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CONTINUOUS MAPPINGS BETWEEN SPACES OF ARCS

GOULWEN FICHOUE AND MASAHIRO SHIOTA

ABSTRACT. A blow-analytic homeomorphism is an arc-analytic subanalytic homeomorphism, and therefore it induces a bijective mapping between the spaces of analytic arcs. We tackle the question of the continuity of this induced mapping between the spaces of arcs, giving a positive and a negative answer depending of the topology involved.

INTRODUCTION

The blow-analytic equivalence between real analytic function germs [12] is an interesting counterpart in the real setting of the topological equivalence between complex analytic function germs. For $f, g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ analytic function germs, we say that f and g are blow-analytically equivalent if there exists a blow-analytic homeomorphism germ $\phi : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)$ such that $f = g \circ \phi$. A homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow V$ between open subsets U and V of \mathbb{R}^n is called a blow-analytic homeomorphism if there exist two finite sequences of blowings-up along smooth analytic centres $\pi : M \rightarrow U$ and $\sigma : N \rightarrow V$ and an analytic diffeomorphism $\Phi : M \rightarrow N$ such that $\phi \circ \pi = \sigma \circ \Phi$.

If the definition of blow-analytic equivalence via sequences of blowings-up makes it difficult to study, it has also very nice properties (cf. [9] for a survey). In particular a blow-analytic homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow V$ is arc-analytic, namely if $\gamma \in \mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ is a n -uplet of convergent power series on a neighbourhood of $0 \in \mathbb{R}$ with $\gamma(0) \in U$, then $\phi \circ \gamma$ is analytic. In particular a blow-analytic homeomorphism ϕ induces a bijective mapping ϕ_* between the spaces of analytic arcs at the origin of \mathbb{R}^n . The nice behaviour of the blow-analytic equivalence with respect to arcs and spaces of arcs have already produced very interesting invariants (such as the Fukui invariants [7], zeta functions [10, 4]), a complete classification in dimension two [11], or explained some relations with respect to bi-Lipschitz property [8].

The question we address in this paper is very natural in this context: given a blow-analytic homeomorphism ϕ , is the induced mapping ϕ_* between the spaces of analytic arcs continuous? It is natural to hope that such a homeomorphism induces a homeomorphism between arcs, even if the definition of a blow-analytic homeomorphism via sequences of blowings-up makes things difficult to handle directly. We offer in this paper two answers to this question.

A first answer is that the induced mapping is not continuous, even at the level of truncated arcs, when we considered $\mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ endowed with the product topology. We show the existence of a counter-example in dimension two in section 4, where the

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sequence of blowings-up consists just of the blowing-up $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ at the origin of \mathbb{R}^2 . We produce the analytic diffeomorphism of M using classical real analytic sheaf theory combined with a cardinality argument.

A second answer is that the induced mapping is continuous... if $\mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ is endowed with the t -adic topology! We prove actually more in Theorem 3.5 with the blow-analytic homeomorphism replaced by an arc-analytic subanalytic homeomorphism. The proof goes through two main ideas. First we pass from the ring $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ of analytic arcs to the field $\mathbb{R}\{t^{1/\infty}\}$ of real Puiseux series. This field is real closed and as such, it is endowed with a natural Euclidean topology whose restriction to $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ coincides with the t -adic topology (cf. section 1). Then, we equipped the field of real Puiseux series with an o-minimal structure expanding a real closed field in section 2. In an o-minimal structure, the continuity of a mapping over a real closed field continues to hold when we naturally extend the field to another real closed field and the mapping to a mapping over the extended field (cf. Corollary 3.2). We apply this fact in Theorem 3.5 to the extension of the real field \mathbb{R} to the field of real Puiseux series and to the above arc-analytic subanalytic homeomorphism ϕ .

1. TOPOLOGY ON REAL CLOSED FIELDS

We recall some basic facts about real closed fields that will be useful in the paper, following [1]. In particular, we recall the unique Euclidean topology on a real closed field.

1.1. Real closed fields. An ordered field is a field F equipped with an ordering, namely there exists a total order relation \leq on F satisfying $x + z \leq y + z$ if $x \leq y$ and the product of positive elements is positive. Fields such as \mathbb{Q} and \mathbb{R} are ordered fields.

Example 1.1. There exist several orderings on the field $\mathbb{R}(t)$ of real rational fractions. For example, we may choose that $a_n t^n + a_{n+1} t^{n+1} + \dots + a_m t^m$, with $a_n \neq 0$ is positive if and only if $a_n > 0$. In particular t is positive and smaller than any positive real number. The situation is similar with the field of formal power series $\mathbb{R}((t))$.

A real field is a field that can be ordered. A real closed field is a real field that does not admit any non trivial real extension. A real closed field \mathbf{R} is characterised by the fact that \mathbf{R} admits a unique ordering such that the positive elements coincide with the squares and every polynomial in $\mathbf{R}[X]$ of odd degree has a root in \mathbf{R} . Every ordered field admits a real closure, unique up to a unique isomorphism. Of course \mathbb{R} is real closed. The real closure of \mathbb{Q} consists of the field of real algebraic numbers \mathbb{R}_{alg} .

Example 1.2. The field of (formal) real Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty})) = \cup_{q \in \mathbb{N}^*} \mathbb{R}((t^{1/q}))$, namely the set of formal expressions

$$\sum_{p=n}^{+\infty} a_p t^{p/q} \text{ with } n \in \mathbb{Z}, q \in \mathbb{N}^*, a_p \in \mathbb{R},$$

is real closed. A positive Puiseux series is a series of the form $\sum_{p=n}^{+\infty} a_p t^{p/q}$ with $a_n > 0$.

The real closure of the field of rational functions $\mathbb{R}(t)$ is the field of algebraic Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg}$, i.e. Puiseux series algebraic over $\mathbb{R}(t)$. The field of convergent Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}\{t^{1/\infty}\}$ is also a real closed field. The following inclusions hold:

$$\mathbb{R}_{alg} \subset \mathbb{R} \subset \mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg} \subset \mathbb{R}\{t^{1/\infty}\} \subset \mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))$$

1.2. Topology. A real closed field \mathbf{R} induces an Euclidean topology on \mathbf{R}^n as follows: for $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$, defined $|x| = \sqrt{x_1^2 + \cdots + x_n^2}$. Then the open balls

$$B(x, r) = \{y \in \mathbf{R}^n : |y - x| < r\}$$

for $x \in \mathbf{R}^n$ and $r \in \mathbf{R}$ with $r > 0$, form a basis of open subsets. The Euclidean topology is the unique topology compatible with the real structure, in the sense that a real closed field admits a unique ordering. It is called the Euclidean topology of the real closed field.

Example 1.3.

(1) For $n \in \mathbb{N}$, the subset of $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg}$ defined by

$$\left\{ \sum_{k \in \mathbb{N}} a_k t^{k/p} : a_k \in \mathbb{R}, p \in \mathbb{N}^* \right\}$$

is open. Actually it is an infinite union of open intervals:

$$\cup_{a \in (0; +\infty) \cap \mathbb{R}} (-a; a).$$

(2) As a real closed field, $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg}$ inherits to an Euclidean topology. An element γ in $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg}$ of the form $\gamma(t) = \sum_{p \geq m} a_p t^{p/q}$, with $a_p \in \mathbb{R}$, $q \in \mathbb{N}^*$, and $a_m \neq 0$ is small in this topology if and only if m is large.

Note that the Euclidean topology of a real closed field may behave very differently from that of real numbers: a real closed field is not necessarily connected, and $[0, 1]$ is not compact in \mathbb{R}_{alg} nor in $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))$.

Remark 1.4. On the field of (convergent) power series $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ one can consider several topologies such as the product topology or t -adic topology. Note that the t -adic topology on $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ coincides with the restriction to $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ of the Euclidean topology of the field of convergent Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}\{t^{1/\infty}\}$.

1.3. o-minimal structures expanding \mathbf{R} . We introduce an o-minimal structure expanding a real closed field following [2].

Let \mathbf{R} be a real closed field. An o-minimal structure expanding \mathbf{R} is a collection $\mathcal{S} = (\mathcal{S}^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$, where each \mathcal{S}^n is a set of subsets of the affine space \mathbf{R}^n , satisfying the following axioms:

- (1) All algebraic subsets of \mathbf{R}^n are in \mathcal{S}^n .
- (2) For every n , \mathcal{S}^n is a Boolean subalgebra of subsets of \mathbf{R}^n .
- (3) If $A \in \mathcal{S}^m$ and $B \in \mathcal{S}^n$, then $A \times B \in \mathcal{S}^{m+n}$.
- (4) If $p : \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ is the projection on the first n coordinates and $A \in \mathcal{S}^{n+1}$, then $p(A) \in \mathcal{S}^n$.
- (5) An element of \mathcal{S}^1 is a finite union of points and open intervals $(a; b) = \{x \in \mathbf{R} : a < x < b\}$, with $a, b \in \mathbf{R} \cup \{\pm\infty\}$.

We will mainly be interested in the two following o-minimal structures in this paper.

Example 1.5.

- (1) Let \mathbf{R} be a real closed field. The most simplest o-minimal structure expanding \mathbf{R} is the structure whose definable sets are the semialgebraic sets.
- (2) A globally subanalytic subset A of \mathbb{R}^n is a subanalytic subset A of \mathbb{R}^n which is subanalytic at infinity. Namely, if we embed \mathbb{R}^n in \mathbb{S}^n (via some rational regular embedding) and consider \mathbb{S}^n in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} , then we ask that $A \subset \mathbb{R}^n \subset \mathbb{S}^n \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ is a subanalytic subset of \mathbb{R}^{n+1} . The collection of globally subanalytic sets forms an o-minimal structure expanding \mathbb{R} .

A definable function is a function defined on a definable set whose graph is definable. We will use several times the curve selection lemma in o-minimal structures in the sequel.

Theorem 1.6 (Curve selection lemma). *Let \mathbf{R} be a real closed field and let be given an o-minimal structure expanding \mathbf{R} . Let A be a definable subset of \mathbf{R}^n and $x \in \overline{A}$. There exists a continuous definable mapping $\gamma : [0; 1) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ such that $\gamma(0) = x$ and $\gamma((0; 1)) \subset A$.*

We will also need to reparametrize definable arcs ([3], Exercise (1.9) p 49).

Lemma 1.7. *Let $\gamma : (0; \epsilon) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a non-constant continuous definable function. There exist numbers ϵ_1 and ϵ_2 in \mathbf{R} with $\epsilon_1 < \epsilon_2$ and a continuous definable bijection $\delta : (\epsilon_1; \epsilon_2) \rightarrow (0; \epsilon_3)$, with $0 < \epsilon_3 < \epsilon$ such that $\gamma \circ \delta(t) = t$ for any $t \in (\epsilon_1; \epsilon_2)$.*

2. GERMS OF DEFINABLE FUNCTIONS

Given a real closed field \mathbf{R} and an o-minimal structure expanding it, we introduce its field $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ of germs of continuous definable curves at the origin in section 2.1. We derive an o-minimal structure expanding $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ and study in section 2.2 the transport of some properties from the initial o-minimal structure to the new one.

2.1. Definability. Let \mathbf{R} be a real closed field. We fix an o-minimal structure over \mathbf{R} expanding \mathbf{R} . Let $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ be the set of germs at $0 \in \mathbf{R}$ of continuous definable functions from $(0; \infty)$ to \mathbf{R} .

Lemma 2.1. *The set $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is a real closed field.*

Proof. The set $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is a field. Actually a non zero definable function on a neighbourhood of 0 in $(0; \infty)$ nowhere vanishes on a sufficiently small neighbourhood of 0, so its inverse is well defined and definable.

To prove that $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is a real closed field, it is sufficient to prove that $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}[i] = \frac{\tilde{\mathbf{R}}[Y]}{(Y^2+1)}$ is an algebraically closed field. First we prove that the ring $\frac{\tilde{\mathbf{R}}[Y]}{(Y^2+1)}$ is a field. For that it suffices to show that $(Y^2 + 1)$ is a prime ideal. Otherwise, $Y^2 + 1$ is the product of two polynomial functions because $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}[Y]$ is a unique factorization ring and hence $Y^2 + 1$ is of the form $(Y - f_1) \times (Y - f_2)$ and $Y^2 - f_1^2$ for some f_1 and f_2 in $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}$, which is impossible. For $P(t, X) \in \tilde{\mathbf{R}}[i][X]$, write

$$P(t, X) = \sum_{j=0}^d f_j(t)X^j$$

with $f_j \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}[i]$. Choose $\epsilon > 0$ such that every f_j , for $j = 0, \dots, d$, is defined on $(0; \epsilon)$. For $t \in (0; \epsilon)$ fixed, the polynomial $P(t, X) \in R[i][X]$ admits roots in $R[i]$ and the map

$$\{(t, x_1, \dots, x_d) \in (0; \epsilon) \times R[i] : P(t, x) = 0\} \rightarrow (0; \epsilon)$$

is finite-to-one. By the o-minimal Hardt triviality Theorem (which is proved in the same way as the semialgebraic case, cf. [1], Theorem 9.3.2), this mapping admits a definable continuous section on a neighbourhood of 0 in $(0; \epsilon)$. It furnishes a root of P in $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}[i]$. \square

Remark 2.2.

- (1) Note that $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is even a field extension of \mathbf{R} by assigning to a number $x \in \mathbf{R}$ the constant function \widetilde{x} with image x .
- (2) A positive element in $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is a square; in particular a definable continuous function germ $\gamma : (0; \infty) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ at 0 is positive in $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ if and only if there exists $\epsilon > 0$ in \mathbf{R} such that $\gamma(t) \geq 0$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$.

In this paper we are mainly interested in the semi-algebraic and subanalytic setting.

Example 2.3.

- (1) Note that [1] the field of germs of continuous semialgebraic functions defined on intervals of the form $(0; \epsilon) \subset \mathbb{R}$ is isomorphic to the field of algebraic Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg}$. The subring of algebraic formal power series $\mathbb{R}[[t]]_{alg}$ corresponds to the germs at the origin of analytic semialgebraic functions defined on intervals $[0; \epsilon)$.

In particular, if $\mathbf{R} = \mathbb{R}$ and the o-minimal structure is defined by the semialgebraic sets, then $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is the field of algebraic Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}((t^{1/\infty}))_{alg}$.

Note that the same holds true for any real closed field \mathbf{R} in place of \mathbb{R} .

- (2) If $\mathbf{R} = \mathbb{R}$ and the o-minimal structure is given by the globally subanalytic sets, then $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is the field of convergent Puiseux series $\mathbb{R}\{t^{1/\infty}\}$.

For a definable set $X \subset \mathbf{R}^n$, for $n \in \mathbb{N}$, denote by \widetilde{X} the set of germs at $0 \in \mathbf{R}$ of continuous definable functions from $(0; \infty)$ to X . For $x \in X$, we denote again $\widetilde{x} \in \widetilde{X}$ the germ of the constant function equal to x .

Lemma 2.4. *Let $f : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be definable. Let $\widetilde{f} : \widetilde{\mathbf{R}} \rightarrow \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ be defined by $\widetilde{f}(\gamma(t)) = f \circ \gamma(t)$ for $\gamma \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$. Then*

$$\text{graph } \widetilde{f} = \widetilde{\text{graph } f}.$$

Proof. It suffices to remark that $\widetilde{R^2} = \widetilde{R^2}$ since

$$\widetilde{\text{graph } f} = \{\gamma : (0; \epsilon) \rightarrow R^2 : \gamma \text{ continuous definable and } \text{Im } \gamma \subset \text{graph } f\} \subset \widetilde{R^2}$$

$$\text{graph } \widetilde{f} = \{(\gamma_1, \gamma_2) \in \widetilde{R^2} : \gamma_2 = f \circ \gamma_1\} \subset \widetilde{R^2}$$

\square

Proposition 2.5. *The collection of subsets of $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}^n$ given by \widetilde{X} , for $X \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ definable and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, defines an o-minimal structure expanding $\widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$.*

Proof. Let A and B be definable sets in \mathbf{R}^n . What we need to prove is the following:

- (i) $\widetilde{A \cup B} = \widetilde{A} \cup \widetilde{B}$, $\widetilde{A \cap B} = \widetilde{A} \cap \widetilde{B}$, $\widetilde{A \setminus B} = \widetilde{A} \setminus \widetilde{B}$, $\widetilde{A \times B} = \widetilde{A} \times \widetilde{B}$,
(ii) if p denotes the projection $p : \mathbf{R}^{n+1} \rightarrow \mathbf{R}^n$ onto the first n coordinates, and
 $C \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$ is definable, then $p(\widetilde{C}) = \widetilde{p(C)}$,
(iii)

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : x = yz\} = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : \alpha = \beta\gamma\},$$

(iv)

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : x = y + z\} = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : \alpha = \beta + \gamma\},$$

(v) if $I \subset \mathbf{R}$ is an interval, then $\widetilde{I} \subset \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is an interval,

(vi) if $S \subset \mathbf{R}$ is a singleton, then $\widetilde{S} \subset \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ is a singleton.

Proof of (i). The inclusion $\widetilde{A \cup B} \subset \widetilde{A} \cup \widetilde{B}$ is obvious. Conversely, take $\gamma \in \widetilde{A \cup B}$ with γ defined and continuous on $(0; \epsilon)$. Assume $\gamma \notin \widetilde{A}$. Then $\gamma^{-1}(A)$ is a finite union of points and intervals, therefore there exists $0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon$ such that $\gamma((0; \epsilon_1)) \cap A = \emptyset$. Then $\gamma((0; \epsilon_1)) \subset B$ and $\gamma \in \widetilde{B}$.

The equality $\widetilde{A \cap B} = \widetilde{A} \cap \widetilde{B}$ is obvious.

The inclusion $\widetilde{A \setminus B} \subset \widetilde{A} \setminus \widetilde{B}$ is obvious. Take $\gamma \in \widetilde{A} \setminus \widetilde{B}$, and assume γ defined and continuous on $(0; \epsilon)$. Then $\gamma^{-1}(B) \subset (0; \epsilon)$ is a finite union of points and intervals, that does not contain any interval of the form $(0; s)$ since $\gamma \notin \widetilde{B}$. Therefore $\gamma((0; s)) \subset A \setminus B$ and $\gamma \in \widetilde{A \setminus B}$.

The equality $\widetilde{A \times B} = \widetilde{A} \times \widetilde{B}$ is obvious.

Proof of (ii). Take $\gamma \in \widetilde{C}$ and assume that γ is defined and continuous on $(0; \epsilon)$, with $\gamma((0; \epsilon)) \subset C$. Then $p \circ \gamma : (0; \epsilon) \rightarrow p(C)$ is a definable continuous function so that $\widetilde{p(\gamma)} \in \widetilde{p(C)}$. Therefore $\widetilde{p(\widetilde{C})} \subset p(C)$.

Conversely, take $\gamma \in p(C)$, and choose $\epsilon > 0$ so that γ is a definable continuous function on $(0; \epsilon)$ with value in $p(C)$. Note that we can assume that C is bounded, embedding if necessary \mathbf{R}^{n+1} in $\mathbb{S}^{n+1} \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+2}$. Then

$$D = \{(t, c) \in (0; \epsilon) \times C : p(c) = \gamma(t)\}$$

is a definable set which boundary has a nonempty intersection with $\{0\} \times C$ since C is bounded. By the curve selection lemma, there exists $\delta = (\delta_1, \delta_2) \in \widetilde{D}$, i.e. there exists $0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon$ such that $p(\delta_2(t)) = \gamma(\delta_1(t))$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon_1)$. By Lemma 1.7 there exists $\alpha \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ defined on $(0; \epsilon_2)$, with $0 < \epsilon_2 < \epsilon_1$, such that $\delta_1 \circ \alpha(t) = t$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon_2)$. As a consequence $\delta_2 \circ \alpha \in \widetilde{C}$ satisfies $\widetilde{p}(\delta_2 \circ \alpha) = \gamma$, therefore $\gamma \in \widetilde{p(\widetilde{C})}$.

The proofs of (iii) and (iv) are very similar, so let us prove (iii). Take

$$\gamma = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2, \gamma_3) \in \{(x, y, z) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : x = yz\}.$$

There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that γ is defined on $(0; \epsilon)$ and for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$ the equality $\gamma_1(t) = \gamma_2(t)\gamma_3(t)$ holds. Therefore $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2\gamma_3$ and

$$\{(x, y, z) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : x = yz\} \subset \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : \alpha = \beta\gamma\}.$$

If conversely $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}}$ satisfies $\alpha = \beta\gamma$, then

$$(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \{(x, y, z) \in \widetilde{\mathbf{R}^3} : x = yz\}.$$

Proof of (v). Assume $I = (a; b)$ with $a < b \in \mathbf{R}$. Then $\tilde{I} = (\tilde{a}; \tilde{b})$ where $\tilde{a}, \tilde{b} \in \tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ denotes the constant germs equal to a and b . Indeed, if $\gamma \in \tilde{I}$, there exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that γ is defined on $(0; \epsilon)$ and $\gamma(t) \in (a; b)$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$. In particular $\tilde{a}(t) = a < \gamma(t) < b = \tilde{b}(t)$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$ so $\gamma \in (\tilde{a}; \tilde{b})$. The proof of the converse inclusion is similar.

Proof of (vi). An element of \tilde{S} is a germ of continuous definable curve with image in $S = \{s\}$, so is equal to the function germ \tilde{s} constant equal to s . □

Remark 2.6. The convex set given in example 1.3 is not a definable subset of $\tilde{\mathbf{R}} = \mathbf{R}((t^{1/\infty}))$ since it can not be described by a finite union of intervals.

2.2. Transport of properties.

Lemma 2.7. *Let A be a definable subset of a definable set B . Then A is closed in B if and only if \tilde{A} is closed in \tilde{B} .*

Proof. It is equivalent to prove that A is open in B if and only if \tilde{A} is open in \tilde{B} .

Assume A is open in B . Take $\gamma \in \tilde{A}$. There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that γ is well defined on $(0; \epsilon)$ and $\gamma((0; \epsilon)) \subset A$. The openness of A enables to construct a strictly positive definable function germ by

$$r(t) = \sup\{s \in (0; 1] : |x - \gamma(t)| < s \Rightarrow x \in A\}$$

for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$. Reducing ϵ if necessary, we can suppose r continuous. Then the open ball $B(\gamma, r)$ is included in \tilde{A} and therefore \tilde{A} is open.

Conversely, to prove that A is open in B if \tilde{A} is open in \tilde{B} , let us assume that A is not open at $a \in A$. Then a belongs to the closure of $B \setminus A$, therefore by the curve selection lemma there exists $\gamma : (0; \epsilon) \rightarrow B \setminus A$ continuous definable with $\gamma(0) = a$. If \tilde{A} is open, let $B(\tilde{a}; r) = \{\delta \in B : |\delta - \tilde{a}| < r\} \subset \tilde{A}$ be an open neighbourhood of the constant germ \tilde{a} equal to a , with $r : (0; \epsilon_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ a strictly positive definable germ, and $0 < \epsilon_1 < \epsilon$. We get a contradiction if $\gamma \in B(\tilde{a}; r)$. Otherwise, define $\alpha : (0; \epsilon_1) \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ by

$$\alpha(t) = \sup\{s \in (0; t) : |\gamma(s)| < \frac{r(t)}{2}\}$$

Then α is definable and strictly positive since $\gamma(a) = 0$ and γ is continuous. We can moreover assume that α is continuous, decreasing ϵ_1 if necessary. Then $\gamma \circ \alpha((0; \epsilon_1)) \subset B \setminus A$ and $\gamma \circ \alpha \in B(\tilde{a}; r)$. □

Lemma 2.8. *Let A be a definable set in \mathbf{R}^n . Then A is bounded if and only if \tilde{A} is bounded in $\tilde{\mathbf{R}}^n$.*

Proof. Assume A is bounded in \mathbf{R}^n . Then there exist $c_1, c_2 \in \mathbf{R}$ such that $A \subset [c_1; c_2]^n$. For $\gamma \in \tilde{A}$, there exists ϵ such that $\gamma(t) \in [c_1; c_2]^n$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$. In particular $\gamma \in [\tilde{c}_1; \tilde{c}_2]^n$ and \tilde{A} is bounded.

Assume conversely that \tilde{A} is bounded, namely there exists $b \in \tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ such that $|\gamma| < b$ for any $\gamma \in \tilde{A}$. Then considering all constant functions in \tilde{A} , we see that A is bounded. □

Lemma 2.9. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a definable map. Then f is injective if and only if \tilde{f} is injective. Similarly, f is surjective if and only if \tilde{f} is surjective.*

Proof. Assume f is injective. Let $\gamma_1, \gamma_2 \in \tilde{X}$ satisfies $\tilde{f}(\gamma_1) = \tilde{f}(\gamma_2)$. There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that γ_1 and γ_2 are defined on $(0; \epsilon)$ and then for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$ we have $f(\gamma_1(t)) = f(\gamma_2(t))$. Therefore $f(\gamma_1(t)) = f(\gamma_2(t))$ for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$ by injectivity of f and \tilde{f} is injective.

Assume \tilde{f} injective. Let $x_1, x_2 \in X$ satisfies $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$. If \tilde{x}_i denotes the constant curve equal to x_i , for $i \in \{1, 2\}$, then $\tilde{f}(\tilde{x}_1) = \tilde{f}(\tilde{x}_2)$. Therefore $\tilde{x}_1 = \tilde{x}_2$ and thus $x_1 = x_2$ and f is injective.

Assume now that f is surjective. Let $\gamma \in \tilde{Y}$ and take $\epsilon > 0$ such that γ is defined and continuous on $(0; \epsilon)$. Consider the set

$$A = \{(x, t) \in f^{-1}(\gamma((0; \epsilon))) \times (0; \epsilon) : f(x) = \gamma(t)\}.$$

Then A is a definable set, and we may assume A is bounded (embedding the ambient space \mathbf{R}^n of X in \mathbb{S}^n if necessary), so that $(\overline{A} \setminus A) \cap (\mathbf{R}^n \times \{0\})$ is not empty. By the curve selection lemma, there exists $\delta = (\delta_1, \delta_2) \in \tilde{A}$, defined on $(0; \epsilon')$ where $\epsilon' < \epsilon$, such that $\delta((0; \epsilon')) \subset A$ and $\delta(0) \in (\overline{A} \setminus A) \cap (\mathbf{R}^n \times \{0\})$. Then $f \circ \delta_1(t) = \gamma(\delta_2(t))$ by definition of A . Denote by $\alpha \in \tilde{\mathbf{R}}$ a continuous definable function germ such that $\delta_2 \circ \alpha(t) = t$, obtained by Lemma 1.7. Then $\delta_1 \circ \alpha \in \tilde{X}$ is an inverse of γ by \tilde{f} and \tilde{f} is surjective.

Assume finally that \tilde{f} is surjective. Take $y \in Y$. Then the constant curve \tilde{y} equal to y has a preimage γ by \tilde{f} . There exists $\epsilon > 0$ such that γ is well defined on $(0; \epsilon)$, $\gamma((0; \epsilon)) \subset X$ and $f(\gamma(t)) = y$. Therefore f is surjective. □

3. CONTINUITY AND t -ADIC TOPOLOGY

We give some necessary and sufficient conditions for a definable mapping to be continuous, and apply it to prove the continuity of the mapping induced by an arc-analytic subanalytic homeomorphism at the level of spaces of arcs in Theorem 3.5.

3.1. Continuity. Let \mathbf{R} be a real closed field and consider an o-minimal structure expanding \mathbf{R} . A definable mapping $f : X \rightarrow Y$ between definable sets X, Y is said continuous if it is continuous for the Euclidean topology inherited to the real closed field.

Proposition 3.1. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be definable and Y be bounded. Then f is continuous if and only if graph f is closed in $X \times \overline{Y}$.*

Proof. Assume f is continuous. Let (a, b) be in the closure of the graph of f in $X \times \overline{Y}$. By the curve selection lemma there exists a continuous curve $\gamma = (\gamma_1, \gamma_2) : [0; 1] \rightarrow X \times \overline{Y}$ with $\gamma(0) = (a, b)$ and $\gamma((0; 1]) \subset \text{graph } f$. Then for $t \in (0; 1]$ we have $f \circ \gamma_1(t) = \gamma_2(t)$. By continuity we obtain, passing to the limit as t goes to zero, that $f(a) = b$. In particular the graph of f is closed in $X \times \overline{Y}$.

Conversely, assume f is not continuous at $a \in X$. For $\epsilon > 0$, define δ_ϵ to be the supremum on $x \in X$ with $|x - a| \leq \epsilon$ of $|f(x) - f(a)|$. Then $(0; a)$ is in the closure of the definable set

$$\cup_{\epsilon > 0} \{\epsilon\} \times \{x \in X : |x - a| \leq \epsilon \text{ and } |f(x) - f(a)| \geq \frac{\delta_\epsilon}{2}\}.$$

By the o-minimal curve selection lemma, there exists a continuous definable curve $\gamma : [0; 1] \rightarrow X$ such that $f \circ \gamma$ is not continuous at a .

Denote by Γ the image $\gamma((0; 1])$ of γ and by A the set

$$\{(x, f(x)) : x \in \Gamma\} \subset X \times Y.$$

Then $\overline{A} \setminus A$ is not empty because Y is bounded. It is then equal to a point of the form (a, b) with $b \neq f(a)$, therefore the graph of f is not closed in $X \times \overline{Y}$. \square

Corollary 3.2. *Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous definable map. Then $\tilde{f} : \tilde{X} \rightarrow \tilde{Y}$ is continuous.*

Proof. Without loss of generality we can assume that Y is bounded (as $Y \subset \mathbf{R}^n \subset \mathbb{S}^n \subset \mathbf{R}^{n+1}$). Now the set \tilde{Y} is bounded by Lemma 2.8. Finally the graph of \tilde{f} is closed in $\tilde{X} \times \tilde{Y}$ by Lemma 2.7 since the graph of f is closed in $X \times \overline{Y}$ by Proposition 3.1. \square

Lemma 3.3. *Let $C \subset \mathbf{R}^n$ be a closed and bounded definable subset of \mathbf{R}^n and $g : C \rightarrow \mathbf{R}$ be a strictly positive definable function. There exists $r \in \mathbf{R}$ with $r > 0$ such that $g \geq r$.*

Proof. Assume the conclusion does not hold. Then

$$A = \{(t, c) \in (0; 1] \times C : g(c) < t\}$$

is a non empty definable subset of $[0; 1] \times C$, with a non empty boundary. Therefore there exists a continuous definable function germ $\delta = (\delta_1, \delta_2) : (0; \epsilon) \rightarrow A$ with $\delta_1(0) = 0$ by the curve selection lemma. Note that $\delta_2(t)$ admits a limit x as t goes to zero since C is bounded, and the limit belongs to C since C is closed.

As $\delta((0; \epsilon)) \subset A$ the following inequalities hold:

$$0 < g \circ \delta_2(t) < \delta_1(t)$$

for $t \in (0; \epsilon)$, and passing to the limit as t goes to 0 we obtain $0 \leq g(x) \leq 0$, in contradiction with the assumption on g . \square

Proposition 3.4. *Let X and Y be bounded and closed definable sets and $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a continuous definable function. Then f is uniformly continuous.*

Proof. Let $\epsilon \in \mathbf{R}$ such that $\epsilon > 0$. As f is continuous, we may define for $x \in X$ a definable function g on X by

$$g(x) = \sup\{s \in (0; 1] : a \in X, |x - a| < s \Rightarrow |f(x) - f(a)| < \epsilon\}.$$

We conclude applying Lemma 3.3 to g . \square

3.2. Application. Let $h : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)$ be an arc-analytic mapping germ [13], namely any analytic arc $\gamma : (-\epsilon; \epsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, where $\epsilon > 0$, with $\gamma(0) = 0$ is sent by f into an analytic arc $f \circ \gamma : (-\epsilon'; \epsilon') \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ for some $\epsilon' > 0$. Denote by $\mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ those arcs γ in $\mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ with $\gamma(0) = 0$. Then h defines a mapping from $\mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ to $\mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$, denoted by h_* in the sequel. We considered $\mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with its t -adic topology.

Theorem 3.5. *Let $h : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)$ be a subanalytic homeomorphism. Assume h and h^{-1} are arc analytic. The induced mapping $h_* : \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ is a uniformly continuous homeomorphism.*

Proof. Let $U, V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be bounded and closed subanalytic subsets of \mathbb{R}^n whose interiors are neighbourhood of the origin and such that there exists a representative of h , still denoted by h , which is an homeomorphism from U to V . We consider \mathbb{R} with the o-minimal structure given by globally subanalytic sets. Then $\tilde{h} : \tilde{U} \rightarrow \tilde{V}$ is continuous by Proposition 3.1. Moreover U and V are bounded and closed by Lemmas 2.8 and 2.7, therefore \tilde{h} is uniformly continuous by Proposition 3.4. The mapping h_* is the restriction of \tilde{h} to the set of analytic arcs in \tilde{U} with origin $0 \in \mathbb{R}^n$, therefore h_* is also uniformly continuous. \square

Remark 3.6. The result is no longer true for the product topology on $\mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ as illustrated in section 4.2. In Theorem 3.5, the tameness of o-minimal setting offsets the strangeness of the Euclidean topology of real closed fields.

The Theorem 3.5 extends to a global version on compact analytic manifolds. Let $M \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a compact analytic manifold, and denote by $\mathcal{A}(M)$ those arcs in $\mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ that belongs to \tilde{M} , with the o-minimal structure defined by globally subanalytic sets. We consider $\mathcal{A}(M)$ endowed with the topology induced by that of \tilde{M} .

Theorem 3.7. *Let $M \subset \mathbb{R}^m$ and $N \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be compact analytic manifolds and $h : M \rightarrow N$ be a subanalytic homeomorphism. Assume that h and h^{-1} are arc analytic. The induced mapping $h_* : \mathcal{A}(M) \rightarrow \mathcal{A}(N)$ is a uniformly continuous homeomorphism.*

If the ambient spaces are no longer compact, we quit the globally subanalytic setting. However, continuity is a local property and therefore we keep the continuity of the induced mapping between analytic arcs:

Theorem 3.8. *Let $h : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ be a subanalytic homeomorphism. Assume h and h^{-1} are arc analytic. Then $h_* : \mathbb{R}\{t\}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ is a homeomorphism.*

Remark 3.9. The exponential function gives a counter-example to uniform continuity. Actually, let $\gamma_s \in \tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ be defined by $\gamma_s(t) = \frac{1}{s} + st$, for $s > 0$. Then $\exp \circ \gamma_s$ is a family of analytic arcs with origin $\exp(\gamma_s(0)) = \exp(\frac{1}{s})$ going to ∞ as s goes to zero. However

$$\left(\frac{\partial \gamma_s}{\partial t}\right)_{t=0} = s \exp \frac{1}{s}$$

goes to ∞ as s goes to zero, so the family is not uniformly continuous.

4. CONTINUITY AND PRODUCT TOPOLOGY

We prove the existence of a blow-analytic homeomorphism which does not induce a continuous mapping at the level of spaces of arcs when we considered it with the product topology. The counter-example is produced in section 4.2 using a cardinality result concerning analytic vector fields detailed in section 4.3.

4.1. Blow-analytic homeomorphisms.

Definition 4.1. Let U and V be open subsets of \mathbb{R}^n . A homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow V$ is called a *blow-analytic homeomorphism* if there exist two finite sequences of blowings-up along smooth analytic centres $\pi : M \rightarrow U$ and $\sigma : N \rightarrow V$ and an analytic diffeomorphism $\Phi : M \rightarrow N$ such that $\phi \circ \pi = \sigma \circ \Phi$.

Recall that $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ denote the one-variable convergent power series ring and \mathfrak{m} its maximal ideal. We consider in this section $\mathbb{R}\{t\}$ with the product topology. We regard $\mathbb{R}\{t\}^n$ as the family of analytic curve germs $c : [0; \epsilon) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$, with $\epsilon > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$, at 0 and let $\mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ denote those curve germs c with $c(0) = 0$. Set

$$\mathcal{A}_U(\mathbb{R}^n) = \{c \in \mathbb{R}\{t\}^n : c(0) \in U\}$$

for an open subset U of \mathbb{R}^n . We identify $\mathcal{A}_U(\mathbb{R}^n)$ with $U \times \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ by the correspondence

$$\mathcal{A}_U(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni c \rightarrow (c(0), c - c(0)) \in U \times \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n).$$

Remark 4.2. A blow-analytic homeomorphism is arc analytic since any analytic arc $c : [0; \epsilon) \rightarrow U$ may be lifted via a sequence of blowings-up along smooth analytic centres $\pi : M \rightarrow U$ to an analytic arc $d : [0; \epsilon) \rightarrow M$ such that $c = \pi \circ d$. In particular a blow-analytic homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow V$ induces a mapping

$$\phi_* : \mathcal{A}_U(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni c \rightarrow \phi \circ c \in \mathcal{A}_V(\mathbb{R}^n)$$

Note that this mapping is moreover bijective.

It is natural to hope that the induced mapping ϕ_* is a homeomorphism. However, it is not difficult to find a counter-example!

In the sequel, we focus therefore on some particular blow-analytic homeomorphisms, namely those blow-analytic homeomorphisms which induce a blow-analytic equivalence between some analytic functions (we refer to [9] for similar distinctions between different kind of blow-analytic homeomorphisms).

Definition 4.3. Let $f, g : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ be analytic function germs. We call f and g *blow-analytically equivalent* if there exist open subsets U and V of \mathbb{R}^n containing 0 and a blow-analytic homeomorphism $\phi : U \rightarrow V$ such that $\phi(0) = 0$ and $f = g \circ \phi_0$, where ϕ_0 denotes the germ of ϕ at 0. We call $\phi_0 : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, 0)$ a *blow-analytic homeomorphism germ*.

The problem we address is then as follows.

Question 4.4. Let ϕ be a blow-analytic homeomorphism germ which realises the blow-analytic equivalence of two non-zero analytic function germs. Is the induced mapping $\phi_* : \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n) \ni c \rightarrow \phi \circ c \in \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^n)$ continuous in the product topology?

However here also the answer is negative as proved in section 4.2 below.

4.2. Existence of a counter-example. We prove the existence of a counter-example via a cardinality argument rather than by an explicit construction. For the counter-example, we fix $n = 2$ and define $f, g : (\mathbb{R}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}, 0)$ by $f(x, y) = g(x, y) = y$. We define a family of curves $c_\epsilon \in \mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ by

$$c_\epsilon(t) = (\epsilon t, t^2)$$

for $\epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$. Then c_ϵ converges to c_0 in $\mathcal{A}_0(\mathbb{R}^2)$ for the product topology as ϵ goes to 0.

Let $\pi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ denote the blowing-up of \mathbb{R}^2 along center $\{0\}$. We will prove the existence of an analytic diffeomorphism Φ of M such that:

- (i) Φ induces a blow-analytic homeomorphism ϕ of \mathbb{R}^2 ,
- (ii) $f \circ \phi = f$ and
- (iii) $(\phi_0)_*(c_\epsilon) \not\rightarrow (\phi_0)_*(c_0)$ as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.

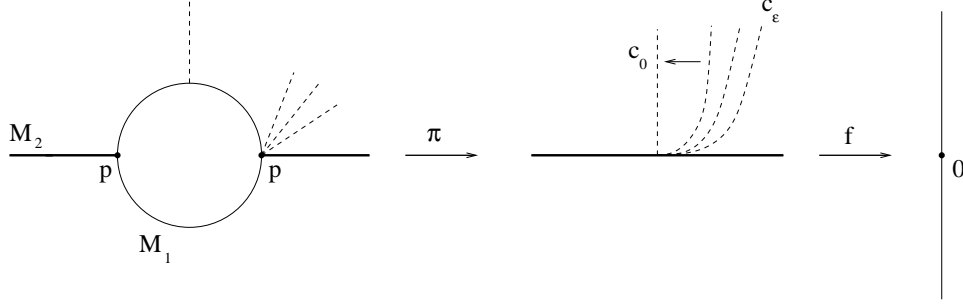


FIGURE 1. Blowing-up and curves.

Let $M_1 = \pi^{-1}(0)$ denote the exceptional divisor of π and M_2 denote the closure of $\pi^{-1}(\mathbb{R} \times \{0\} - \{0\})$ in M .

Lemma 4.5. *Let Φ be an analytic diffeomorphism of M such that (i), (ii) and (iii) hold. Then $\Phi(M_1) = M_1$ and $\Phi(M_2) = M_2$.*

Proof. Condition (i) is equivalent to the condition $\Phi(M_1) = M_1$ while condition (ii) is equivalent to the condition

$$(ii') \quad f \circ \pi \circ \Phi = f \circ \pi$$

Then $(f \circ \pi)^{-1}(0) = M_1 \cup M_2$ and hence condition (ii') implies $\Phi(M_2) = M_2$. \square

Assume that there exists an analytic diffeomorphism Φ with the conditions (i), (ii) and (iii) satisfied. We describe when (iii) holds by a coordinate system. Denote by p the intersection point $M_1 \cap M_2 = \{p\}$ and consider π around p . Choose a chart in M such that in the chart (M, M_1, M_2, p) is equal to $(\mathbb{R}^2, \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R} \times \{0\}, (0, 0))$ and the restriction of π to the chart coincides with the mapping

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \ni (u, v) \rightarrow (u, uv) = (x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$$

that we still denote by π . Note that in this chart $\text{Im } c_\epsilon$, for $\epsilon \neq 0$, is included in $\text{Im } \pi$ whereas $\text{Im } c_0$ is not.

The restriction of Φ to the above chart is of the form $(u\Phi_1(u, v), v\Phi_2(u, v))$ for some analytic functions Φ_1 and Φ_2 on \mathbb{R}^2 which vanish nowhere by Lemma 4.5.

Lemma 4.6. *In this chart, the image by ϕ of the family of curves c_ϵ , for $\epsilon > 0$, is given by*

$$\phi_*(c_\epsilon)(t) = (\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}), t^2)$$

Proof. In this chart we obtain for $\epsilon > 0$:

$$\begin{aligned} \pi^*(c_\epsilon)(t) &= (\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}), \quad \Phi_* \pi^*(c_\epsilon)(t) = (\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}), \frac{t}{\epsilon} \Phi_2(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})), \\ \phi_*(c_\epsilon)(t) &= \pi_* \Phi_* \pi^*(c_\epsilon)(t) = (\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}), t^2 \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}) \Phi_2(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})), \\ f \circ \pi(u, v) &= uv. \end{aligned}$$

The last equality together with condition (ii') implies

$$uv \Phi_1(u, v) \Phi_2(u, v) = f \circ \pi \circ \Phi(u, v) = f \circ \pi(u, v) = uv$$

hence $\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \equiv 1$. In particular $\phi_*(c_\epsilon)(t) = (\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}), t^2)$. \square

As a consequence, to obtain a negative answer to Question 4.4, it suffices to find a global analytic diffeomorphism Φ such that $\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})$ does not converge to any element of \mathfrak{m} as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ in \mathbb{R} .

Remark 4.7.

- (1) Note that $\phi_*(c_0)$ does exist, even if we do not know how to describe it.
- (2) Note that the non-convergence of $\pi^*(c_\epsilon)$ does not imply necessarily the non-convergence of $\phi_*(c_\epsilon)$ whereas the non-convergence of $\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})$ does.

Describe Φ_1 around 0 as a convergent power series $\sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} a_{m,n} u^m v^n$ with $a_{m,n} \in \mathbb{R}$. Then the first component of $\phi_*(c_\epsilon)(t)$ for $\epsilon > 0$ is given by

$$\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}) = \sum_{m,n \in \mathbb{N}} a_{m,n} t^{m+n+1} \epsilon^{m-n+1}.$$

Lemma 4.8. *If there exist m and n in \mathbb{N} such that $n > m + 1$ and $a_{m,n} \neq 0$, then $\epsilon t \Phi_1(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})$ does not converge to any element of \mathfrak{m} as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$.*

Proof. Assume that there exist such pairs (m, n) with $n > m + 1$ and $a_{m,n} \neq 0$. Let L denote the family of all such pairs. Denote by L_1 the subfamily of L consisting of (m, n) such that the sum $m + n$ is the smallest possible in L and by L_2 the subfamily of L_1 of (m, n) such that $n - m$ is the largest possible in L_1 . Then L_1 is non-empty and finite, and L_2 is non-empty and consists of a unique element, say (m_0, n_0) . Then $\epsilon t \Phi_2(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})$ is of the form

$$\epsilon t \Phi_2(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon}) = a_{m_0, n_0} t^{m_0+n_0+1} (\epsilon^{m_0-n_0+1} + \delta_{m_0+n_0+1}(\epsilon)) + \sum_{k=m_0+n_0+2}^{\infty} \delta_k(\epsilon) t^k$$

where the functions δ_k are functions in the variable ϵ such that

$$|\delta_{m_0+n_0+1}(\epsilon)| \leq c |\epsilon| |\epsilon^{m_0-n_0+1}|$$

for some $c > 0 \in \mathbb{R}$ and $\epsilon \neq 0$ near 0. Therefore $\epsilon t \Phi_2(\epsilon t, \frac{t}{\epsilon})$ does not converge to any element of \mathfrak{m} as $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$. \square

For simplicity, we strengthen the condition

$$a_{m,n} \neq 0 \text{ for some } n > m + 1$$

to the condition

$$a_{0,n} \neq 0 \text{ for some } n > 1$$

In particular in that case

$$\Phi_1(0, v) = a_{0,0} + a_{0,1}v + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{N}} a_{0,n} v^n.$$

Lemma 4.9. *There exists Φ_1 satisfying $a_{0,n} \neq 0$ for some $n > 1$.*

Proof. We find Φ_1 with this condition by reduction to absurdity. Assume that no Φ_1 satisfies this condition. Then the family of all such $\Phi_1(0, v)$ is a subfamily of the family of v -polynomials of degree less or equal to 1 and hence has at most the cardinal number of the continuum. Moreover, since $\Phi_1 \Phi_2 \equiv 1$, the family of all $\Phi_2(0, v)$ also has at most the cardinal number of the continuum.

However the restriction of Φ to M_1 is given by $\Phi(0, v) = (0, v \Phi_2(0, v))$, and we obtain a contradiction with Proposition 4.10 below. \square

4.3. Cardinality of sets of vector fields. The aim of this section is to prove the cardinality argument to finish the proof of the negative answer to Question 4.4.

Proposition 4.10. *Let T denote the set of all C^ω diffeomorphism Φ of M such that $\Phi(M_1) = M_1$, $\Phi(M_2) = M_2$ and $f \circ \pi = f \circ \pi \circ \Phi$, and T_1 the set of restrictions of such Φ to M_1 . Then the cardinal number of T_1 is larger than \mathbb{R} .*

If it is difficult to construct directly C^ω diffeomorphisms of M , it is easier to construct C^ω vector fields via analytic sheaf theory. In particular, we will use Cartan Theorem A and B, Oka Theorem for real analytic manifold (cf. [6] for example), together with Whitney Approximation Theorem (any C^0 function on an analytic manifold can be approximated in the Whitney topology by a C^ω function [14]).

Recall that any C^ω vector field w_1 on (a compact) M_1 generates a one-parameter group of transformations ψ_t , $t \in \mathbb{R}$ of M_1 , and the correspondence $w_1 \rightarrow \psi_1$ is a countable-to-one correspondence from the family of C^ω vector fields on M_1 to the family of C^ω diffeomorphisms on M_1 .

Using this fact, Proposition 4.10 is a consequence of Propositions 4.11 and 4.13 below.

An integrable vector field on M means that the vector field generates a one-parameter group of transformations.

Proposition 4.11. *Any C^ω vector field w_1 on M_1 singular at p can be extended to an integrable C^ω vector field w on M so that $f \circ \pi$ takes a constant value on each integral curve of w .*

In order to prove Proposition 4.11, we introduce a weaker lemma.

Lemma 4.12. *Any C^ω vector field w_1 on M_1 singular at p can be extended to a C^ω vector field w on M so that $f \circ \pi$ takes a constant value on each local integral curve of w .*

Proof of Proposition 4.11. Assume that there exists a C^ω vector field w on M satisfying the conclusion of Lemma 4.12. To prove Proposition 4.11 it is sufficient to construct a bounded vector field satisfying that $f \circ \pi$ takes a constant value on each local integral curve of w .

Let U be a sufficiently small neighbourhood of M_1 in M and δ a sufficiently small positive C^0 function on M such that δw is bounded, where M is endowed with the Whitney C^0 topology. Assume there exists a positive C^ω function h on M such that:

- (1) $h \leq 1$ on M ,
- (2) $h = 1$ on M_1 and
- (3) $h \leq \delta$ on $M - U$.

Then hw is integrable and hence satisfies the requirements on w .

Hence we have to construct such a positive C^ω function h satisfying (1), (2) and (3). Actually it will be convenient to construct $g = 1 - h$ in place of h using the fact that g need to be an element of the ideal of the analytic function ring on M vanishing on M_1 .

Let \mathcal{O} denote the sheaf of C^ω function germs on M and \mathcal{J} the sheaf of \mathcal{O} -ideals consisting of germs vanishing on M_1 . Then by Cartan Theorem A each stalk \mathcal{J}_q , for $q \in M$, is generated by the global cross-sections $H^0(M, \mathcal{J})$ of \mathcal{J} . Note that $H^0(M, \mathcal{J})$ is finitely generated since M_1 is compact. Moreover the common zero set of the germs in \mathcal{J}_q is equal to the germ of M_1 at q . Therefore there exist finitely

many elements of $H^0(M, \mathcal{J})$ whose common zero set is equal to M_1 . Define g to be the square sum of these elements. Then g is a non-negative C^ω function on M with zero set equal to M_1 , so that (2) is satisfied by $1 - g$.

Next we shrink g in order to satisfy (1). Let α be a C^0 function on M such that $\alpha g < 1$ on M . By Whitney Approximation Theorem, α can be approximated by a C^ω function α_1 in the Whitney C^0 topology such that $\alpha_1 g \leq 1$ on M . Set $g_2 = \alpha_2 g$.

Finally, we modify g_2 so that $1 - g_2$ satisfies (3). Let V be a neighbourhood of M_1 in M such that $\overline{V} \subset \text{Int } U$. Let α_3 be a positive C^0 function on M such that

- $\alpha_3 < 1$ on V ,
- $\alpha_3 < \frac{1}{g_2}$ on $M - V$ and
- $\alpha_3 > \frac{1}{g_2} - \frac{\delta}{2g_2}$ on $M - U$.

By Whitney Approximation Theorem, approximate α_3 by a positive C^ω function α_4 on M so that

- $\alpha_4 < 1$ on V ,
- $\alpha_4 < \frac{1}{g_2}$ on $M - V$ and
- $\alpha_4 \geq \frac{1}{g_2} - \frac{\delta}{g_2}$ on $M - U$.

Then $1 - g_2 \alpha_4 \leq \delta$ on $M - U$ and $h = 1 - g_2 \alpha_4$ satisfies (1), (2) and (3) as expected. \square

Proof of Lemma 4.12. Let \mathcal{I} denote the sheaf of \mathcal{O} -modules of C^ω vector field germs ξ on M such that $\xi(f \circ \pi) \equiv 0$. In particular $H^0(M, \mathcal{I})$ is the family of C^ω vector fields on M such that $f \circ \pi$ takes a constant value on each local integral curve. Set

$$\mathcal{I}_0 = \{\xi \in \mathcal{I} : \xi = 0 \text{ on } M_1\}$$

and $\mathcal{I}_1 = \mathcal{I}/\mathcal{I}_0$. We can regard each element of \mathcal{I}_1 as a C^ω vector field germ on M_1 and each element of $H^0(M, \mathcal{I}_1)$ as a C^ω vector field on M_1 .

By Oka Theorem \mathcal{I} , \mathcal{I}_0 and \mathcal{I}_1 are coherent. Therefore by Cartan Theorem B the mapping $H^0(M, \mathcal{I}) \rightarrow H^0(M, \mathcal{I}_1)$ is surjective. Therefore it is enough to prove that w_1 belongs to $H^0(M, \mathcal{I}_1)$ in order to prove Lemma 4.12.

To that purpose, it suffices to prove that each C^ω vector field germ ξ_1 on M_1 at each point q of M_1 can be extended to a C^ω vector field germ ξ on M at q so that $\xi(f \circ \pi) \equiv 0$, under the condition that if $p = q$ then ξ_1 is singular at q .

In the case $q \neq p$, we have that $f \circ \pi \equiv 0$ on M_1 and $f \circ \pi$ is non-singular at q , therefore the family $\{(f \circ \pi)^{-1}(a) : a \in \mathbb{R}\}$ around q is a C^ω foliation that contains M_1 .

Assume now that $q = p$ and ξ_1 is singular at p . We use the local coordinate system (u, v) at $p = 0$ introduced in Lemma 4.6. Set $\xi_1 = \beta(0, v) \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$ on $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$, where β is a C^ω function on $\{0\} \times \mathbb{R}$ such that $\beta(0, 0) = 0$. Define ξ to be

$$-\frac{u\beta(0, v)}{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \beta(0, v) \frac{\partial}{\partial v}$$

for $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $v \neq 0$ and to be

$$-u \frac{\partial \beta}{\partial v}(0, 0) \frac{\partial}{\partial u}$$

for $(u, v) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with $v = 0$. Then ξ gives the required extension. \square

Proposition 4.13. *The set of all C^ω vector fields on M_1 singular at p has a cardinal number larger than \mathbb{R} .*

Proof. First, there exists at least one non-zero C^ω vector field w on M_1 singular at p by Cartan Theorem A. Now, for distinct C^ω functions h_1 and h_2 on M_1 , the vector fields h_1w and h_2w are distinct and singular at p . We conclude using the fact that M_1 is analytically diffeomorphic to S^1 and that the family of C^ω functions on S^1 has a cardinal number larger than \mathbb{R} . \square

Remark 4.14.

- (1) One can prove that the family of C^ω functions on M_1 has a cardinal number larger than \mathbb{R} as follows. It suffices to consider the case of \mathbb{R} because the correspondence $C^\omega(\mathbb{R}) \ni h(v) \rightarrow h(\sin v) \in C^\omega(\mathbb{R})$ is injective, so that we can regard the image of the correspondence as the family of C^ω functions on S^1 . In the case of \mathbb{R} , the family of convergent power series with infinite radius of convergence is of cardinal number larger than \mathbb{R} .
- (2) We can modify above Φ such that it becomes a Nash diffeomorphism by [5]. However, the above proof does no longer work in the Nash category since the family of all Nash functions on a Nash manifold has the cardinal number of the continuum.

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