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RADIAL INDEX AND POINCARÉ-HOPF INDEX OF 1-FORMS ON SEMI-ANALYTIC SETS

NICOLAS DUTERTRE

ABSTRACT. The radial index of a 1-form on a singular set is a generalization of the classical Poincaré-Hopf index. We consider different classes of closed singular semi-analytic sets in \mathbb{R}^n that contain 0 in their singular locus and we relate the radial index of a 1-form at 0 on these sets to Poincaré-Hopf indices at 0 of vector fields defined on \mathbb{R}^n .

1. INTRODUCTION

It is well-known that one can assign to each isolated zero P of a vector field v on a smooth manifold M an index called the Poincaré-Hopf index that we will denote by $\text{Ind}_{PH}(v, P, M)$. The Poincaré-Hopf theorem says that if M is compact and v admits a finite number of zeros P_1, \dots, P_k then:

$$\chi(M) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Ind}_{PH}(v, P_i, M).$$

In [Sc1, Sc2, Sc3] (see also [BrSc]), M-H Schwartz has proved a version of this theorem for a Whitney stratified analytic subvariety of an analytic manifold M and for a class of vector fields that she called radial vector fields. The radial vector fields are defined in terms of two types of tubes around strata. The first tubes are given by the barycentric subdivision of a triangulation and are called parametric tubes. The second are given by certain geodesic tubular neighborhoods defined using the ambient metric and are called geodesic tubes. A radial vector field v is a continuous vector field on M , tangent to the strata of V and exiting from sufficiently small geodesic tubes around the strata of V over closed subsets of the strata that contain the zeros of v . Here a point P is a zero of v if it is a zero of v restricted to $X(P)$ where $X(P)$ is the stratum that contains P and the index of v at P is the Poincaré-Hopf index of v restricted to $X(P)$. After the work of M-H Schwartz, several generalizations of the Poincaré-Hopf theorem for vector fields on singular spaces, together with generalizations of the Poincaré-Hopf index, were given (see [ASV], [BLSS], [EG1], [KT], [Si], [SS]). The most general version is due to King and Trotman for semi-radial vector fields on radial manifold complexes (Theorem 5.4 in [KT]).

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Instead of vector fields, one can consider 1-forms. This is one of the subjects of [Ar], where 1-forms on manifolds with boundary are studied. If M is a manifold with boundary ∂M and ω is a 1-form, a point in ∂M is a boundary singularity (or a boundary zero) of ω if it is a zero of ω restricted to ∂M . To each isolated boundary zero of ω , Arnol'd assigns an index that he calls the boundary index and proves a Poincaré-Hopf theorem for 1-forms on manifolds with boundary (see [Ar], p.4). Furthermore, he relates this boundary index to classical Poincaré-Hopf indices of vector fields (see [Ar], p.7).

In a serie of papers, Ebeling and Gusein-Zade [EG2-6] study 1-forms on singular analytic spaces. In [EG5], they give a Poincaré-Hopf theorem for a 1-form on a compact singular analytic set. More precisely, they consider an analytic set $X \subset \mathbb{R}^N$ equipped with a Whitney stratification and a continuous 1-form ω in \mathbb{R}^N . A point P in X is a zero (or singular point) of ω on X if it is a zero of ω restricted to the stratum that contains P . If P is an isolated zero of ω on X , they define the radial index of ω at P (Definition p.233 in [EG5]). Let us denote it by $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\omega, P, X)$. Then they prove that if X is compact and ω is a 1-form on X with a finite number of zeros P_1, \dots, P_k then (Theorem 1 in [EG5]) :

$$\chi(X) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\omega, P_i, X).$$

It is straightforward to see that the definitions and results of Ebeling and Gusein-Zade extend to the case of closed subanalytic sets. In this paper, we consider different classes of closed semi-analytic sets in \mathbb{R}^n that contain 0 in their singular locus and relate the radial index of a 1-form at 0 on these sets to classical Poincaré-Hopf indices at 0 of vector fields on \mathbb{R}^n , like Arnol'd does for manifolds with boundary.

Let us describe the content of the paper. In Section 2, we recall some results about 1-forms on smooth manifolds. In Section 3, we give a Poincaré-Hopf theorem for a class of 1-forms, called correct, on manifolds with corners (Theorem 3.6). This is not the most general Poincaré-Hopf theorem, as already explained above, but it is enough for our purpose. Moreover, we think that it is worth stating it in this concrete form. In Section 4, we define the radial index of a 1-form on a closed subanalytic set. Section 5 is devoted to the study of the radial index on a manifold with corners. Let (x_1, \dots, x_n) be a coordinate system in \mathbb{R}^n . For $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and for every $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, let $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ be defined by :

$$\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (-1)^{\epsilon_1} x_1 \geq 0, \dots, (-1)^{\epsilon_k} x_k \geq 0\}.$$

We consider a smooth 1-form $\Omega = a_1 dx_1 + \dots + a_n dx_n$ in \mathbb{R}^n . Since $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ is semi-algebraic, $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon))$ is well-defined. In Theorem 5.4, we relate this index to Poincaré-Hopf indices at 0 of vector fields defined in terms of the a_i 's. Section 6 is not related directly to the radial index but contains results that will be used in Section 7. We consider a smooth vector

field V defined in the neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{R}^n such that 0 is an isolated zero of V . We assume that V satisfies the following condition (P'): there exist smooth vector fields V_2, \dots, V_n defined in the neighborhood of 0 such that $V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x)$ span $V(x)^\perp$ whenever $V(x) \neq 0$ and such that $(V(x), V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x))$ is a direct basis of \mathbb{R}^n . Let Z be another smooth vector field defined in the neighborhood of 0 and let Γ be the following vector field :

$$\Gamma = \langle V, Z \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2, Z \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle V_n, Z \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

where $\langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle$ is the euclidian scalar product. The main result of this section is Theorem 6.7, in which we give an equality between the indices at 0 of these three vector fields. In Section 7, we consider an analytic function $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ defined in the neighborhood of 0 with an isolated critical point at the origin and a smooth 1-form $\Omega = a_1 dx_1 + \dots + a_n dx_n$. We first assume that ∇f satisfies Condition (P') above. In Theorem 7.2 and Theorem 7.6, we relate $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0))$, $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\})$ and $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\})$ to Poincaré-Hopf indices at 0 of vector fields defined in terms of f and Ω . Then we assume that the vector $V(\Omega) = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ dual to Ω satisfies Condition (P') and in Theorem 7.10 and Theorem 7.14, we give the versions of Theorem 7.2 and Theorem 7.6 in this situation. In Section 8, we explain how to compute the radial index of a 1-form on a semi-analytic curve. More precisely, let $F = (f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}) : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{n-1}, 0)$ be an analytic mapping defined in the neighborhood of the origin such that $F(0) = 0$ and 0 is isolated in $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F(x) = 0\}$ and $\text{rank}[DF(x)] < n - 1$. Let $\Omega = a_1 dx_1 + \dots + a_n dx_n$ be a smooth 1-form and let $g_1, \dots, g_k : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be analytic functions. For every $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, let $\mathcal{C}(\epsilon)$ be the semi-analytic curve defined by :

$$\mathcal{C}(\epsilon) = F^{-1}(0) \cap \{(-1)^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \geq 0, \dots, (-1)^{\epsilon_k} g_k \geq 0\}.$$

In Theorem 8.4, Corollary 8.5 and Theorem 8.6, we express the indices $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0))$ and $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon))$ in terms of Poincaré-Hopf indices at 0 of vector fields defined in function of Ω , F and the g_i 's.

When the vector fields that appear in our results have an algebraically zero at 0, we can apply the Eisenbud-Levine-Khimshiashvili formula ([EL], [Kh]) and obtain algebraic formulas for the radial index of a 1-form. One should mention that this aspect of our work is related to the work of several authors on algebraic formulas for the GSV-index, which is another generalization of the Poincaré-Hopf defined in [GSV] (see [EG2], [EG3], [GGM], [GM1], [GM2], [Kl]).

Some explicit computations are given to illustrate our formulas. They have been done with a program written by Andrzej Lecki. The author is very grateful to him and Zbigniew Szafraniec for giving him this program.

In this paper, “smooth” means “of class at least C^1 ”. The ball in \mathbb{R}^n centered at the origin of radius r will be denoted by B_r^n and S_{n-1}^r is its boundary. If x is in \mathbb{R}^n then $|x|$ denotes its usual euclidian norm. Moreover,

we will use the following notations : if $F = (F_1, \dots, F_k) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$, $0 < k \leq n$, is a smooth mapping then DF is its Jacobian matrix and $\frac{\partial(F_1, \dots, F_k)}{\partial(x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k})}$ is the determinant of the following $k \times k$ minors of DF :

$$\begin{pmatrix} F_{1x_{i_1}} & \cdots & F_{1x_{i_k}} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ F_{kx_{i_1}} & \cdots & F_{kx_{i_k}} \end{pmatrix}.$$

The author is grateful to Jean-Paul Brasselet and David Trotman for their careful reading of this manuscript and for their remarks and comments. The reader interested in vector fields and 1-forms on singular spaces can refer to the monograph [BSS], which gives a detailed account of all the results in this topic.

2. 1-FORMS ON SMOOTH MANIFOLDS

In this section, we recall some well-known facts and results about 1-forms on manifolds. Let V be a smooth manifold of dimension n and let ω be a smooth 1-form on V . This means that ω assigns to each point x in V an element in $(T_x V)^*$, the dual space of $T_x V$. A point P in V is a zero (or a singular point) of ω if $\omega(P) = 0$. We remark that if $n = 0$ then each point in V is a singular point of ω .

If P is an isolated zero of ω , we can define the index of ω at P . If $\dim V = 0$, this index is defined to be 1. If $\dim V > 0$, let $\phi : U \subset \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow V$ be a local parametrization of V at p . We can assume that $\phi(0) = P$. Then the 1-form $\phi^* \omega$ has an isolated zero at 0. Since \mathbb{R}^{n*} is isomorphic to \mathbb{R}^n , $\phi^* \omega$ can be viewed as a mapping from $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ to \mathbb{R}^n . The index of ω at P is defined to be the degree of the mapping $\frac{\phi^* \omega}{|\phi^* \omega|} : S_\varepsilon^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$, where S_ε^{n-1} is a sphere centered at the origin of radius ε such that 0 is the only zero of $\phi^* \omega$ in B_ε^n . Of course, this definition does not depend on the choice of the parametrization. We will denote by $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, V)$ this index. When $\dim V > 0$, we say that P is a non-degenerate zero (or singular point) of ω if $\det D\phi^* \omega \neq 0$. In this case, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, V)$ is the sign of the determinant of $D\phi^* \omega(0)$. A 1-form ω on V is non-degenerate if all its zeros are non-degenerate. The set of non-degenerate 1-forms on V is dense in the set of 1-forms on V . If V is compact and ω is a 1-form on V with a finite number of zeros P_1, \dots, P_k then the Poincaré-Hopf theorem asserts that $\chi(V) = \sum_{i=1}^k \text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P_i, V)$.

If W is a submanifold of V then a 1-form ω naturally restricts to a 1-form $\omega|_W$ defined on W in the following way : for each $x \in W$, $\omega|_W(x) = \omega(x)|_{T_x W}$. We will denote by $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, W)$ the index $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega|_W, P, W)$ if P is a zero of $\omega|_W$.

From now on, we assume that ω is a 1-form on an open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ given by : $\omega = a_1 dx_1 + \cdots + a_n dx_n$, where the a_i 's are smooth functions on U . Let V be a submanifold of dimension $n - k$ in U and let P be a point in V . We assume that around P , V is defined by the vanishing of k smooth

functions f_1, \dots, f_k and that $\frac{\partial(f_1, \dots, f_k)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_k)}(P) \neq 0$. For $j \in \{k+1, \dots, n\}$, let m_j be defined by :

$$m_j = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & \cdots & a_k & a_j \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_k} & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_j} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_1} & \cdots & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_k} & \frac{\partial f_k}{\partial x_j} \end{vmatrix}.$$

The following lemma tells us when P is a zero of $\omega|_V$ and, in case it is non-degenerate, gives a way to compute $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, V)$.

Lemma 2.1. *The point P is a zero of $\omega|_V$ if and only if for each $j \in \{k+1, \dots, n\}$, $m_j(P) = 0$. Furthermore it is non-degenerate if and only if :*

$$\frac{\partial(f_1, \dots, f_k, m_{k+1}, \dots, m_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(P) \neq 0.$$

In this case,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, V) = \\ \text{sign} \left((-1)^{k(n-k)} \frac{\partial(f_1, \dots, f_k)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_k)}(P)^{n-k+1} \frac{\partial(f_1, \dots, f_k, m_{k+1}, \dots, m_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(P) \right). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof is given in [Sz3, p.348-351] in details when ω is the differential of a function g . It also works in the general case. \square

Let $(x, \lambda) = (x_1, \dots, x_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k)$ be a coordinate system in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$ and let $H : U \times \mathbb{R}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^k$ be the map given by :

$$\begin{aligned} H(x, \lambda) = \left(a_1(x) + \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_1}(x), \dots, a_n(x) + \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i \frac{\partial f_i}{\partial x_n}(x), \right. \\ \left. f_1(x), \dots, f_k(x) \right). \end{aligned}$$

The following lemma also characterizes a zero of $\omega|_V$ and computes its index.

Lemma 2.2. *The point P is a zero of $\omega|_V$ if and only if there is a (uniquely determined) point $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^k$ such that $H(P, \lambda) = 0$. Furthermore it is non-degenerate if and only if $\det[DH(P, \lambda)] \neq 0$. In this case,*

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, V) = \text{sign} \left((-1)^k \det[DH(P, \lambda)] \right).$$

Proof. The lemma is proved carefully when ω is the differential of a function in [Sz2, Section 1]. The same method can be applied in the general situation. \square

3. A POINCARÉ-HOPF THEOREM FOR MANIFOLDS WITH CORNERS

In this section, we give a version of the Poincaré-Hopf theorem for 1-forms defined on a manifold with corners. First we recall some basic facts about manifolds with corners. Our reference is [Ce]. A manifold with corners M

is defined by an atlas of charts modelled on open subsets of \mathbb{R}_+^n . We write ∂M for its boundary. We will make the additional assumption that the boundary is partitioned into pieces $\partial_i M$, themselves manifolds with corners, such that in each chart, the intersections with the coordinate hyperplanes $x_j = 0$ correspond to distinct pieces $\partial_i M$ of the boundary. For any set I of suffices, we write $\partial_I M = \cap_{i \in I} \partial_i M$ and we make the convention that $\partial_\emptyset M = M \setminus \partial M$.

Any n -manifold M with corners can be embedded in a n -manifold M^+ without boundary so that the pieces $\partial_i M$ extend to submanifolds $\partial_i M^+$ of codimension 1 in M^+ .

Let M be a manifold with corners and let ω be a smooth 1-form on M^+ .

Definition 3.1. *We say that P in M is a zero (or singular point) of ω on M if it is a zero of a form $\omega|_{\partial_I M^+}$. A zero P of ω on M is a correct point if, taking $I(P) = \{i \mid P \in \partial_i M\}$, P is a zero of $\omega|_{\partial_{I(P)} M^+}$ but not a zero of $\omega|_{\partial_J M^+}$ for any proper subset J of $I(P)$.*

A zero P of ω on M is a non-degenerate correct zero if it is a correct zero of ω on M and if P is a non-degenerate zero of $\omega|_{\partial_{I(P)} M^+}$.

Note that a 0-dimensional corner point P is always a zero because in this case $\partial_{I(P)} M^+ = \{P\}$, which is a 0-dimensional manifold.

Definition 3.2. *We say that ω is a correct (resp. correct non-degenerate) 1-form on M if it admits only correct (resp. correct non-degenerate) zeros on M .*

Proposition 3.3. *The set of 1-forms defined on M^+ which are correct non-degenerate on M is dense in the set of 1-forms on M^+ .*

Proof. This is clear because there is a finite number of pieces $\partial_I M^+$. \square

The index $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, M)$ of ω on M at a correct zero P is defined to be $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, \partial_{I(P)} M^+)$. If P is a correct zero of ω on M , $i \in I(P)$, and J is formed from $I(P)$ by deleting i , then in a chart at P with $\partial_J M^+$ mapping to \mathbb{R}_+^p and $\partial_{I(P)} M$ to the subset $\{x_1 = 0\}$, the form ω on $\partial_J M^+$ has no zeros but its restriction to $\{x_1 = 0\}$ has one at P . Hence $\langle \omega(P), dx_1(P) \rangle \neq 0$, where here the scalar product is considered in \mathbb{R}^{p*} .

Definition 3.4. *We say that ω is inward at P , if for each $i \in I(P)$, we have $\langle \omega(P), dx_i(P) \rangle > 0$.*

Remark 3.5. *By our convention, if $I(P) = \emptyset$, then ω is inward at P .*

Theorem 3.6. *If M is compact and ω is correct then :*

$$\chi(M) = \sum \{ \text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, M) \mid P \text{ a correct zero of } \omega \text{ which is inward at } P \}.$$

Proof. Let us prove it first when M is a manifold with boundary. In this case, it follows from Arnol'd's results [Ar] mentioned in the introduction. To

see this, we just have to relate the index $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, M, P)$ when P belongs to the boundary to the index $i_+(P)$ defined by Arnol'd. We can work in a local chart and assume that $P = 0$ in \mathbb{R}^n , that $M = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid x_1 \geq 0\}$ and that $\omega = a_1 dx_1 + \cdots + a_n dx_n$. Then we have (see [Ar,p.7]) :

$$i_+(P) = \frac{1}{2} (\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V_1, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V_0, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)),$$

where V , V_1 and V_0 are the following vector fields :

$$\begin{aligned} V &= x_1 a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ V_1 &= a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ V_0 &= a_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n} \text{ on } \{x_1 = 0\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V_1, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$ since $a_1(P) \neq 0$ and

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(V_0, 0, \{x_1 = 0\}) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, M).$$

Furthermore, if $a_1(P) > 0$ then $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V_0, 0, \{x_1 = 0\})$ and if $a_1(P) < 0$ then it is $-\text{Ind}_{PH}(V_0, 0, \{x_1 = 0\})$. Hence $i_+(P) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, P, M)$ if P is inward and $i_+(P) = 0$ if P is not inward.

Now we suppose that M is a manifold with corners and that ω is a correct non-degenerate 1-form on M . Let us denote by Q_1, \dots, Q_s the zeros of ω lying in $\partial_\emptyset M$ and by P_1, \dots, P_r those lying in ∂M . Let $h : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a carpeting function for ∂M (see the appendix of Douady and Hérault in [BoSe]) and let $\varepsilon' > 0$ be a small regular value of h such that $\chi(M) = \chi(M \cap \{h \geq \varepsilon\})$ and Q_1, \dots, Q_s lie in $M \cap \{h > \varepsilon\}$, for all ε with $0 < \varepsilon \leq \varepsilon'$. Let us study the situation around a point P_i . We can find a chart $x = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$ centered at P_i such that in this chart h is the function $x_1 \cdots x_k$ and $\partial_{I(P_i)} M^+$ is the manifold $\{x_1 = \cdots = x_k = 0\}$ and M is $\{x_1 \geq 0, \dots, x_k \geq 0\}$. If we write $\omega = a_1 dx_1 + \cdots + a_n dx_n$ then $a_{k+1}(P_i) = \cdots = a_n(P_i) = 0$ and $a_j(P_i) \neq 0$ for $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ because P_i is a correct zero of ω . Let ω_i be the 1-form defined in this chart by :

$$\omega_i(x) = \sum_{j=1}^k a_j(P_i) dx_j + \sum_{j=k+1}^n a_j(x) dx_j.$$

Gluing the initial form ω with the forms ω_i , we can construct a new form $\tilde{\omega}$ on M with the following properties :

- $\tilde{\omega}$ is a correct non-degenerate 1-form on M ,
- $\tilde{\omega} = \omega_i$ in a neighborhood of P_i ,
- $\tilde{\omega}$ has exactly the same zeros as ω and the same inward zeros as ω ,
- if X is one of these zeros then $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}, X, M) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(\omega, X, M)$.

For $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, $\tilde{\omega}$ is clearly a correct 1-form on $\{h \geq \varepsilon\}$. It is also non-degenerate for, otherwise we could find a sequence of points X_k such that $h(X_k) = \frac{1}{k}$ and X_k is a degenerate zero of $\tilde{\omega}|_{\{h=\frac{1}{k}\}}$. We can assume that

(X_k) tends to a point X_0 in $\{h = 0\}$. Using local coordinates around X_0 , it is easy to see that X_0 is a zero of $\tilde{\omega}$, hence there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ such that $X_0 = P_i$. Using Lemma 2.2 and the expression of $\tilde{\omega}$ in a local chart around P_i , we see that P_i is a degenerate zero of $\tilde{\omega}$, which is impossible.

Let us denote by P_1, \dots, P_u , $u \leq r$, the inward critical points of $\tilde{\omega}$. With the expression of h and $\tilde{\omega}$ in local coordinates around P_i , it is not difficult to see that each P_i , $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$, gives rise to exactly one inward critical point P_i^ε of $\tilde{\omega}$ on $\{h \geq \varepsilon\}$. Furthermore, using Lemma 2.2 and making some computations of determinants, we find that this critical point P_i^ε is non-degenerate and has the same index as $\tilde{\omega}$ at P_i . Applying the Poincaré-Hopf theorem for manifolds with boundary, we get the result for a correct non-degenerate 1-form. If the form is correct but admits degenerate zeros, we perturb it around its degenerate zeros and apply the previous case. \square

Remark 3.7. *Since a manifold with corners is a Whitney stratified set, it would be interesting to deduce the above result from Poincaré-Hopf theorems for stratified sets like Theorem 1 in [EG5], Theorem 5.4 in [KT], Theorem 6.2.2 in [Sc3] or Theorem 2 in [Si].*

4. THE RADIAL INDEX OF A 1-FORM

The notion of radial index was defined by Ebeling and Gusein-Zade for 1-forms on real analytic sets in [EG5]. This notion is inspired by the work of M.H Schwartz on radial vector fields on singular analytic varieties. Here we recall the definition of the radial index of a 1-form but in the more general setting of closed subanalytic sets.

Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a closed subanalytic set equipped with a Whitney stratification $\{S_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \Lambda}$. Let ω be a continuous 1-form defined on \mathbb{R}^n . We say that a point P in X is a zero (or a singular point) of ω on X if it is a zero of $\omega|_S$, where S is the stratum that contains P . In the sequel, we will define the radial index of ω at P , when P is an isolated zero of ω on X . We can assume that $P = 0$ and we denote by S_0 the stratum that contains 0.

Definition 4.1. *A 1-form ω is radial on X at 0 if, for an arbitrary non-trivial subanalytic arc $\varphi : [0, \nu[\rightarrow X$ of class C^1 , the value of the form ω on the tangent vector $\dot{\varphi}(t)$ is positive for t small enough.*

Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be small enough so that in the closed ball B_ε^n of radius ε centered at 0 in \mathbb{R}^n , the 1-form has no singular points on $X \setminus \{0\}$. Let V_0, \dots, V_q be the strata that contain 0 in their closure. Following Ebeling and Gusein-Zade, there exists a 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ on \mathbb{R}^n such that :

- (1) The 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ coincides with the 1-form ω on a neighborhood of $S_\varepsilon^{n-1} = \partial B_\varepsilon^n$.
- (2) The 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ is radial on X at the origin.
- (3) In a neighborhood of each zero $Q \in X \cap B_\varepsilon^n \setminus \{0\}$, $Q \in V_i$, $\dim V_i = k$, the 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ looks as follows. There exists a local subanalytic diffeomorphism $h : (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^k, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, V_i, Q)$ such that $h^*\tilde{\omega} = \pi_1^*\tilde{\omega}_1 +$

$\pi_2^* \tilde{\omega}_2$ where π_1 and π_2 are the natural projections $\pi_1 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ and $\pi_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$, $\tilde{\omega}_1$ is a 1-form on a neighborhood of 0 in \mathbb{R}^k with an isolated zero at the origin and $\tilde{\omega}_2$ is a radial 1-form on \mathbb{R}^{n-k} at 0.

Definition 4.2. *The radial index $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\omega, 0, X)$ of the 1-form ω on X at 0 is the sum :*

$$1 + \sum_{i=1}^q \sum_{Q | \tilde{\omega}|_{V_i}(Q)=0} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}, Q, V_i),$$

where the sum is taken over all zeros of the 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ on $(X \setminus \{0\}) \cap B_\epsilon$. If 0 is not a zero of ω on X , we put $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\omega, 0, X) = 0$.

A straightforward corollary of this definition is that the radial index satisfies the law of conservation of number (see Remark 9.4.6 in [BSS] or the remark before Proposition 1 in [EG5]).

As in the case of an analytic set, this notion is well defined, i.e it does not depend on the different choices made to define it. Furthermore, the Poincaré-Hopf theorem proved in [EG5] also holds for compact subanalytic sets, with the same proof.

5. THE RADIAL INDEX ON A MANIFOLD WITH CORNERS

In this section, we relate the radial index of a 1-form on a manifold with corners to usual Poincaré-Hopf indices of 1-forms.

We work in \mathbb{R}^n with coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) . For $1 \leq k \leq n$ and for every $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, let $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ be the following manifold with corners :

$$\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) = \{(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid (-1)^{\epsilon_1} x_1 \geq 0, \dots, (-1)^{\epsilon_k} x_k \geq 0\}.$$

Now we consider a smooth 1-form $\Omega = a_1 dx_1 + \dots + a_n dx_n$ on \mathbb{R}^n . We will denote by A the set $\{(0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)\}$. For every $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, for every $\underline{\alpha} = ((\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, (\alpha_k, \beta_k)) \in A^k$, we define the vector field $V(\underline{\alpha})$ in the following way :

$$V(\underline{\alpha}) = x_1^{\alpha_1} a_1^{\beta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + x_k^{\alpha_k} a_k^{\beta_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} + a_{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k+1}} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

We will denote by $\underline{1}$ the element $((1, 1), \dots, (1, 1))$.

Proposition 5.1. *The form Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ for every $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}^k$ if and only if the vector field $V(\underline{1})$ has an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. The form Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ for every $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}^k$ if and only if for every $\underline{\alpha} \in A^k$, the vector field $V(\underline{\alpha})$ has an isolated zero at the origin. This is equivalent to the fact that $V(\underline{1})$ has an isolated zero. \square

From now on, we assume that $V(\underline{1})$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Since $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ is clearly a subanalytic set and Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$, the radial index of Ω on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ at the origin is well-defined. For each

$r > 0$, $B_r^n(\epsilon) = B_r^n \cap \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ and $S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon) = S_r^{n-1} \cap \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ are manifolds with corners. Let $\tilde{\Omega}_r$ be a small perturbation of Ω such that $\tilde{\Omega}_r$ is correct on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$. This implies that $\tilde{\Omega}_r$ is also correct on $S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon)$. In this situation, we can relate $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon))$ to the zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}_r$ on $S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon)$.

Lemma 5.2. *Let $\{P_i\}$ be the set of inward zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}_r$ on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$ lying in S_r^{n-1} . We have :*

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = 1 - \sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}_r, P_i, S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon)).$$

Proof. Let us consider first the case when 0 is a zero of Ω on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$. As a manifold with corners, the set $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ has a natural Whitney stratification. Hence we can write $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) = \cup_{i=0}^q V_i$, where $0 \in V_0$. Let $\tilde{\omega}$ be a 1-form on \mathbb{R}^n such that :

- (1) the 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ coincides with the 1-form Ω on a neighborhood of S_r^{n-1} ,
- (2) the 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ is radial in $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ at the origin,
- (3) in a neighborhood of each zero $Q \in \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap B_r \setminus \{0\}$, $Q \in V_i$, $\dim V_i = k$, the 1-form $\tilde{\omega}$ looks as follows. There exists a local diffeomorphism $h : (\mathbb{R}^n, \mathbb{R}^k, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, V_i, Q)$ such that $h^*\tilde{\omega} = \pi_1^*\tilde{\omega}_1 + \pi_2^*\tilde{\omega}_2$ where π_1 and π_2 are the natural projections $\pi_1 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ and $\pi_2 : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-k}$, $\tilde{\omega}_1$ is the germ of a 1-form on $(\mathbb{R}^k, 0)$ with an isolated zero at the origin and $\tilde{\omega}_2$ is a radial 1-form on $(\mathbb{R}^{n-k}, 0)$.

We have :

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = 1 + \sum_{i=1}^q \sum_{Q|\tilde{\omega}|_{V_i}(Q)=0} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}, Q, V_i).$$

Let us focus on the situation around a zero Q of $\tilde{\omega}$ on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$. It is not a correct zero in the sense of Section 3, because the form $\tilde{\omega}_2$ that appears in the point (3) above is radial. However, if we replace $\tilde{\omega}_2$ by a small perturbation $\tilde{\omega}'_2 = \tilde{\omega}_2 - u_1 dx_1 - \dots - u_{n-k} dx_{n-k}$ where $u_i \neq 0$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n-k\}$, then the 1-form $\tilde{\omega}' = h^{-1*}(\pi_1^*\tilde{\omega}_1 + \pi_2^*\tilde{\omega}'_2)$ is a correct 1-form in the neighborhood of Q in $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$. Furthermore it admits exactly one inward correct singular point \tilde{Q} in the neighborhood of Q which lies in a stratum V_j such that $\dim V_j \geq \dim V_i$ and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}', \tilde{Q}, V_j)$ is equal to $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}, Q, V_i)$. Let r' , $0 < r' < r$ be such that the points Q 's above lie in $\{r' < |x| < r\}$. We can construct a 1-form $\tilde{\omega}'$ on \mathbb{R}^n close to $\tilde{\omega}$ such that :

- (1) $\tilde{\omega}'$ is a correct 1-form on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$,
- (2) $\tilde{\omega}'$ coincides with $\tilde{\Omega}_r$ in a neighborhood of S_r^{n-1} ,
- (3)

$$\sum_{i=1}^q \sum_{Q|\tilde{\omega}|_{V_i}(Q)=0} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}, Q, V_i) = \sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}', Q'_j, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)),$$

where $\{Q'_j\}$ is the set of inward correct zeros of $\tilde{\omega}'$ on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ in $\{r' < |x| < r\}$.

(4) the zeros of $\tilde{\omega}'$ lying in $S_{r'}^{n-1}$ are inward for $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$.

If we denote by $\{S_l\}$ the set of inward correct zeros of $\tilde{\omega}'$ on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$ such that $|S_l| = r'$ then, by the Poincaré-Hopf theorem (Theorem 3.6), we get :

$$1 = \chi(\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}) = \sum_l \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}', S_l, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}) \\ -1 + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) + \sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}_r, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}).$$

Since $\tilde{\omega}'$ is correct on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$, it is also correct on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap S_{r'}^{n-1}$. Applying the Poincaré-Hopf theorem and using point (4) above, we obtain :

$$\sum_l \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}', S_l, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}) = \\ \sum_l \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\omega}', S_l, S_{r'}(\epsilon)) = \chi(S_{r'}(\epsilon)) = 1.$$

It is easy to conclude because for each i , we have :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}_r, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}_r, P_i, S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon)).$$

When 0 is not a zero of Ω on $\mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$, we can write :

$$1 = \chi(B_r^n(\epsilon)) = \sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}_r, P_i, S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon)).$$

The result is proved because $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = 0$. \square

Note that this characterization of the radial index is very similar to the definition of the index at an isolated zero or virtual zero of a vector field on a radial manifold complex of King and Trotman ([KT], Definition 5.5). Now let $\tilde{\Omega}'_r$ be a small perturbation of Ω such that $\tilde{\Omega}'_r$ is correct on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$. We can relate $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon))$ to the zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}'_r$ on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$.

Lemma 5.3. *Let $\{Q_j\}$ be the set of inward zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}'_r$ on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$ lying in $\{|x| < r\}$. We have :*

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = \sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}'_r, Q_j, B_r^n(\epsilon)).$$

Proof. If $\{R_l\}$ is the set of inward zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}'_r$ on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$ then, by the Poincaré-Hopf theorem, we have :

$$1 = \chi(B_r^n(\epsilon)) = \sum_l \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}'_r, R_l, B_r^n(\epsilon)).$$

Now we can decompose $\{R_l\}$ into $\{R_l\} = \{Q_j\} \sqcup \{P_i\}$ where the P_i 's are the inward zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}'_r$ on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$ lying in S_r^{n-1} . By the previous lemma,

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = 1 - \sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}'_r, P_i, S_r^{n-1}(\epsilon)).$$

Summing these two equalities gives the result. \square

We can state the main result of this section.

Theorem 5.4. *Assume that $V(\underline{1})$ has an isolated zero at the origin. For every $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, we have :*

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = \frac{1}{2^k} (-1)^{|\epsilon|} \sum_{\underline{\alpha} \in A^k} (-1)^{[\epsilon \cdot \underline{\alpha}]} \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n),$$

where $|\epsilon| = \sum_{i=1}^k \epsilon_i$ and $[\epsilon \cdot \underline{\alpha}] = \sum_{i=1}^k \epsilon_i(\alpha_i + \beta_i)$.

Proof. We will prove this theorem by induction on k . Let us assume first that $k = 1$. Let $\tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{a}_1 dx_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_n dx_n$ be a small perturbation of Ω such that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct and non-degenerate on $B_r^n(0)$ and $B_r^n(1)$ for r small. Let $\tilde{V}((0, 1))$, $\tilde{V}((1, 0))$ and $\tilde{V}((1, 1))$ be the following vector fields :

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{V}((0, 1)) &= \tilde{a}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \tilde{a}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \tilde{a}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ \tilde{V}((1, 0)) &= x_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \tilde{a}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \tilde{a}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ \tilde{V}((1, 1)) &= x_1 \tilde{a}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \tilde{a}_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \tilde{a}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}. \end{aligned}$$

For r small enough, for $\underline{\alpha} \in \{(0, 1), (1, 0), (1, 1)\}$, the degree of the mapping $\frac{\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})}{|\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ is equal to $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$. Furthermore, the zeros of $\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})$ inside B_r^n are all non-degenerate by our assumption on $\tilde{\Omega}$. Using this characterization of $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ and the way to compute $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(0))$ and $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(1))$ given in the previous lemma, we find :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(0)) + \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(1)) &= \\ \text{Ind}_{PH}(V((1, 0)), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V((0, 1)), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \\ \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(0)) - \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(1)) &= \text{Ind}_{PH}(V((1, 1)), 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

This gives the result for $k = 1$. Now assume that $k > 1$. Let $\tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{a}_1 dx_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_n dx_n$ be a small perturbation of Ω such that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct and non-degenerate on $B_r^n(\epsilon)$ for r small enough and for every $\epsilon \in \{0, 1\}^k$. For $\underline{\alpha} \in \{(1, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1)\}^k$, let $\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})$ be the vector field defined by :

$$\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha}) = x_1^{\alpha_1} \tilde{a}_1^{\beta_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + x_k^{\alpha_k} \tilde{a}_k^{\beta_k} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_k} + \tilde{a}_{k+1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_{k+1}} + \dots + \tilde{a}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

As above, if r is small enough then, $\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})$ admits only non-degenerate zeros in B_r^n and the degree of the map $\frac{\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})}{|\tilde{V}(\underline{\alpha})|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ is $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$. Let us fix $\epsilon' \in \{0, 1\}^{k-1}$ and let $\epsilon^0 = (\epsilon', 0)$ and $\epsilon^1 = (\epsilon', 1)$. Since $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct and non-degenerate on $B_r^n(\epsilon^0)$ and $B_r^n(\epsilon^1)$, it is also correct and non-degenerate on $B_r^n(\epsilon')$ and $B_r^n(\epsilon') \cap \{x_k = 0\}$. Counting carefully the zeros of these vector fields and using the previous lemma, we obtain that :

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon^0)) + \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon^1)) =$$

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon')) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon') \cap \{x_k = 0\}).$$

Let Γ be the 1-form defined by :

$$\Gamma = a_1 dx_1 + \cdots + a_{k-1} dx_{k-1} + x_k a_k dx_k + a_{k+1} dx_{k+1} + \cdots + a_n dx_n.$$

With the same arguments, we find :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon^0)) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon^1)) = \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Gamma, 0, \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon')).$$

It is enough to use the inductive hypothesis to conclude. \square

We can apply Theorem 5.4 to the differential of an analytic function-germ and use Theorem 2 in [EG5].

Corollary 5.5. *Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function-germ with an isolated critical point at the origin. Let $k \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ and assume that the vector field $\nabla f(\underline{1})$ has an isolated zero at the origin where ∇f is the gradient vector field of f . Then for every $\underline{\alpha} \in A^k$, $\nabla f(\underline{\alpha})$ has an isolated zero at the origin and for δ such that $0 < |\delta| \ll r \ll 1$, we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n \cap \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)) = \\ 1 - \frac{1}{2^k} (-1)^{|\epsilon|} \left[\text{sign}(-\delta)^{n-k} \sum_{\substack{\underline{\alpha} \in A^k \\ |\underline{\alpha}|_2 \text{ even}}} (-1)^{[\epsilon, \underline{\alpha}]} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ \left. \text{sign}(-\delta)^{n-k+1} \sum_{\substack{\underline{\alpha} \in A^k \\ |\underline{\alpha}|_2 \text{ odd}}} (-1)^{[\epsilon, \underline{\alpha}]} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

where, if $\underline{\alpha} = ((\alpha_1, \beta_1), \dots, (\alpha_k, \beta_k))$ then $|\underline{\alpha}|_2 = \sum_{i=1}^k \beta_i$.

Remark 5.6. In [Du2], we explained in Section 6 how the Euler-Poincaré characteristic of $f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r \cap \mathbb{R}^n(\epsilon)$ can be related to the indices of the vector fields $\nabla f(\underline{\alpha})$ but we did not give any explicit formula.

Examples

- Let $\Omega(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - x_2)dx_1 + (x_2^2 + x_1x_2)dx_2$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 0), (1, 0))$, it is clear that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((0, 1), (1, 0))$, we find that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

Using the program written by Lecki, we can compute the indices of the other $V(\underline{\alpha})$'s.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 0), (0, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((0, 1), (0, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 1), (1, 0))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 0), (1, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 1), (0, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((0, 1), (1, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 1), (1, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

Applying Theorem 5.4, we obtain :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((0, 0))) = 1, \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((0, 1))) = 0,$$

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((1, 0))) = 1, \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((1, 1))) = 0.$$

- Let $\Omega(x_1, x_2) = (x_1^2 + x_1x_2)dx_1 - (2x_1x_2 + x_2^2)dx_2$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 0), (1, 0))$, it is clear that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

Using the program written by Lecki, we can compute the indices of the other $V(\underline{\alpha})$'s.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((0, 1), (1, 0))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 0), (0, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((0, 1), (0, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = -2$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 1), (1, 0))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 0), (1, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = -1$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 1), (0, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((0, 1), (1, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

For $\underline{\alpha} = ((1, 1), (1, 1))$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\underline{\alpha}), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$.

Applying Theorem 5.4, we obtain :

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((0, 0))) = 0, \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((0, 1))) = 0,$$

$$\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((1, 0))) = 0, \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathbb{R}^2((1, 1))) = 0.$$

6. CONDITION (P') AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

The results obtained in this section will be used in the study of 1-forms on some hypersurfaces with isolated singularities that we will do in the next section.

Let $V = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ be a smooth vector field defined in a neighborhood of the origin such that 0 is an isolated zero of V . We suppose that V satisfies the following condition (P') : there exist smooth vector fields V_2, \dots, V_n defined in the neighborhood of 0 such that $V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x)$ span $V(x)^\perp$ whenever $V(x) \neq 0$ and such that $(V(x), V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x))$ is a direct basis of \mathbb{R}^n . When V is the gradient vector of a function, Condition (P') coincides with Condition (P) introduced by Fukui and Khovanskii [FK].

The following proposition gives necessary and sufficient conditions for the existence of V_2, \dots, V_n .

Proposition 6.1. *Let V be a smooth vector field defined in the neighborhood of the origin with an isolated zero at the origin. The following conditions are equivalent :*

- V satisfies Condition (P') ,
- one of the following conditions holds :
 - $n = 2, 4$ or 8 ,
 - n is even, $n \neq 2, 4, 8$, and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is even,
 - n is odd and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

Proof. The proof for a gradient vector field is given [FK], Section 1.1. It can be mimicked in the general case. \square

Furthermore, when $n = 2, 4, 8$ or $a_1 \geq 0$, it is possible to construct explicitly the vector fields V_i in terms of the components a_1, \dots, a_n of V and

if V is analytic (resp. polynomial), so are the V_i 's. This is explained in [FK], Section 1.2 for a gradient vector field and works exactly in the same way in the general case.

From now on, we work with a vector field $V = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ with an isolated singularity at the origin, that satisfies Condition (P') . Let $X \in S^{n-1}$ and let W_X be the vector field given by :

$$W_X(x) = \langle V(x), X \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2(x), X \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle V_n(x), X \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

Lemma 6.2. *The vector field W_X has an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. If $x \neq 0$ then $(V(x), V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x))$ is a basis of \mathbb{R}^n , so $W_X(x) \neq 0$ because $X \neq 0$. \square

Lemma 6.3. *For every $X \in S^{n-1}$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(W_X, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(W_{e_1}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ where $e_1 = (1, 0, \dots, 0)$.*

Proof. Let us fix $X \in S^{n-1}$. There exists $A \in SO(n)$ such that $A.X = e_1$. Since $SO(n)$ is arc-connected, W_X and W_{e_1} are homotopic. Furthermore, thanks to Condition (P') , we can choose r small enough such that all the W_Y 's, with $Y \in S^{n-1}$, have no zero in $B_r^n \setminus \{0\}$. Hence the mappings $\frac{W_X}{|W_X|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ and $\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ are homotopic as well. \square

Our first aim is to compare $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(W_{e_1}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$.

Lemma 6.4. *We have :*

$$\frac{V}{|V|}(x) = e_1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|}(x) = e_1.$$

Proof. If $\frac{V}{|V|}(x) = e_1$ then $a_1(x) > 0$ and $a_i(x) = 0$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$. Since $a_1(x) > 0$, the family $(V'_2(x), \dots, V'_n(x))$ is a basis of $V(x)^\perp$ where V'_i is defined by :

$$V'_i = -a_i \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}.$$

Furthermore $(V(x), V'_2(x), \dots, V'_n(x))$ is direct. There exists a direct $(n-1) \times (n-1)$ matrix $B(x) = [b_{ij}(x)]$ such that :

$$\begin{pmatrix} V(x) \\ V_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ V_n(x) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & B(x) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} V(x) \\ V'_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ V'_n(x) \end{pmatrix}.$$

This gives that :

$$\begin{pmatrix} \langle V_2(x), e_1 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle V_n(x), e_1 \rangle \end{pmatrix} = B(x) \begin{pmatrix} \langle V'_2(x), e_1 \rangle \\ \vdots \\ \langle V'_n(x), e_1 \rangle \end{pmatrix} = B(x) \begin{pmatrix} -a_2(x) \\ \vdots \\ -a_n(x) \end{pmatrix},$$

and that $\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|}(x) = e_1$.

If $\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|}(x) = e_1$ then $a_1(x) > 0$ and $\langle V_i(x), X \rangle = 0$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$. This implies that $a_i(x) = 0$ for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$ because $B(x)$ is invertible. \square

Before going further on, we need to carry out some technical computations. Assume that $H = (H_1, \dots, H_n) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is a smooth mapping which does not vanish on a sphere S_r^{n-1} . Then we can consider the mapping $\frac{H}{|H|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$. Let P be a point in S_r^{n-1} such that $\frac{H}{|H|}(P) = e_1$. We can assume that $x_1(P) \neq 0$. If we set $x = (x_1, x')$ where x' belongs to \mathbb{R}^{n-1} then, by the implicit function theorem, there exists a smooth function $\varphi : \mathbb{R}^{n-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that in the neighborhood of P , S_r^{n-1} is the set of points $(\varphi(x'), x')$. Let us write $\theta(x') = (\varphi(x'), x')$. Let $\deg(\theta, P')$ be the degree of θ at P' where we write $P = (x_1(P), P')$; it is $+1$ if θ preserves the orientation and -1 otherwise. As explained in [Du1], Lemma 2.2, we have $\deg(\theta, P) = \text{sign } x_1(P)$. Let \tilde{H} be the mapping defined in the neighborhood of P' by :

$$\tilde{H}(x') = \left(\frac{H_2(\theta(x'))}{|H(\theta(x'))|}, \dots, \frac{H_n(\theta(x'))}{|H(\theta(x'))|} \right).$$

Since $H_1(P) > 0$, we have :

$$\deg\left(\frac{H}{|H|}, P\right) = \text{sign } x_1(P) \deg(\tilde{H}, P').$$

Differentiating the equality :

$$\tilde{H}_i(x') = \frac{H_i(\theta(x'))}{|H(\theta(x'))|},$$

and using the fact that $H_i(P) = 0$, we find that for $(i, j) \in \{2, \dots, n\}^2$:

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{H}_i}{\partial x_j}(P') = \frac{1}{|H(P)|} \left(\frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_1}(P) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j}(P') + \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_j}(P) \right).$$

Finally P is a regular point of $\frac{H}{|H|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ if and only if :

$$\det \left[\frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_1}(P) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j}(P') + \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_j}(P) \right]_{(i,j) \in \{2, \dots, n\}^2} \neq 0.$$

In this situation, we have :

$$\deg\left(\frac{H}{|H|}, P\right) = \text{sign } x_1(P) \det \left[\frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_1}(P) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x_j}(P') + \frac{\partial H_i}{\partial x_j}(P) \right]_{(i,j) \in \{2, \dots, n\}^2}.$$

Let us choose $r > 0$ small such that $V^{-1}(0) \cap B_r^n = W_{e_1}^{-1}(0) \cap B_r^n = \{0\}$. We know that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the topological degree of $\frac{V}{|V|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ and that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(W_{e_1}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is the topological degree of $\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$.

Lemma 6.5. *The vector e_1 is a regular value of $\frac{V}{|V|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ if and only if it is a regular value of $\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$. In this situation, we*

have :

$$\deg\left(\frac{V}{|V|}, P\right) = (-1)^{n-1} \deg\left(\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|}, P\right),$$

for all P in S_r^{n-1} such that $\frac{V}{|V|}(P) = e_1$.

Proof. Let P be a point such that $\frac{V}{|V|}(P) = \frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|}(P) = e_1$. With the notations of the previous lemma, we have for x close to P and for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$:

$$\langle V_i(x), e_1 \rangle = - \sum_{k=2}^n b_{ik}(x) a_k(x),$$

hence for $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$,

$$\frac{\partial \langle V_i(P), e_1 \rangle}{\partial x_j} = - \sum_{k=2}^n b_{ik}(P) \frac{\partial a_k}{\partial x_j}(P).$$

Applying the above computations to $\frac{V}{|V|}$ and $\frac{W_{e_1}}{|W_{e_1}|}$, it is easy to conclude. \square

Now we can state the relation between the two indices.

Proposition 6.6. *We have :*

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = (-1)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(W_{e_1}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof. Let us fix $r > 0$ such that $V^{-1}(0) \cap B_r^n = W_{e_1}^{-1}(0) \cap B_r^n = \{0\}$. If e_1 is a regular value of $\frac{V}{|V|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$, we combine the two previous lemmas to get the result.

If e_1 is not a regular value of $\frac{V}{|V|}$, we choose a regular value w of $\frac{V}{|V|} : S_r \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ very close to e_1 . There exists a direct orthogonal matrix A , close to I_n , such that $Aw = e_1$. Let \bar{V} be the vector field defined by $\bar{V} = AV$ and, for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$, let \bar{V}_i be defined by $\bar{V}_i = AV_i$. The vector field \bar{V} satisfies Condition (P') for A is direct orthogonal and we have :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\bar{V}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Moreover, since $\frac{\bar{V}}{|\bar{V}|}(x) = e_1$ if and only if $\frac{V}{|V|}(x) = w$, e_1 is a regular value of $\frac{\bar{V}}{|\bar{V}|} : S_r \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ and, by the previous case, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\bar{V}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = (-1)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\bar{W}_{e_1}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ where :

$$\bar{W}_{e_1} = \langle \bar{V}, e_1 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \bar{V}_2, e_1 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle \bar{V}_n, e_1 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

But \bar{W}_{e_1} is equal to the vector field :

$$\langle V, A^t e_1 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2, A^t e_1 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle V_n, A^t e_1 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

whose index at the origin is $\text{Ind}_{PH}(W_{e_1}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ (here A^t is the transpose matrix of A). \square

Let $Z = b_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \cdots + b_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ be another smooth vector field defined near the origin and let Γ be the following vector field :

$$\Gamma = \langle V, Z \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2, Z \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \langle V_n, Z \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

The next theorem relates the indices of V , Z and Γ .

Theorem 6.7. *The vector field Γ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if Z has an isolated zero at the origin. In this case, we have :*

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(Z, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + (-1)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof. The equivalence is clear because of Condition (P') and the fact that V has an isolated zero at 0. To prove the equality, we distinguish two cases. The first case is when there exists $j \in \{2, \dots, n\}$ such that $V_j(0) \neq 0$. Let $\tilde{Z} = \tilde{b}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \cdots + \tilde{b}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ be a small perturbation of Z such that $\tilde{Z}(0) \notin V_j(0)^\perp$ and the zeros of \tilde{Z} lying close to the origin are non-degenerate. Let Q_1, \dots, Q_s be these zeros. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be the vector field defined by :

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \langle V, \tilde{Z} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2, \tilde{Z} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \langle V_n, \tilde{Z} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

The points Q_1, \dots, Q_s are exactly the zeros of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ near the origin. Let us compare the signs of :

$$\frac{\partial(\langle V, \tilde{Z} \rangle, \langle V_2, \tilde{Z} \rangle, \dots, \langle V_n, \tilde{Z} \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q_j),$$

and :

$$\frac{\partial(\tilde{b}_1, \dots, \tilde{b}_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q_j),$$

for $j \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. Since $(V(Q_j), V_2(Q_j), \dots, V_n(Q_j))$ is a direct basis, the matrix $B(Q_j)$ given by :

$$B(Q_j) = \begin{pmatrix} V(Q_j) \\ V_2(Q_j) \\ \vdots \\ V_n(Q_j) \end{pmatrix},$$

is a direct matrix. A straightforward computation gives that :

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial(\langle V, \tilde{Z} \rangle, \langle V_2, \tilde{Z} \rangle, \dots, \langle V_n, \tilde{Z} \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q_j) &= \\ \det B(Q_j) \frac{\partial(\langle e_1, \tilde{Z} \rangle, \langle e_2, \tilde{Z} \rangle, \dots, \langle e_n, \tilde{Z} \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q_j) &= \\ \det B(Q_j) \frac{\partial(\tilde{b}_1, \dots, \tilde{b}_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q_j). \end{aligned}$$

Now $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ (resp. $\text{Ind}_{PH}(Z, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$) is the degree around a small sphere of $\frac{\tilde{\Gamma}}{|\tilde{\Gamma}|}$ (resp. $\frac{\tilde{Z}}{|\tilde{Z}|}$), and the above equality shows that

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(Z, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Since $V_j(0) \neq 0$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V_j, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is zero. This index is also the topological degree around a small sphere S_r^{n-1} of $\frac{V_j}{|V_j|}$. But for each point x in S_r^{n-1} , $(V(x), V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x))$ is a direct basis. Hence the vectors $\frac{V_j}{|V_j|}(x)$ and $\frac{V}{|V|}(x)$ are not opposite vectors and the mappings $\frac{V_j}{|V_j|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ and $\frac{V}{|V|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$ are homotopic. Finally $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(V_j, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$.

Now assume that for all $j \in \{2, \dots, n\}$, $V_j(0) = 0$. Let $\tilde{Z} = \tilde{b}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \tilde{b}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ be a small perturbation of Z such that $\tilde{Z}(0) \neq 0$ and the zeros of \tilde{Z} lying close to the origin are non-degenerate. Let Q_1, \dots, Q_s be these zeros. Let $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be the vector field defined by :

$$\tilde{\Gamma} = \langle V, \tilde{Z} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2, \tilde{Z} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle V_n, \tilde{Z} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

The zeros of $\tilde{\Gamma}$ are Q_1, \dots, Q_s and the origin. Furthermore, we have :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \sum_{j=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Gamma}, Q_j, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Gamma}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

For the same reasons as in the first case, we have :

$$\sum_{j=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Gamma}, Q_j, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(Z, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Since $\tilde{Z}(0) \neq 0$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Gamma}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is equal to the index at the origin of the vector field :

$$\langle V, X \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V_2, X \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle V_n, X \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

where $X = \frac{\tilde{Z}(0)}{|\tilde{Z}(0)|}$. This index is equal to $(-1)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(V, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$, by Lemma 6.3 and Proposition 6.6. \square

7. 1-FORMS AND HYPERSURFACES WITH ISOLATED SINGULARITIES

Let $f : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function defined in the neighborhood of 0 with an isolated critical point at the origin. Let $\Omega = a_1 dx_1 + \dots + a_n dx_n$ be a smooth 1-form. In this section, under some assumptions on f or on Ω , we relate $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0))$, $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\})$ and $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\})$ to usual Poincaré-Hopf indices of vector fields.

Let us recall first the following formula due to Khimshiashvili [Kh] and that we will use in our proofs. If δ is a regular value of f such that $0 <$

$|\delta| \ll r \ll 1$ then we have :

$$\chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1 - \text{sign}(-\delta)^n \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Moreover, we also have (see [Du1], Theorem 3.2) :

$$\chi(\{f \geq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) - \chi(\{f \leq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) = \text{sign}(-\delta)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

As usual, we will work with the coordinate system (x_1, \dots, x_n) . First we assume that the vector field ∇f satisfies Condition (P') of Section 6 : there exist smooth vector fields V_2, \dots, V_n such that $V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x)$ span $(\nabla f(x))^\perp$, whenever $\nabla f(x) \neq 0$, and such that the orientation of $(\nabla f(x), V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x))$ agrees with the orientation of \mathbb{R}^n .

Let $V(\Omega)$ and $W(f, \Omega)$ be the following vector fields :

$$V(\Omega) = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

$$W(f, \Omega) = f \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V(\Omega), V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle V(\Omega), V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

Lemma 7.1. *The vector field $W(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $f^{-1}(0)$.*

Proof. The form Ω has a zero at a point x on $f^{-1}(0)$ different from the origin if and only if $f(x) = 0$ and $\Omega(x)$ is proportional to $df(x)$. This last condition is equivalent to the fact that $\langle V(x), V_i(x) \rangle$ vanishes for $i \in \{2, \dots, n\}$. \square

Theorem 7.2. *Assume that $W(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Then we have :*

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof. Let us fix $r > 0$ sufficiently small so that $S_{r'}^{n-1}$ intersects $f^{-1}(0)$ transversally for $0 < r' \leq r$ and Ω has no zero on $f^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}$ inside B_r^n . Let $\tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{a}_1 dx_1 + \dots + \tilde{a}_n dx_n$ be a small perturbation of Ω such that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is a correct and non-degenerate form on $f^{-1}(0) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$, for some $r' < r$. Let $\{P_i\}$ be the set of inward zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}$ on $f^{-1}(0) \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$ lying in S_r^{n-1} . Using the same method as in Lemma 5.2, we can prove that :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) = 1 - \sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, P_i, S_r^{n-1} \cap f^{-1}(0)).$$

We can also assume that if $\delta \neq 0$ is small enough then $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct and non-degenerate on $f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n$. Let us denote by Q_1, \dots, Q_s its singular points not lying in $f^{-1}(\delta) \cap S_r^{n-1}$. By the Poincaré-Hopf theorem, we have :

$$\chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, f^{-1}(\delta)) + 1 - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)).$$

So we have to relate the sum of indices in the right-hand side of this equality to the index of $W(f, \Omega)$. Let us fix i in $\{1, \dots, s\}$ and let us set $Q = Q_i$

for convenience. Since δ is a regular value of f , there exists j such that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(Q) \neq 0$. Assume that $j = 1$. By Lemma 2.1, we have :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q, f^{-1}(\delta)) = \text{sign} \left((-1)^{n-1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(Q)^n \frac{\partial(f, \tilde{m}_1, \dots, \tilde{m}_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right),$$

where for $j \geq 2$,

$$\tilde{m}_j = \left| \begin{array}{cc} \tilde{a}_1 & \tilde{a}_j \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \end{array} \right|.$$

A computation, similar to the one done in [Du3, Lemma 2.5] in the case of the differential of a function, gives :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sign} \left(\frac{\partial(f - \delta, \tilde{m}_1, \dots, \tilde{m}_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right) = \\ \text{sign} \left((-1)^{n-1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(Q)^n \frac{\partial(f - \delta, \langle \tilde{V}, V_2 \rangle, \dots, \langle \tilde{V}, V_n \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right), \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{V} = \tilde{a}_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + \tilde{a}_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$. This proves that :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q, f^{-1}(\delta)) = \text{sign} \left(\frac{\partial(f, \langle \tilde{V}, V_2 \rangle, \dots, \langle \tilde{V}, V_n \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right).$$

Summing over all the points Q_i , we find that $\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, f^{-1}(\delta))$ is equal to the degree of the mapping $\frac{\tilde{W}}{|\tilde{W}|} : S_r^{n-1} \rightarrow S^{n-1}$, where $\tilde{W} = f \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \tilde{V}, V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle \tilde{V}, V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$, which is equal to $\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$. Hence :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) = 1 - \chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

To end the proof, we apply Khimshiashvili's formula. If n is even, $\chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1 - \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$. If n is odd, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$ as recalled in Section 6 and $\chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1$. \square

We can apply Theorem 7.2 to the differential of an analytic function and recover the results of Theorem 2.1 in [Du3].

Corollary 7.3. *Let $g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function defined in the neighborhood of the origin such that $g(0) = 0$. Let us assume that $g|_{f^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}}$ has no critical point in the neighborhood of the origin. Then the vector field $W(f, dg)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. If n is even, we have:*

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(f^{-1}(0) \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1 - \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \\ \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

If n is odd, we have :

$$\chi(f^{-1}(0) \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1 - \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Proof. Combine Theorem 7.2 and Theorem 2 in [EG5]. \square

Now let us study $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\})$ and $\text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\})$. Let $Y(f, \Omega)$ and $\Gamma(f, \Omega)$ be the following vector fields :

$$Y(f, \Omega) = f \langle \nabla f, V(\Omega) \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V(\Omega), V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \langle V(\Omega), V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

$$\Gamma(f, \Omega) = \langle \nabla f, V(\Omega) \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle V(\Omega), V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \langle V(\Omega), V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.$$

Lemma 7.4. *The vector field $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if the vector fields $V(\Omega)$ and $W(f, \Omega)$ have an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. It has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if $W(f, \Omega)$ and $\Gamma(f, \Omega)$ have an isolated zero at the origin. It is enough to apply the first assertion of Theorem 6.7. \square

Lemma 7.5. *The form Ω has an isolated zero at the origin on $\{f \geq 0\}$ and $\{f \leq 0\}$ if and only if $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. This is easy using the previous lemma and proceeding as in Lemma 7.1. \square

Theorem 7.6. *Assume that $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Then we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right], \\ \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let us fix $r > 0$ sufficiently small so that $S_{r'}^{n-1}$ intersects $f^{-1}(0)$ transversally for $0 < r' \leq r$, $\Omega|_{f^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}}$ has no zero inside B_r^n and Ω has no zero on B_r^n except 0.

Let $\tilde{\Omega} = \tilde{a}_1 dx_1 + \cdots + \tilde{a}_n dx_n$ be a small perturbation of Ω such that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct and non-degenerate on $\{f \geq 0\} \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$ and on $\{f \leq 0\} \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$. As above, we denote by \tilde{V} the vector field dual to $\tilde{\Omega}$. Let $\{R_k\}$ (resp. $\{S_l\}$) be the set of inward zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}$ on $\{f \geq 0\} \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$ (resp. $\{f \leq 0\} \cap \{r' \leq |x| \leq r\}$) lying on S_r^{n-1} . Using the same method as in Lemma 5.2, we can prove that :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) &= 1 - \sum_k \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, R_k, \{f \geq 0\} \cap S_r^{n-1}), \\ \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) &= 1 - \sum_l \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, S_l, \{f \leq 0\} \cap S_r^{n-1}). \end{aligned}$$

We can also assume that if $\delta \neq 0$ is small enough then $\tilde{\Omega}_{|\{f \geq \delta\} \cap B_r^n}$ and $\tilde{\Omega}_{|\{f \leq \delta\} \cap B_r^n}$ are correct and non-degenerate and that the zeros of $\tilde{\Omega}$ lie in $\{|f| < \delta\} \cap \mathring{B}_r^n$, where \mathring{B}_r^n is the interior of B_r^n . Let us denote by P_1, \dots, P_s the singular points of $\tilde{\Omega}$ lying in \mathring{B}_r^n and by Q_1, \dots, Q_t the singular points of $\tilde{\Omega}_{|f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n}$. By the Poincaré-Hopf theorem, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\{f \geq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) &= \sum_{j|\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle > 0} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i|f(P_i) > \delta} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n) + 1 - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}), \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\{f \leq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) &= \sum_{j|\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle < 0} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad \sum_{i|f(P_i) < \delta} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n) + 1 - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}). \end{aligned}$$

Summing these two equalities and using the Mayer-Vietoris sequence, we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ &\sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n) + 1 - \chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n). \end{aligned}$$

As explained in Theorem 7.2 :

$$\sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n),$$

and $\sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n)$ is clearly equal to $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$. Finally, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ &\quad \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Making the difference of the two above equalities leads to :

$$\begin{aligned} &\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ &\quad \sum_j \text{sign}\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad \sum_i \text{sign}(f(P_i) - \delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n) - \\ &\quad [\chi(\{f \geq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) - \chi(\{f \leq \delta\} \cap B_r^n)]. \end{aligned}$$

Since $\text{sign}(f(P_i) - \delta) = \text{sign}(-\delta)$ for all $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ and :

$$\chi(\{f \geq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) - \chi(\{f \leq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) = \text{sign}(-\delta)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n),$$

we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}) - \text{sign}(-\delta)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Let \tilde{Y} and $\tilde{\Gamma}$ be the following vector fields :

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Y} &= (f - \delta) \langle \nabla f, \tilde{V} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \tilde{V}, V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \langle \tilde{V}, V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ \tilde{\Gamma} &= \langle \nabla f, \tilde{V} \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \tilde{V}, V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \cdots + \langle \tilde{V}, V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}. \end{aligned}$$

The zeros of \tilde{Y} are the points Q_j 's, P_i 's and possibly the origin (see Theorem 6.7). It is easy to see that the Q_j 's are non-degenerate and that :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{Y}, Q_j, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)).$$

By the position of the points P_i , we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) &= \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad \text{sign}(-\delta) \left[\sum_i \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Gamma}, P_i, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Gamma}, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] = \\ &\quad \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ &\quad \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), \tilde{V}(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + (-1)^{n-1} \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Combining all these equalities and using the fact that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$ if n is odd, we find that :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) &= \\ \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{sign}(-\delta)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \\ &\quad (-1)^{n-1} \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - (-1)^{n-1} \text{sign}(\delta)^{n-1} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \\ &\quad (-1)^{n-1} \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \\ &\quad (-1)^{n-1} [\text{sign}(\delta)^{n-1} - \text{sign}(\delta)] \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ &\quad \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 7.7. *Let $g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function defined in the neighborhood of the origin such that $g(0) = 0$. Let us assume that g has no critical point on $\{f \geq 0\}$ and $\{f \leq 0\}$ in the neighborhood of the origin. Then the vector fields ∇g , $W(f, dg)$ and $Y(f, dg)$ have an isolated zero at the origin and if n is even, we have :*

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(g^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{f \geq 0\} \cap B_r^n) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla g, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \\ \chi(g^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{f \leq 0\} \cap B_r^n) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla g, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).\end{aligned}$$

If n is odd, we have :

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(g^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{f \geq 0\} \cap B_r^n) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla g, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \\ \chi(g^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{f \leq 0\} \cap B_r^n) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla g, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).\end{aligned}$$

Proof. Use Theorem 2 in [EG5]. \square

Now we assume that the vector field $V(\Omega) = a_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \dots + a_n \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}$ satisfies Condition (P') of Section 6 : there exist smooth vector fields V_2, \dots, V_n in \mathbb{R}^n such that $V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x)$ span $[V(\Omega)(x)]^\perp$ whenever $V(\Omega)(x) \neq 0$ and such that $(V(\Omega)(x), V_2(x), \dots, V_n(x))$ is a direct basis. We also assume that Ω (and $V(\Omega)$) has an isolated zero at the origin. Let us consider the following vector fields :

$$\begin{aligned}W(f, \Omega) &= f \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \nabla f, V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle \nabla f, V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ \Gamma(f, \Omega) &= \langle \nabla f, V(\Omega) \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \nabla f, V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle \nabla f, V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}, \\ Y(f, \Omega) &= f \langle \nabla f, V(\Omega) \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + \langle \nabla f, V_2 \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + \langle \nabla f, V_n \rangle \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n}.\end{aligned}$$

Lemma 7.8. *The vector field $W(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated at 0 if and only if Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $f^{-1}(0)$.*

Proof. See Lemma 7.1. \square

Lemma 7.9. *We can choose δ small enough and we can perturb f into \tilde{f} in such a way that Ω has only non-degenerate zeros on $f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n$.*

Proof. Let $(x, t) = (x_1, \dots, x_n, t_1, \dots, t_n)$ be a coordinate system of \mathbb{R}^{2n} and let :

$$\bar{f}(x, t) = f(x) + \sum_{i=1}^n t_i x_i.$$

For $(i, j) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^2$, we define $M_{ij}(x, t)$ by :

$$M_{ij}(x, t) = \begin{vmatrix} a_i(x) & a_j(x) \\ \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial x_i}(x, t) & \frac{\partial \bar{f}}{\partial x_j}(x, t) \end{vmatrix}.$$

Notice that :

$$M_{ij}(x, t) = \begin{vmatrix} a_i(x) & a_j(x) \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x, t) & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j}(x, t) \end{vmatrix} + a_i t_j - t_i a_j.$$

Let N be defined by :

$$N = \{(x, t) \in \mathbb{R}^{2n} \mid M_{ij}(x, t) = 0 \text{ for } (i, j) \in \{1, \dots, n\}^2\}.$$

At a point $p \neq 0$, Ω does not vanish, so there exists $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that $a_i(p) \neq 0$. This implies that $N \setminus \{(0, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ is a smooth manifold of dimension $n+1$ (or empty). Actually if (p, t) belongs to $N \setminus \{(0, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$ then we can assume that $a_1(p) \neq 0$. In this case around (p, t) , N is defined by the vanishing of M_{12}, \dots, M_{1n} and the gradient vectors of these functions are linearly independent. Let π be the following mapping :

$$\begin{aligned} \pi : N \setminus \{(0, t) \mid t \in \mathbb{R}^n\} &\rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \\ (x, t) &\mapsto (\bar{f}(x, t), t). \end{aligned}$$

By the Bertini-Sard theorem, we can choose (δ, s) close to 0 in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} such that π is regular at each point in $\pi^{-1}(\delta, s)$. If we denote by \tilde{f} the function defined by $\tilde{f}(x) = f(x, s)$, this means that Ω admits on $\tilde{f}^{-1}(\delta)$ only non-degenerate zeros in the neighborhood of the origin. \square

Theorem 7.10. *Assume that $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Then $W(f, \Omega)$ and $\Gamma(f, \Omega)$ also have an isolated zero at the origin. Furthermore, we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } n \text{ is even, } \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) &= \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \\ &\quad \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \\ \text{if } n \text{ is odd, } \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) &= \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. We proceed as in Theorem 7.2. Let us fix $r > 0$ sufficiently small so that S_r^{n-1} intersects $f^{-1}(0)$ transversally for $0 < r' \leq r$ and Ω has no zero on $f^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}$ inside B_r^n . By the previous lemma, we can assume that Ω is correct and non-degenerate on $f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n$. Moreover, we can assume also that the zeros of Ω on $f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n$ lie in $B_{\frac{r}{2}}^n$. Let us denote them by Q_1, \dots, Q_s . Now we can move Ω a little in the neighborhood of $f^{-1}(0) \cap S_r^{n-1}$ in such a way that Ω is correct on $f^{-1}(0) \cap \{\frac{3}{4}r \leq |x| \leq r\}$

and that no new zeros of Ω are created. As in the proof of Theorem 7.2, we have:

$$\chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_i, f^{-1}(\delta)) + 1 - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)).$$

Let us choose $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$ and let us put $Q = Q_i$. Since $\Omega(Q) \neq 0$, there exists j such that $a_j(Q) \neq 0$. Assume that $j = 1$. This implies that $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(Q) \neq 0$ and by Lemma 2.1, we have :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q, f^{-1}(\delta)) = \text{sign} \left((-1)^{n-1} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(Q)^n \frac{\partial(f - \delta, m_2, \dots, m_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right),$$

where $m_j = \left| \begin{array}{cc} a_1 & a_j \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_j} \end{array} \right|$. Using the same method as the one used in [Du3],

Lemma 2.5 and 2.13 and in Theorem 7.2, we find that :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{sign} \left(\frac{\partial(f - \delta, m_2, \dots, m_n)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right) = \\ \text{sign} \left(a_1(Q)^{n-2} \frac{\partial(f - \delta, \langle \nabla f, V_2 \rangle, \dots, \langle \nabla f, V_n \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right). \end{aligned}$$

This gives that :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q, f^{-1}(\delta)) = \\ (-1)^{n-1} \text{sign} \left(\langle \nabla f(Q), V(Q) \rangle^n \frac{\partial(f - \delta, \langle \nabla f, V_2 \rangle, \dots, \langle \nabla f, V_n \rangle)}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(Q) \right). \end{aligned}$$

When n is even, the proof is the same as in Theorem 7.2. When n is odd, we can relate $\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_i, f^{-1}(\delta))$ to $\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$. More precisely, as in Theorem 7.6, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_i, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \end{aligned}$$

and, by Theorem 6.7 :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_i, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Collecting these informations and using Khimshiashvili's formula, we get :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

□

Corollary 7.11. *Let $g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function defined in the neighborhood of the origin with $g(0) = 0$. Let us assume that ∇g satisfies*

Condition (P') and that $Y(f, dg)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Then, if n is even, we have :

$$\chi(f^{-1}(0) \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1 - \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

If n is odd, we have :

$$\chi(f^{-1}(0) \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = 1 - \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

□

Let us study $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\})$ and $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\})$.

Lemma 7.12. *The vector field $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if the vector fields ∇f and $W(f, \Omega)$ have an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. See Lemma 7.4

□

Lemma 7.13. *The form Ω has an isolated zero at the origin on $\{f \geq 0\}$ and $\{f \leq 0\}$ if and only if $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. See Lemma 7.5.

□

We can state the version of Theorem 7.6.

Theorem 7.14. *Assume that $Y(f, \Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. If n is even, we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right], \\ \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

If n is odd, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right], \\ \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Perturbing f and Ω as in the previous theorems and using the same notations as in Theorem 7.6, we find that :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) =$$

$$\sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \\ 1 - \chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r),$$

and,

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), V(\Omega)(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - [\chi(\{f \geq \delta\} \cap B_r^n) - \chi(\{f \leq \delta\} \cap B_r^n)].$$

If n is even, $\sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) = -\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ and

$$1 - \chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n),$$

and so :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ -\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Furthermore :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ - \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), V(\Omega)(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Gamma(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \\ - \sum_j \text{sign}(\langle \nabla f(Q_j), V(\Omega)(Q_j) \rangle) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Therefore :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ -\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \\ \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \\ \text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - [\text{sign}(-\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)] = \\ -\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

If n is odd :

$$\sum_j \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)) = \text{Ind}_{Rad}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \\ \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n),$$

$$1 - \chi(f^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = -\text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n),$$

and :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Furthermore :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \sum_j \langle \nabla f(Q_j), V(\Omega)(Q_j) \rangle \text{Ind}_{PH}(\Omega, Q_j, f^{-1}(\delta)),$$

so we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = \\ \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

□

Corollary 7.15. *Let $g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function defined in the neighborhood of the origin with $g(0) = 0$. Let us assume that ∇g satisfies Condition (P') and that $Y(f, dg)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. If n is even, we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\{f \geq 0\} \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \\ \chi(\{f \leq 0\} \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

If n is odd, we have :

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(\{f \geq 0\} \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[-\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] + \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n), \\ \chi(\{f \leq 0\} \cap g^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) &= 1 - \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right] - \frac{1}{2} \text{sign}(\delta) \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Examples

• In \mathbb{R}^2 , let $f(x_1, x_2) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2^2)$ and $\Omega(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - x_2)dx_1 + x_1dx_2$. It is easy to see that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = -1$ and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$. Moreover the computer gives that :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 2 \text{ and } \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0.$$

Applying Theorem 7.2 and Theorem 7.6, we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) &= 1, \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) = 1, \\ \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) &= 1. \end{aligned}$$

• In \mathbb{R}^2 , let $f(x_1, x_2) = x_1^3 - x_2^2$ and $\Omega(x_1, x_2) = (x_1 - x_2)dx_1 + x_1dx_2$. It is easy to see that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$ and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$. Moreover the computer gives that :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1 \text{ and } \text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0.$$

Applying Theorem 7.2 and Theorem 7.6, we obtain :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) = 1, \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) = 1,$$

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = 1.$$

• In \mathbb{R}^4 , let $f(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = \frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)$ and $\Omega(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = x_4 dx_1 - x_1 dx_2 + x_2 dx_3 + x_3 dx_4$. It is easy to see that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(\nabla f, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = -1$ and $\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 1$. The vector fields $W(f, \Omega)$ and $Y(f, \Omega)$ are given by :

$$\begin{aligned} W(f, \Omega)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & \left(\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2), -x_1^2 + x_3^2, \right. \\ & \left. -x_3x_4 - x_1x_4 + x_1x_2 + x_2x_3, -x_4^2 + 2x_1x_3 - x_2^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

and :

$$\begin{aligned} Y(f, \Omega)(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4) = & \left(\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2 - x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2)(x_1x_4 + x_1x_2 + x_2x_3 + x_3x_4), \right. \\ & \left. -x_1^2 + x_3^2, -x_3x_4 - x_1x_4 + x_1x_2 + x_2x_3, -x_4^2 + 2x_1x_3 - x_2^2 \right), \end{aligned}$$

It is easy to check that these two mappings have an isolated zero at the origin in \mathbb{R}^4 . This is not true any more in \mathbb{C}^4 because the line in \mathbb{C}^4 through $(0, 0, 0, 0)$ and $(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, 0, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}, i)$ is included in $W(f, \Omega)^{-1}(0)$. Hence we can not use the program to compute the indices of $W(f, \Omega)$ and $Y(f, \Omega)$. Nevertheless it is possible to compute them by hands. Since for $\varepsilon > 0$ the point $(0, 0, 0, \varepsilon)$ has no preimage by $W(f, \Omega)$, $\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0$. By $Y(f, \Omega)$, it has exactly two preimages : $(\alpha, 0, \alpha, 0)$ and $-(\alpha, 0, \alpha, 0)$ where $\alpha = \sqrt{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}$. At each of these point points, the jacobian determinant of $Y(f, \Omega)$ is strictly positive. We conclude that $\text{Ind}_{PH}(Y(f, \Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 2$. Applying Theorem 7.2 and Theorem 7.6, we obtain :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, f^{-1}(0)) = -1, \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \geq 0\}) = 1,$$

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \{f \leq 0\}) = -1.$$

8. RADIAL INDEX ON SEMI-ANALYTIC CURVES

In this section, we explain briefly how to compute the radial index of a 1-form on a semi-analytic curve defined as the set of points on a 1-dimensional complete intersection where some analytic inequalities are satisfied.

First we give a characterization of the radial index on a subanalytic curve. Let $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a subanalytic curve and let us assume that 0 belongs to \mathcal{C} . Let Ω be a 1-form on \mathbb{R}^n such that 0 is an isolated zero of Ω on \mathcal{C} . Thus Ω defines an orientation on each half-branch of $\mathcal{C} \setminus \{0\}$. We say that a half-branch is inbound (resp. outbound) if the orientation is towards (resp. away) from 0.

Lemma 8.1. *If Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on \mathcal{C} then :*

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}) = 1 - \#\{\text{inbound half-branches}\}.$$

Proof. Let $\tilde{\Omega}$ be a small perturbation of Ω which satisfies the three conditions stated before Definition 4.2. Let $0 < r' < r \ll 1$ be such that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is radial in $B_{r'}^n$ and coincides with Ω in the neighborhood of S_r^{n-1} . Applying the Poincaré-Hopf theorem and the definition of the radial index and denoting by $b(\mathcal{C})$ the number of half-branches of $\mathcal{C} \setminus \{0\}$, we obtain :

$$b(\mathcal{C}) = \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}) - 1 + b(\mathcal{C}) + \#\{\text{inbound half-branches}\}.$$

□

Let $F = (f_1, \dots, f_{n-1}) : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^{n-1}, 0)$ be an analytic mapping defined in the neighborhood of the origin such that $F(0) = 0$ and 0 is isolated in $\{x \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid F(x) = 0 \text{ and } \text{rank}[DF(x)] < n-1\}$. This implies that $F^{-1}(0)$ is a curve with an isolated singularity at the origin. Let $\Omega = a_1 dx_1 + \dots + a_n dx_n$ be a smooth 1-form. Let $g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be an analytic function defined in the neighborhood of the origin such that $g(0) = 0$. Let $V(\Omega)$ and $W(\Omega, g)$ be the following vector fields :

$$V(\Omega) = M(\Omega) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + f_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

$$W(\Omega, g) = M(\Omega) g \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + f_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

where :

$$M(\Omega) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & \dots & a_n \\ \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_1}{\partial x_n} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial f_{n-1}}{\partial x_1} & \dots & \frac{\partial f_{n-1}}{\partial x_n} \end{vmatrix}.$$

Lemma 8.2. *The form Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $F^{-1}(0)$ if and only if the vector field $V(\Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. It is clear. □

Lemma 8.3. *The vector field $W(\Omega, g)$ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if Ω has an isolated zero at 0 on $F^{-1}(0)$ and g does not vanish on $F^{-1}(0) \setminus \{0\}$ in a neighborhood of the origin.*

Proof. This is clear because $W(\Omega, g)$ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if $V(\Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin and 0 is isolated in $g^{-1}(0) \cap F^{-1}(0)$. □

Now let $V(dg)$ and I be the following vector fields :

$$V(dg) = \frac{\partial(g, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1})}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + f_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

$$I = \frac{\partial(\rho, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1})}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} + f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} + \dots + f_{n-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_n},$$

where $\rho(x) = x_1^2 + \dots + x_n^2$. Note that $I = V(2 \sum_i x_i dx_i) = V(d\rho)$.

Lemma 8.4. *The vector field I has an isolated zero at the origin. Furthermore if $W(\Omega, g)$ has an isolated zero at the origin then $V(dg)$ has an isolated zero at the origin.*

Proof. The first assertion is proved in [Sz1], Lemma 2.3. If $W(\Omega, g)$ has an isolated zero at the origin, then 0 is isolated in $g^{-1}(0) \cap F^{-1}(0)$ by the previous lemma. We just have to apply Lemma 2.3 in [Sz1]. \square

Theorem 8.5. *Assume that $W(\Omega, g)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Then we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(\Omega, g), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(I, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}) &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} \left[-\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(\Omega, g), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(I, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof of this theorem is very similar to the proofs of the theorems of the previous section so we will not give all the details.

Let (δ, α) be a regular value of (F, g) such that $0 \leq |\alpha| \ll |\delta| \ll r$. We perturb Ω into $\tilde{\Omega}$ such that $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct and non-degenerate on $F^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n$, $F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \geq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n$ and $F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \leq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n$. Denoting by Q_1, \dots, Q_s the singular points of $\tilde{\Omega}$ on $F^{-1}(\delta)$ lying in B_r^n and using the Poincaré-Hopf theorem, we find that :

$$\begin{aligned} \chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) &= \sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, F^{-1}(\delta)) + \\ &\quad 2 - \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}). \end{aligned}$$

By Lemma 2.1, it is easy to see that :

$$\sum_{i=1}^s \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, F^{-1}(\delta)) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

Furthermore, $\chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap B_r^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(I, 0, \mathbb{R}^n)$ (see [AFS], [AFN], [Sz1]). Hence:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}) + \text{Ind}_{\text{Rad}}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}) &= 2 + \\ &\quad \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(I, 0, \mathbb{R}^n). \end{aligned}$$

Let us write $F^{-1}(\delta) \cap g^{-1}(\alpha) \cap B_r^n = \{P_1, \dots, P_r\}$. Since $\tilde{\Omega}$ is correct on $F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \geq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n$ and $F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \leq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n$, for each $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ there exists $\lambda_j \neq 0$ such that :

$$\Omega|_{F^{-1}(\delta)}(P_j) = \lambda_j dg|_{F^{-1}(\delta)}(P_j).$$

By the Poincaré-Hopf theorem for manifolds with corners, we have :

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \geq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n) &= \sum_{i \mid g(p_i) > \alpha} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, F^{-1}(\delta)) + \#\{j \mid \lambda_j > 0\} + \\ &\quad 1 - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}), \\ \chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \leq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n) &= \sum_{i \mid g(p_i) < \alpha} \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, F^{-1}(\delta)) + \#\{j \mid \lambda_j < 0\} + \\ &\quad 1 - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}).\end{aligned}$$

This leads to :

$$\begin{aligned}&\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}) = \\ &\sum_i \text{sign}(g(Q_i) - \alpha) \text{Ind}_{PH}(\tilde{\Omega}, Q_i, F^{-1}(\delta)) + \sum_j \text{sign } \lambda_j \\ &\quad - \left[\chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \geq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n) - \chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \leq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n) \right].\end{aligned}$$

A computation based on Cramer's rules shows that for each $j \in \{1, \dots, r\}$:

$$\text{sign } \lambda_j = \text{sign} \frac{\partial(g, f_1, \dots, f_{n-1})}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_n)}(P_j) \text{sign } M(\tilde{\Omega})(P_j).$$

Furthermore if $b_+(g)$ (resp. $b_-(g)$) is the number of half-branches of $F^{-1}(0)$ on which $g > 0$ (resp. $g < 0$), we have by Theorem 3.1 in [Sz1] :

$$\begin{aligned}\chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \geq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n) - \chi(F^{-1}(\delta) \cap \{g \leq \alpha\} \cap B_r^n) = \\ \frac{1}{2} (b_+(g) - b_-(g)) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).\end{aligned}$$

Collecting all these informations, we obtain :

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}) = \\ \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(\Omega, g), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n).\end{aligned}$$

□

Let us apply this theorem when $g = \rho$. In this case, $V(dg) = V(d\rho) = I$ and $W(\Omega, \rho)$ has an isolated zero at the origin if and only if $V(\Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Furthermore, in this situation, these two vector fields have the same index at the origin because on a small sphere they never point in opposite directions. We can state :

Corollary 8.6. *Assume that $V(\Omega)$ has an isolated zero at the origin. Then Ω has an isolated zero at the origin on $F^{-1}(0)$ and :*

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0)) = 1 + \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(I, 0, \mathbb{R}^n).$$

□

We will generalize Theorem 8.5 to the case of a closed semi-analytic curve defined by several sign conditions. More precisely let $g_1, \dots, g_k : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be analytic functions defined in the neighborhood of the origin such

that $g_j(0) = 0$, for $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. For each $\alpha = (\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, let us define the vector fields $W(\Omega, \alpha)$ and $V(\alpha)$ in the following way :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{if } \alpha \neq (0, \dots, 0), \quad W(\Omega, \alpha) &= W(\Omega, g_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_k^{\alpha_k}), \quad V(\alpha) = V(d(g_1^{\alpha_1} \cdots g_k^{\alpha_k})), \\ W(\Omega, (0, \dots, 0)) &= V(\Omega), \quad V((0, \dots, 0)) = I. \end{aligned}$$

For each $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, let $\mathcal{C}(\epsilon)$ be the semi-analytic curve defined by :

$$\mathcal{C}(\epsilon) = F^{-1}(0) \cap \{(-1)^{\epsilon_1} g_1 \geq 0, \dots, (-1)^{\epsilon_k} g_k \geq 0\}.$$

Theorem 8.7. *If $W(\Omega, (1, \dots, 1))$ has an isolated zero at the origin then for every $\alpha \in \{0, 1\}^k$, $W(\Omega, \alpha)$ and $V(\alpha)$ have an isolated zero at the origin. In this case, for every $\epsilon = (\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_k) \in \{0, 1\}^k$, we have :*

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon)) &= 1 + \\ \frac{1}{2^k} \sum_{\alpha \in \{0, 1\}^k} (-1)^{\epsilon \cdot \alpha} &\left[\text{Ind}_{PH}(W(\Omega, \alpha), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) - \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\alpha), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) \right], \end{aligned}$$

where $\epsilon \cdot \alpha = \sum_{i=1}^k \epsilon_i \alpha_i$.

Proof. The first affirmation is easy to check using Lemma 8.3 and Lemma 8.4. Let us prove the formula for $\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon))$ by induction on k . For $k = 1$, this is Theorem 8.5. Now assume that $k > 1$. Let us fix $\epsilon' = (\epsilon'', \epsilon_{k-1}) \in \{0, 1\}^{k-1}$ and let $\epsilon^0 = (\epsilon', 0)$ and $\epsilon^1 = (\epsilon', 1)$. Since the radial index is $1 - \#\{\text{inbound half-branches}\}$, we get :

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon^0)) + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon^1)) &= 1 + \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon')), \\ \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon^0)) - \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon^1)) &= \\ \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon'')) \cap \{(-1)^{\epsilon_{k-1}} g_{k-1} g_k \geq 0\} - & \\ \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, \mathcal{C}(\epsilon'')) \cap \{(-1)^1 g_k \geq 0\}. & \end{aligned}$$

It is enough to use the inductive hypothesis to conclude. \square

Example

• In \mathbb{R}^3 , let $f_1(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2$, $f_2(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_2$ and $g(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1^2 - 3x_2^2 + x_3^2$. Let $\Omega(x_1, x_2, x_3) = (x_3^2 + x_2)dx_1 + x_1 dx_2 + (x_3^2 - x_2^2)dx_3$. The computer gives that :

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(I, 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 4, \text{Ind}_{PH}(V(dg), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0,$$

$$\text{Ind}_{PH}(V(\Omega), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = \text{Ind}_{PH}(W(\Omega, g), 0, \mathbb{R}^n) = 0.$$

Applying Theorem 8.5 and Corollary 8.6, we obtain :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \geq 0\}) = \text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0) \cap \{g \leq 0\}) = -1,$$

and :

$$\text{Ind}_{Rad}(\Omega, 0, F^{-1}(0)) = -3.$$

Let us end this section with a remark on a paper of Montaldi and van Straten. In [MvS], Montaldi and van Straten study 1-forms on singular curves. They first consider the case of a meromorphic form α on a reduced

analytic curve \mathcal{C} with base point p . They say that α is a finite form if its restriction to each branch is not identically zero. When α is finite the define two “ramification modules” which are finite dimensional vector spaces and they prove that the difference of their dimensions is preserved under deformation of the form and the curve. Then they consider the real case. They say that a real analytic curve \mathcal{C} with base point p is reduced if its complexification is and that a 1-form on \mathcal{C} is meromorphic and finite if its complexification is. In Theorem 2.1 and Corollary 2.2, they give formulas which express the number of outbound half-branches at p and the number of inbound half-branches at p in terms of signatures of non-degenerate quadratic forms defined on appropriate vector spaces. Therefore, by Lemma 8.1, Montaldi and van Straten’s results provide an Eisenbud-Levine type formula for the radial index of a meromorphic 1-form on a real reduced analytic curve-germ.

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