [12, Lemma 6.4] and the fact, see e.g. [15, Corollary 1.3], that M_0 and M_t have equivalent Seifert matrices. In [14, Proposition 0.5] (see also [2, p. 1180]) the following theorem was proved.

Proposition 1.5 *Question 1.4 has an affirmative answer if we additionally assume that $\pi_1(M_t)$ surjects onto $\pi_1(W)$.*

The main goal of this note, and actually the content of next section is the following result.

Theorem 1.6 *Question 1.4 has a negative answer.*

2 A negative answer to Question 1.4

2.1 The construction

Let $K \subset S^3$ be a non-trivial torus knot $T(p, q)$. We consider $L = K \# -K$, where $-K$ is the mirror image of K with the opposite orientation. Then it is well-known (see e.g. [4, p. 210–213]) that L bounds a ribbon disk D in B^4 . This implies that there exists an open ball $B' \subset B^4$ with the same center and smaller radius, such that $\partial \overline{B'} \cap D$ is an unknot, the distance function on $D \cap (B^4 \setminus B')$ is Morse (for this we might need to move slightly the common center of the two balls) and has only critical points of index 0 and 1, and $D \cap (B^4 \setminus B')$ is an annulus.

Let νD be an open tubular neighbourhood of D . We define $X = B^4 \setminus (B' \cup \nu D)$. Let $Y = \partial X \cap \nu D$. We define now

$$W = X \cup_Y -X,$$

i.e. we take a double of X along Y .

Lemma 2.1 *The boundary of W is a disjoint union of $S^1 \times S^2$ and the double of $S^3 \setminus \nu L$.*

Proof We write $S' = \partial \overline{B'}$ and $J := D \cap S'$. Note that J is the unknot. It follows immediately from the definitions that ∂W is the disjoint union of the double of $S^3 \setminus \nu L$ and the double of $S' \setminus \nu J$. The knot $J \subset S'$ is the unknot, i.e. $S' \setminus \nu J$ is a solid torus. The double of $S' \setminus \nu J$ is thus canonically homeomorphic to $S^1 \times S^2$. □

We define $M_t = S^2 \times S^1$ and M_0 as the double of $S^3 \setminus \nu L$. Since L is non-trivial it is clear that M_t and M_0 are non-homeomorphic. In the next section we will see that the triple (W, M_t, M_0) satisfies conditions (W0) to (W4), which thus gives us a proof of Theorem 1.6.

2.2 Proof of (W0)–(W4)

The property (W0) is obvious. It is a straightforward consequence of Alexander duality and the Mayer–Vietoris sequence that the maps $H_*(M_0; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(W; \mathbb{Z})$ and $H_*(M_t; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H_*(W; \mathbb{Z})$ induced by inclusions are isomorphisms. This proves that (W4) is satisfied.

Let us now show (W2). We use the theory of embedded handle calculus as in [4, Section 6.2]. Namely, the function ‘distance from the origin’ on $B^4 \setminus B'$ has only critical points of index 0 and 1, when restricted to $D \cap (B^4 \setminus B')$. It follows from [4, Proposition 6.2.1] that X can be built from $\partial B' \setminus D$ by adding only handles of index 1 and 2. By taking the double we obtain that W is built from $S^2 \times S^1$ by adding only handles of index 1 and 2 as desired.

We now turn to the proof of (W1). Let x be a generator of $\pi_1(S^1 \times S^2)$ which we can represent by a meridian of the unknot $J = D \cap S'$. We claim that x normally generates

$\pi_1(W)$. We denote by Γ the smallest normal subgroup of $\pi_1(W)$ which contains x . We thus have to show that in fact $\Gamma = \pi_1(W)$. First note that the meridian of J is homotopic in X , via meridians of the ribbon disk, to a meridian of the knot L . It is well-known that a meridian normally generates a knot group. We thus see that $\text{Im}(\pi_1(S^3 \setminus \nu L) \rightarrow \pi_1(W)) \subset \Gamma$. Note that $\pi_1(M_0)$ is generated by the fundamental groups of the two knot exteriors which are glued together. We now see that $\text{Im}(\pi_1(M_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(W)) \subset \Gamma$. It follows from (W2) that W is obtained from $M_t \times [0, 1]$ by adding handles of indices 0, 1, 2. By turning the handle decomposition ‘upside-down’ we see that we can obtain W from $M_0 \times [0, 1]$ by adding handles of indices 2, 3, 4. This implies in particular that $\pi_1(M_0) \rightarrow \pi_1(W)$ is surjective. It now follows that $\pi_1(W) = \Gamma$ as desired.

We finally turn to the proof of (W3). It is well-known that $S^3 \setminus \nu K$ is a Seifert fibered space. Furthermore, we can obtain $S^3 \setminus \nu L = S^3 \setminus \nu K \# -K$ by gluing $S^3 \setminus \nu K$ and $S^3 \setminus \nu -K$ along their boundaries to $S^1 \times \Sigma$ where Σ is a pair of pants, i.e. Σ is obtained by removing three open disks from S^2 . It now follows that $S^3 \setminus \nu L$ is a graph manifold. Finally M_0 is obtained by gluing two graph manifolds along their boundary, which shows that M_0 is also a graph manifold.

2.3 Further properties of (W, M_t, M_0)

To conclude, we point out that if the triple (W, M_t, M_0) arises from singularity theory, then the following conditions (W5), (W6) and (W7) are additionally satisfied. The properties (W6) and (W7) are not of topological nature. We do not know, if all the properties (W0)–(W7) together enforce the cobordism W to be a product.

- (W5) The manifolds M_t and M_0 are negative, in other words there exists a negative definite plumbing diagram for each of them, see [13].
- (W6) The manifold W carries a canonical symplectic form, coming from the Kähler structure on it. The boundary M_0 is convex, while M_t is concave with respect to that form. The contact structures induced on M_t and M_0 are Milnor fillable (see [3, 18]).
- (W7) The manifold W is Stein. Furthermore, M_t is the pseudo-convex part of its boundary and the manifold M_0 is pseudo-concave.

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