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Moduli spaces for topologically quasi-homogeneous functions.

Yohann GENZMER, Emmanuel PAUL

October 4, 2011

Abstract

We consider the topological class of a germ of 2-variables quasi-homogeneous complex analytic function. Each element f in this class induces a germ of foliation ($f = \text{constants}$) and a germ of curve ($f = 0$). We first describe the moduli space of the foliations in this class and give analytic normal forms. The classification of curves induces a distribution on this moduli space. By studying the infinitesimal generators of this distribution, we can compute the generic dimension of the moduli space for the curves, and we obtain the corresponding generic normal forms. ¹

Introduction

From any convergent series f in $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$, we can consider three different mathematical objects: a germ of holomorphic function defined by the sum of this series, a germ of foliation whose leaves are the connected components of the level curves $f = \text{constants}$, and an imbedded curve $f = 0$. Composing f on the left side by a diffeomorphism of $(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ may change the function but not the foliation or the curve. Multiplying f by an invertible function u may change the function and the foliation but not the related curve. Therefore, there are three different analytic equivalence relations:

- The classification of functions (or right equivalence):

$$f_0 \sim_r f_1 \Leftrightarrow \exists \phi \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^2, 0), f_1 = f_0 \circ \phi.$$

- The classification of foliations (or left-right equivalence):

$$f_0 \sim f_1 \Leftrightarrow \exists \phi \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^2, 0), \psi \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}, 0), \psi \circ f_1 = f_0 \circ \phi.$$

- The classification of curves:

$$f_0 \sim_c f_1 \Leftrightarrow \exists \phi \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^2, 0), \exists u \in \mathcal{O}_2, u(0) \neq 0, u f_1 = f_0 \circ \phi.$$

In what follows, we are going to consider mostly the two last equivalence relations: as shown in [1], when f has an isolated singularity, the difference between the two first equivalence relations are minor. Finally, we emphasize that in our work, we will always require that the conjugacies that appear above will respect a fixed numbering of the branches of $f = 0$.

In the same way, one can define topological classifications requiring only topological changes of coordinates. The moduli space of a function, foliation or curve is the space of analytic classes in a given topological class.

¹**Keywords:** holomorphic foliation, moduli of curve, singularities.

A.M.S. class.: 34M35, 32S65, 32G13

In what follows, we will denote by \mathcal{T} the topological class of a quasi-homogeneous function: we recall that a germ of holomorphic function $f : (\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ is quasi-homogeneous if and only if f belongs to the jacobian ideal $J(f) = (\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y})$. If f is quasi-homogeneous, there exist coordinates (x, y) and positive coprime integers k and l such that the quasi-radial vector field $R = kx\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + ly\frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ satisfies $R(f) = d \cdot f$, where the integer d is the quasi-homogeneous degree of f [14]. In these coordinates, f has p cuspidal branches and maybe axial branches, that is to say, f is written

$$f = x^{n_0}y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k + a_b x^l)^{n_b} \quad (1)$$

where the multiplicities satisfy $n_0 \geq 0$, $n_\infty \geq 0$ and $n_b > 0$. The complex numbers a_b are non vanishing numbers such that $a_b \neq a_{b'}$. Using a convenient analytic change of coordinates, we may suppose that $a_1 = 1$.

A germ of holomorphic function f is *topologically quasi-homogeneous* if the function f is topologically conjugated to a quasi-homogeneous function. Therefore, following [11] and [3] its desingularization by blowing up's is the same as a quasi-homogeneous function, that is to say: the exceptional divisor is a chain of components isomorphic to $P^1(\mathbb{C})$, the strict transform of the cuspidal branches intersect the same component, *the principal component*, and the strict transform of the axes, if they appear, intersect the end components of this chain (see Appendix A and figure (6)). The previous expression (1) is a topological normal form for such a function.

A topologically quasi-homogeneous function is not necessarily quasi-homogeneous. Actually, if we fix the analytic invariants a_b which corresponds to cross-ratios between the cuspidal branches on the principal component, the analytic class of a quasi-homogeneous function is unique in its topological class \mathcal{T} [14].

The first aim of this paper is to describe the moduli space of a foliation induced by a topologically quasi-homogeneous function which is defined by the quotient

$$\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{T} / \sim$$

We give the infinitesimal description of this moduli space by making use of the cohomological tools considered by J.F. Mattei for any germ of foliation in [12]: the tangent space to the moduli space is given by the first Cech cohomology group $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$, where D is the exceptional divisor of the desingularization of f , and $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the sheaf of germs of vector fields tangent to the desingularized foliation. Using a particular covering of D , we give a triangular presentation of the \mathbb{C} -space $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ in Theorem (1.1). This description leads us to consider *triangular normal forms*

$$N_a = x^{n_0}y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k + \sum_{\Phi(b,d) \in \mathbb{T}} a_{b,d} m^d)^{n_b} \quad (2)$$

by perturbing the topological normal (1) with some monomials following an algorithm described in the subsection (1.2). This family of normal forms turns out to be semi-universal as established in Theorem (1.10). In this way, we obtain a local description of \mathcal{M} . By a compactness argument, we finally give a global description of this moduli space in Theorem (1.15) and Theorem (1.16) by proving that any function in \mathcal{T} is actually conjugated to some normal form N_a , and that the parameter a is unique up to some weighted projective action of \mathbb{C}^* .

All the results of this first part can be extended to the generic Darboux function:

$$f^{(\lambda)} = f_1^{\lambda_1} \dots f_p^{\lambda_p}$$

with complex multiplicities λ_i . Nevertheless, we do not insert this extension here, since we have previously explain in [8] how to perform it in the topologically homogeneous case.

The second part of our work is dedicated to the study of the moduli space of curves in the quasi-homogeneous topological class. This problem is a particular case of an open problem known as the *Zariski problem*. It has only a very few satisfying answer: Zariski [16] for the very first treatment of some particular cases, Hefez and Hernandez [5, 6] for the irreducible curves, Granger [9] in the homogeneous topological class and [2] for some results which are particular case of our present results. Our strategy that we already introduced in a previous work [8], differs from all this works: from our description of the moduli space \mathcal{M} , we consider the distribution \mathcal{C} on \mathcal{M} induced by the equivalence relation $\sim_{\mathcal{C}}$: two foliations represented by two points in \mathcal{M} are in a same orbit of this distribution if and only if they induce the same curve up to analytic conjugacy. Studying the family of vector fields that induce the distribution \mathcal{C} on \mathcal{M} , we compute the dimension of the generic strata of the moduli space of curves \mathcal{M}/\mathcal{C} in Theorem (2.13). We give also an algorithm in order to construct the corresponding generic normal forms in Theorem (2.14).

In order to keep a sufficiently readable text, we have postponed a lot of technical computations in appendix.

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1 The moduli space of foliations.

1.1 The infinitesimal description.

We fix any class of function f in \mathcal{T} which is not necessarily the quasi-homogeneous topological model. Let \mathcal{F} be the foliation defined by $f \circ E$ where $E : M \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ is the composition of the blowing up's appearing in its desingularization process. Let $D = E^{-1}(0)$

be the exceptional divisor.

Since the transverse structure of a foliation defined by a function is rigid, i.e. completely given by the discrete data of the multiplicities, any topological deformation is an unfolding as defined in [12]. We know from the same reference that the tangent space to the moduli space of unfoldings of a foliation \mathcal{F} is the vector space: $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$, where $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}$ is the sheaf on D of germs of holomorphic vector fields tangent to the desingularized foliation. Furthermore, this vector space is finite dimensional one, and gave a formula for its dimension δ involving the multiplicities of the foliation at the singular points appearing at each step of the blowing up process. In the present topological class, we will give an alternative description of this tangent space which will allow us to construct normal forms.

Theorem 1.1. *There is a one to one correspondance between $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ and the \mathbb{C} -vector space generated by the integer points $e_{i,j}$ in the triangle \mathbb{T} in the upperhalf plane (i, j) , $j \geq 0$, strictly delimited by the two lines of equations*

$$\begin{aligned} ki - (k - v)(j - \nu_c) &= 0 \\ li - (l - u)(j - \nu_c) &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

where $\nu_c = klp - k - l + l\varepsilon_0 + k\varepsilon_\infty$ is the multiplicity of the foliation on the principal component of D - see Proposition (3.1) in Appendix A for the value of ε_0 and ε_∞ -, and u and v are defined by the Bézout identity: $uk - vl = 1$, $0 \leq u < l$, $0 \leq v < k$.

We give a presentation of the tangent space to the moduli space of a function in the topological class: $(k, l) = (3, 5)$, $p = 4$, $n_0 = n_\infty = 0$, $n_1 = \dots = n_4$ arbitrary, in Figure (6).

Proof. We will make use of the notations of Appendix A: $D_1, \dots, D_c, \dots, D_N$ is the chain of components of the exceptional divisor, D_c the principal component, θ_f the vector field with isolated singularities

$$\left(\frac{-\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right) / g.c.d. \left(\frac{-\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right). \quad (3)$$

Let U_0 be an open set in M which covers $\cup_{i=1}^c (D_i)$ excepted a small disc around $D_c \cap D_{c+1}$ in D_c , and U_∞ an open set covering $\cup_{i=c}^N (D_i)$ excepted a small disc around $D_{c-1} \cap D_c$ in D_c . Let \mathcal{U} be the covering of D by these two open sets U_0 and U_∞ - see figure (5) in Appendix A. We know from the proposition (3.6) of the Appendix A that $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = H^1(\mathcal{U}, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$. Therefore we have

$$H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = \frac{\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0 \cap U_\infty)}{\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0) \oplus \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_\infty)}.$$

In order to compute each term of this quotient, we consider the chart (x_c, y_c) of D_c (see the atlas of charts defined in 3.1.2). The vector field

$$\theta_{is} = \frac{E^* \theta_f}{y_c^{\nu_c}}$$

has isolated singularities, and defines \mathcal{F} on $U_0 \cap U_\infty$. Therefore we have:

$$\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0 \cap U_\infty) = \left\{ \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \lambda_{i,j} x_c^i y_c^j \cdot \theta_{is} \right\}.$$

By the local monomial expression of E given by Proposition (3.1) in Appendix A, these vector fields θ blow down on meromorphic vector fields with poles on the axes:

$$E_* \theta = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}, j \in \mathbb{Z}^+} \lambda_{i,j} x^{il-j(l-u)+\nu_c(l-u)} y^{-ik+j(k-v)-\nu_c(k-v)} \cdot \theta_f.$$

Lemma 1.2. *A vector field θ in $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0 \cap U_\infty)$ extends to $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0)$ –resp. to $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_\infty)$ – if and only if the meromorphic vector field $E_*\theta$ has an holomorphic extension on the y -axis –resp. x -axis–.*

Proof. Clearly, if θ has an holomorphic extension to $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0)$ which contains the strict transform of the y -axis, its blow-down has an holomorphic extension on the y -axis. On the converse, if $E_*\theta$ has such extension on the y -axis, θ is an holomorphic vector field on $U_0 \cap U_\infty$ whose meromorphic extension on U_0 is holomorphic around the end point $(D_1, 0)$. We claim that this vector field is holomorphic on the whole open set U_0 . Indeed, if the multiplicities α_1 and α_c of this vector field on D_1 and D_c are positive, the intermediate multiplicities α_i , $1 < i < c$ are also positive. This is a consequence of the relations

$$\alpha_2 = e_1\alpha_1, \quad \alpha_{i+1} = e_i\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}, \quad i = 2, \dots, c-1$$

which can be obtained by using the change of charts, or by a similar argument as in proposition (3.3). Since $e_i \geq 2$ for $i = 1, \dots, c-1$, we have

$$\alpha_2 \geq \alpha_1, \quad \alpha_{i+1} - \alpha_i = (e_i - 1)\alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1} \geq \alpha_i - \alpha_{i-1}, \quad i = 2, \dots, c-1$$

which proves that this sequence increases. \square

End of the proof of Theorem (1.1). From the previous lemma we deduce that an element θ in $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0 \cap U_\infty)$ belongs to $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0)$ if and only if $-ik + j(k-v) - \nu_c(k-v) \geq 0$ and it belongs to $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_\infty)$ if and only if $il - j(l-u) + \nu_c(l-u) \geq 0$. Therefore, there is an explicit bijection Ψ between the \mathbb{C} -space $\mathbb{T}_{\mathbb{C}}$ generated by the integer points $e_{i,j}$ in \mathbb{T} and $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ defined by:

$$\Psi : \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}} \lambda_{i,j} e_{i,j} \longmapsto \left[\sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}} \lambda_{i,j} x_c^i y_c^j \cdot \theta_{is} \right].$$

\square

Remark 1.3. *The two vectors $(k-v, k)$ and $(l-u, l)$ are tangent to the lines which bound the triangle \mathbb{T} . One can easily check that $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ has a structure of \mathcal{O}_2 -module. Since we have $x = x_c^{k-v} y_c^k$ and $y = x_c^{l-u} y_c^l$, the multiplication by x or y acts on this representation by translations of these vectors. That is why we adopt the notation*

$$\vec{x} = (k-v, k) \quad \text{and} \quad \vec{y} = (l-u, l).$$

The two lines cut the vertical axis ($i = 0$) at the point $(0, \nu_c)$. The triangular representation of $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ is completely determined by this point $(0, \nu_c)$ and the two directions \vec{x} and \vec{y} (see Figure (6)).

This representation gives us a direct formula for the dimension δ of $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$, by counting the integers points in the above triangle. In order to give an explicit formula, we need the following fact (whose proof is left to the reader):

Lemma 1.4 (and notations). *The number of integer points in an open interval $]a, b[$ is given by $]b] - [a[$, where $[a[$ stands for the usual integer part n of a : $n \leq a < n+1$, and $]b]$ is the "strict" integer part m of b defined by $m < b \leq m+1$.*

Since the intersections of the horizontal levels j with the two lines are given by $a_j = \frac{k-v}{k}(j - \nu_c)$ and $b_j = \frac{l-u}{l}(j - \nu_c)$ we obtain

Proposition 1.5. Let $\nu_c = klp - k - l + k\varepsilon_0 + l\varepsilon_\infty$ be the multiplicity of \mathcal{F} on the principal component of D . The dimension of $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ is

$$\delta = \sum_{j=0}^{\nu_c} \left[\frac{l-u}{l}(j - \nu_c) \right] - \left[\frac{k-v}{k}(j - \nu_c) \right].$$

Example. For the topological class given by $(k, l) = (3, 5)$, $p = 4$, without axis, by counting the integers points in figure (6) in Appendix C, or applying the previous formula, we obtain that $\delta = 78$.

1.2 Construction of the local normal forms.

We will construct here analytic models for topologically quasi-homogeneous functions starting from the topological normal form (1). Since it already appears $(p - 1)$ analytic invariants that is the value a_b , we have to add $\delta - (p - 1)$ monomial terms of higher degree. The construction to come is *a priori* based upon some algorithmic but arbitrary choices. It will be justified by Theorem (1.10) in the next section.

In our previous work in [8], for the *homogeneous* topological class, in which the topological representative was p transverse lines, we straightened the fourth first lines on $xy(y + x)(y + a_{4,1}x)$, added the monomials $a_{5,2}x^2$ to the fifth line, $a_{6,2}x^2 + a_{6,3}x^3$ to the sixth, and so on. We generalize this triangular construction here by making use of the quasi-homogeneous (k, l) -degree. Nevertheless, the choice of the monomials and their distribution between the branches is not so obvious here.

The figure (6) in Appendix C shows the procedure in order to construct the normal forms associated to the topological class of

$$(y^3 + x^5)^{n_1} (y^3 + a_2x^5)^{n_2} (y^3 + a_3x^5)^{n_3} (y^3 + a_4x^5)^{n_4}.$$

The meaning of all the datas that appear on the figure will be detailed below. The construction consists in three successive steps.

Step 1. The triangle of moduli. First, one has to draw the triangle \mathbb{T} in the half plane (i, j) , $j \geq 0$, bounded by the two lines given by Theorem (1.1).

Example. For the topological type $(3, 5)$ with multiplicities $(0, 0, n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4)$ considered in Figure (6), since $2 \times 3 - 1 \times 5 = 1$, we obtain that $u = 2$ and $v = 1$. We have $\nu_c = 15 \times 4 - 5 - 3 = 52$. Therefore the triangle is bounded by the lines:

$$5i - 3(j - 52) = 0, \quad 3i - 2(j - 52) = 0.$$

Step 2. Choice of the monomials. Let $d_0 = kl$ the quasi-homogeneous degree of each cuspidal branch $y^k - a_b x^l$. One can easily check the following fact :

Lemma 1.6. For any $d \geq d_0$, there exists a unique monomial $x^i y^j$ with quasi-homogeneous degree d , such that $j < k$. We denote it: m^d .

Example. For $(k, l) = (3, 5)$, we find $m^{15} = x^5$, $m^{16} = x^2 y^2$, $m^{17} = x^4 y$, $m^{18} = x^6, \dots$

Therefore, to each horizontal line of index j , one can associate the monomial m^d , $d = kl + j$. We put them on a column on the right side in Figure (6).

Step 3. Choice of the branches. Now we will distribute these monomials between the p cuspidal branches. The link between the monomial terms m^d and m^{d+1} is the multiplication by the meromorphic monomial term $x^i y^j = m^{d+1}/m^d$. According to remark (1.3), this multiplication induces the translation $\vec{t}_d = i\vec{x} + j\vec{y}$ between two consecutive lines of the upper half plane.

Lemma 1.7. For any d , the components of the translations \vec{t}_d in the canonical basis of the upper half plane (i, j) are either $(1, 1)$ or $(0, 1)$.

Proof. Let $m^d = x^i y^j$ and thus $ik + jl = d$ with $0 \leq j < k$. Suppose first that $j - v \geq 0$. Then $m^{d+1} = x^{i+u} y^{j-v}$. Hence, in the the canonical basis, the components of \vec{t}_d are

$$(i + u - i)(k - v, k) + (j - v - j)(l - u, l) = (1, 1).$$

If $j - v < 0$ then $m^{d+1} = x^{i+u-l} y^{j+k-v}$. Indeed, we have $0 \leq j + k - v < k$ and $i + u - l \geq 0$ since from

$$(i + u)k = kl + 1 - (j - v)l > kl.$$

In this case, the components of \vec{t}_d are

$$(u - l)(k - v, k) + (k - v)(l - u, l) = (0, 1)$$

□

Example. The meromorphic monomials form a periodic sequence of length 3 generated by: y^2/x^3 , x^2/y , x^2/y . The successive translations are $\vec{t}_{15} = 2\vec{y} - 3\vec{x}$, $\vec{t}_{16} = 2\vec{x} - \vec{y}$, $\vec{t}_{17} = 2\vec{x} - \vec{y}$, $\vec{t}_{18} = \vec{t}_{15}$ etc..., whose components are $(0, 1)$, $(1, 1)$, $(1, 1)$. We put the translations on a column on the right side of Figure (6).

Now we consider all the parallel paths issued from the integer points $(i, 0)$ on the horizontal axe, under the action of the successive translations \vec{t}_d . Let $(c, 0)$ be the intersection of the left edge of the triangle with this horizontal axe. We consider the p integer points:

$$M_1 := ([c+p, 0]), M_2 := ([c+p-1, 0]), \dots M_p := ([c+1, 0]).$$

Notice that the $(p-1)$ last ones are inside the triangle, while the first one is outside.

Proposition 1.8. The p paths issued from the initial points M_i , $i = 1, \dots, p$, obtained by the action of the successive translations \vec{t}_d pass through all the integer points inside the triangle \mathbb{T} .

Proof. Let i_n and j_n such that $m^{d_0+n} = x^{i_n} y^{j_n}$. Following the arguments in the proof of Lemma (1.7), the sequence (i_n, j_n) is explicitly defined by the following system

$$\begin{cases} i_n & = l + ua_n - (l - u) b_n \\ j_n & = -va_n + (k - v) a_n \\ i_n k + j_n l & = d_0 + n \\ j_n & < k \end{cases}$$

where (a_n, b_n) is defined by $(a_0, b_0) = (0, 0)$ and

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} a_{n+1} \\ b_{n+1} \end{pmatrix} &= \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } j_n - v \geq 0 \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} a_n \\ b_n \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ if } j_n - v < 0. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that a_n is the number of translations of type $(1, 1)$ occuring in a path of length n , and corresponds to the horizontal component of the sum of the n first translations. We consider the left side of the triangle given by the equation

$$ki - (k - v)j + \nu_c(k - v) = 0$$

and its intersections (x_n, n) with the horizontal levels $j = n$. We have

$$x_n = \frac{k-v}{k}(n - \nu_c).$$

We consider the path starting from the last integer point $([c+1], 0)$. The successive integer points of this path are given by the sequence $(p_n, n) = ([c+1 + a_n], n)$. We claim that the moving point along this path does not go too far away from the left side of the triangle. More precisely, we have:

$$(p_n - x_n) \in]-1, 1].$$

Indeed, by solving the above system, we obtain

$$a_n = \frac{-j_n}{k} + n \frac{k-v}{k}.$$

Therefore we have:

$$p_n - x_n = \left([-\nu_c \frac{k-v}{k} + \nu_c \frac{k-v}{k} + 1] + \left(a_n - n \frac{k-v}{k} \right) \right).$$

Clearly, the first part of the sum belongs to $]0, 1]$, and the second one, which equals to $\frac{-j_n}{k}$ belongs to $] -1, 0]$. Therefore this path will catch all the first integer points of the triangle on each level starting from the left side. If we consider the p parallel paths starting from M_i , $k = 1, \dots, p$, they will catch all the integers points of the triangle, since on each level there is at most p points. \square

These p paths give us a unique way to distribute the monomials $a_{b,d}m^d$ on each branch, putting the monomials encountered on the first path (starting from the right hand side) on the first branch, and so on. With this *path game*, we do not miss any point of the triangle according to the previous proposition. Each integer point of the triangle can be represented by the new coordinates (b, d) (b : the index of a path or branch; d : the index of a level, or degree). From our construction, they are related to (i, j) by the change of coordinates

$$(i, j) = \Phi(b, d) = ([c+p+1-b + \sum_{d=kl-1}^{d-1} \alpha_d, d-kl], \quad (4)$$

where $\alpha_{kl-1} = 0$, and for $d \geq kl$, α_d is the horizontal component of \vec{t}_d .

In conclusion, the general writing of the analytic normal forms for foliations defined by a function in \mathcal{T} obtained by our construction is:

$$N_a = x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k + \sum_{\Phi(b,d) \in \mathbb{T}} a_{b,d} m^d)^{n_b} \quad (5)$$

where $a = (a_{b,d})$ belongs to the open set \mathcal{A} of \mathbb{C}^δ defined by $a_{1,kl} = 1$, $a_{b,kl} \neq 0$, $a_{b,kl} \neq a_{b',kl}$ for $b \neq b'$, and $\Phi(b, d)$ is defined by (4).

Example. From the figure (6) in the Appendix C, the analytic normal form N_a of the foliation defined by a function f in the topological class $(k, l) = (3, 5)$, $p = 4$, $n = (n_1, n_2, n_3, n_4)$ are given in the same Appendix: we add 2 monomials on the first branch, 16 on the second, 31 on the third and 29 on the last one.

Remark 1.9. *Contrary to \vec{x} and \vec{y} , the translations \vec{t}_d are not well defined in the cohomological module, since they don't keep invariant the half planes corresponding to $\Theta(U_0)$ and $\Theta(U_\infty)$. For this reason, we will only consider their action on the global half plane, i.e. on the set $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(U_0 \cap U_\infty)$ of cocycles.*

1.3 Local universality

The construction described in the previous section is justified, *a posteriori*, by the following result:

Theorem 1.10. *We fix $a^0 = (a_{b,d}^0)$ in \mathcal{A} , and we consider the foliation \mathcal{F}_0 defined by N_{a^0} . The unfolding $\{N_a, a \in (\mathcal{A}, a^0)\}$ is a semi-universal one among the equireducible unfoldings of \mathcal{F}_0 .*

This means that for any equireducible unfolding $\{F_t, t \in (T, t^0)\}$ which defines \mathcal{F}_0 for $t = t^0$, there exists a map $\lambda : T \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ such that the family F_t is analytically equivalent to $N_{\lambda(t)}$. Furthermore, the universality means that the map λ is unique and the semi-universality only requires that the first derivative of λ at t^0 is unique.

Proof - Let E be the common desingularization map for each normal form N_a and $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_a$ the foliation defined by $\widetilde{N}_a = N_a \circ E$. Let Θ_0 be the sheaf on D of germs of holomorphic vector fields tangent to the foliation $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{a^0}$. We consider the unfolding $\{\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_a, a \in (\mathcal{A}, a^0)\}$ of $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_{a^0}$.

Lemma 1.11. *The unfolding $\{\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_a, a \in (\mathcal{A}, a^0)\}$ is locally analytically trivial on each open set U_0, U_∞ .*

Proof. One can locally solve the equation with the unknown variable θ :

$$\theta(\widetilde{N}_a) = \frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}. \quad (6)$$

This is clear around a regular point of the foliation, and still true around a reduced singular point: see [12]. Now, from Proposition (3.6) in Appendix A, we can solve this equation globally on U_0 and U_∞ . The vector field $-\theta + \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d}}$ is in the kernel of $d\widetilde{N}_a$, and its flow defines a local trivialization of this unfolding. \square

Let $\theta_{b,d}^0$ (resp. $\theta_{b,d}^\infty$) a solution of the above equation in the open set U_0 (resp. U_∞). The cocycle $(\theta_{b,d}^0 - \theta_{b,d}^\infty)$ defines a unique element of $H^1(D, \Theta_0)$ which only depends on the analytic class of the unfolding $\widetilde{\mathcal{F}}_a$. We denote it : $\left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right]_{a^0}$ ². We have defined a map from the tangent space to \mathcal{A} in a^0 into $H^1(D, \Theta_0)$. According to a theorem of J.F. Mattei ([12], theorem (3.2.1)), we have to prove that this map is a bijective one. By our construction, the dimension of \mathcal{A} is equal to δ . Therefore it suffices to prove that the δ cocycles $\left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right]$ are independent in $H^1(D, \Theta_0)$. We denote by

$$\left\langle \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right], e_{i,j} \right\rangle$$

the component of $\left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right]$ on each element of the basis $\{e_{i,j}\}$ represented by the integer points in the triangular representation of $H^1(D, \Theta_0)$. These numbers define a $\delta \times \delta$ matrix M , and we have to prove that it is an invertible one, that will be done in several steps.

Step 1. *Components of the "Bézout cocycles" of the first level.*

We will only compute the cocycles $(\theta_{b,d}^0 - \theta_{b,d}^\infty)$ in the two charts covering the principal component D_c . Therefore, for sake of simplicity, we renumber these two charts:

$$(x_0, y_0) := (x_{c-1}, y_{c-1}) \text{ in the notations of Appendix A: chart around } (D_c, 0);$$

²Since the point a^0 is fixed, we will frequently omit it in this notation.

$(x_\infty, y_\infty) := (x_c, y_c)$ in the notations of Appendix A: chart around (D_c, ∞) .

We will make use of the quasi-homogeneous degree related to $R = kx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + ly \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$. One can check that the pull back of R is locally given in the previous charts of the principal component by $x_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0}$ in the chart around $(D_c, 0)$ or by $y_\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty}$ in the chart around (D_c, ∞) . Therefore the corresponding graduation is defined by the partial degree in x_0 in the first chart, and by the partial degree in y_∞ in the second one. In what follows, "R-degree" refers to this graduation.

Among the solutions of (6) on each open set U_0 (resp. U_∞), we choose a particular one, namely the "Bézout solution" characterized by Bézout conditions: indeed, if we want to find the two components of $\theta_{b,d}^0$ satisfying (6) solving degree by degree, we find a Bézout identity with polynomial expressions in y_0 , or in x_∞ in the other chart. We choose the unique Bézout solution defined by the usual majorations of degrees. In order to precise this, we compute the first term of the Bézout solution for the cocycle related to directions $\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,kl}}$ (i.e. on the first level $d_0 = kl$). According to Proposition (3.1) in Appendix A, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{N}_a(x_0, y_0) &= x_0^{n_\infty k + n_0 l + |n|kl} y_0^{n_\infty v + n_0 u + |n|vl} \prod_{b=1}^p (a_{b,kl} + y_0 + \dots)^{n_b} \\ &= x_0^{m_0} P(y_0) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

where $|n| = \sum_{b=1}^p n_b$, $m_0 = n_0 l + n_\infty k + |n|kl$, P is a one variable polynomial, and the dots stand for terms of R -degree d higher than kl . Therefore we have:

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial x_0} = m_0 x_0^{m_0-1} P(y_0) + \dots, \quad \frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial y_0} = x_0^{m_0} P'(y_0) + \dots$$

Now we have

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a / \partial a_{b,kl}}{\widetilde{N}_a} = \frac{n_b}{a_{b,kl} + y_0} + \dots$$

and therefore

$$\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,kl}} = \frac{n_b x_0^{m_0} P(y_0)}{a_{b,kl} + y_0} + \dots$$

Setting $\theta_{b,kl}^0 = m_0^{-1} x_0 \alpha_{b,kl}^0(y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} + \beta_{b,kl}^0(y_0) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_0} + \dots$ and identifying the terms of lower R -degree in equation (6) on U_0 , we obtain

$$\alpha_{b,kl}^0 P + \beta_{b,kl}^0 P' = \frac{n_b P}{a_{b,kl} + y_0}.$$

We consider the *unique* solution (U_0, V_0) of the following Bézout identity in $\mathbb{C}[y_0]$:

$$U_0 P + V_0 P' = P \wedge P', \quad \deg(U_0) < \deg(P'/P \wedge P'), \quad \deg(V_0) < \deg(P/P \wedge P'),$$

Notice that $\deg(P/P \wedge P') = p + 1$. We obtain an holomorphic solution $\theta_{b,kl}^0$ of (6) at the first order by setting

$$\alpha_{b,kl}^0 = \frac{n_b U_0 P}{(P \wedge P')(a_{b,kl} + y_0)}, \quad \beta_{b,kl}^0 = \frac{n_b V_0 P}{(P \wedge P')(a_{b,kl} + y_0)}.$$

We can perform a similar computation in the other chart (x_∞, y_∞) on U_∞ . We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \widetilde{N}_a(x_\infty, y_\infty) &= x_\infty^{kn_0 - vn_0 + ln_\infty - un_\infty + |n|(kl - ku)} y_\infty^{kn_0 + ln_\infty + |n|kl} \prod_{b=1}^p (1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty + \dots)^{n_b} \\ &= y_\infty^{m_0} Q(x_\infty) + \dots \end{aligned}$$

Setting $\theta_{b,kl}^\infty = \alpha_{b,kl}^\infty(x_\infty) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\infty} + m_0^{-1} y_\infty \beta_{b,kl}^\infty(x_\infty) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty} + \dots$, we have to solve

$$\alpha_\infty Q' + m_0 \beta_\infty Q = \frac{n_b x_\infty Q}{1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty}.$$

By considering the solution (U_∞, V_∞) of the following Bézout identity:

$$U_\infty Q + V_\infty Q' = Q \wedge Q', \quad \deg(U_\infty) < \deg\left(\frac{Q'}{Q \wedge Q'}\right), \quad \deg(V_\infty) < \deg\left(\frac{Q}{Q \wedge Q'}\right)$$

we obtain a holomorphic solution at first order of (6) on U_∞ by setting:

$$\alpha_{b,kl}^\infty = \frac{n_b x_\infty Q V_\infty}{(1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty)(Q \wedge Q')}, \quad \beta_{b,kl}^\infty = \frac{n_b x_\infty Q U_\infty}{(1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty)(Q \wedge Q')}.$$

We can compute now the first term of the Bézout cocycles related to the directions $\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,kl}}$. According to our construction of the normal forms, the coefficient $a_{1,kl}$ is constant equal to 1. Nevertheless, in order to perform calculus in a more symmetric way, we first consider the unfolding in which $a_{1,kl}$ is a free parameter. In this unfolding, $a_{b,kl}$ are only invariants up to a multiplicative constant. Then, we will set $a_{1,kl} = 1$.

We denote by $\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}$ (without brackets) the Bézout cocycle $(\theta_{b,kl}^0 - \theta_{b,kl}^\infty)$ in $\Theta_0(U_0 \cap U_\infty)$, and $[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}]$ (in brackets) its image in $H^1(D, \Theta_0)$.

Lemma 1.12. *The matrix defined by the components of the p Bézout cocycles $\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,kl}}$ in $\Theta_0(U_0 \cap U_\infty)$, on $e_{\Phi(b',kl)}$, $b = 1, \dots, p$, $b' = 1, \dots, p$, is an invertible $p \times p$ Vandermonde matrix V .*

Proof. In order to compute the Bézout cocycles, we give the expression of $\theta_{b,kl}^0$ in the chart (x_∞, y_∞) . Since we have $x_0 = x_\infty y_\infty$, $y_0 = x_\infty^{-1}$, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} = x_\infty^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty}, \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial y_0} = -x_\infty^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\infty} + x_\infty y_\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty}.$$

Furthermore, by considering the reduced polynomials related to P and Q , we also have

$$\frac{P}{P \wedge P'}(y_0) = \frac{1}{x_\infty^{p+2}} \frac{Q}{Q \wedge Q'}(x_\infty).$$

We obtain:

$$\theta_{b,kl}^0 = \frac{n_b x_\infty^{-(p+2)} Q / Q \wedge Q'(x_\infty)}{(a_{b,kl} + x_\infty^{-1})} [m_0^{-1} U_0(x_\infty^{-1}) y_\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty} + V_0(x_\infty^{-1}) (-x_\infty^2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\infty} + x_\infty y_\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty})]$$

We consider now a vector field θ_{is} on $U_0 \cap U_\infty$ tangent to the foliation defined by \widetilde{N}_a , with isolated singularities. Since

$$\left(-\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial y_\infty}, \frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial x_\infty}\right) = (-m_0 y_\infty^{m_0-1} Q(x_\infty) + \dots, y_\infty^{m_0} Q'(x_\infty) + \dots),$$

we can choose

$$\theta_{is} = \left(-\frac{Q}{Q \wedge Q'} + \dots\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\infty} + \left(y_\infty \frac{Q'}{m_0 Q \wedge Q'} + \dots\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty}.$$

Let $\Phi_{b,kl}^{0,\infty}$ the coefficient such that $\theta_{b,kl}^0 - \theta_{b,kl}^\infty = \Phi_{b,kl}^{0,\infty} \cdot \theta_{is}$. By computing the coefficient of $\theta_{b,kl}^0 - \theta_{b,kl}^\infty$ on $\partial/\partial x_\infty$, we have:

$$\Phi_{b,kl}^{0,\infty} = \frac{n_b x_\infty}{1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty} [x_\infty^{-p} V_0(x_\infty^{-1}) - V_\infty(x_\infty)].$$

The components of $\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,kl}}$ on $e_{\Phi(b',kl)}$, i.e. on $e_{i,0}$, $i = [c+p, [c+p-1, \dots [c+1$, are the coefficients on x_∞^{-i} of the Laurent series of $\Phi_{b,kl}^{0,\infty}$. We only have to consider the meromorphic part of $\Phi_{b,kl}^{0,\infty}$, i.e.:

$$\frac{n_b x_\infty}{(1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty)} \times \frac{\overline{V_0}(x_\infty)}{x_\infty^{2p}},$$

where $\overline{V_0}(x) = \sum_{n=0}^p v_n x^n$ is the polynomial $x^p V_0(x^{-1})$ (recall that $\deg(V_0) \leq p$). We have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x_\infty}{1 + a_{b,kl} x_\infty} &= \sum_{m=0}^{+\infty} (-a_{b,kl})^m x_\infty^{m+1}, \\ \frac{\overline{V_0}(x_\infty)}{x_\infty^{2p}} &= \sum_{n=0}^p v_n x_\infty^{n-2p}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the coefficient of the Laurent series of $\Phi_{0,\infty}$ in x_∞^{-i} is

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{(m+1)+(n-2p)=-i} n_b v_n (-a_{b,kl})^m &= n_b \sum_{n=0}^p v_n (-a_{b,kl})^{2p-1-n-i} \\ &= n_b \overline{V_0}(-a_{b,kl}^{-1}) \times (-a_{b,kl})^{2p-1-i} \\ &= n_b \overline{V_0}(-a_{b,kl}^{-1}) \times (-a_{b,kl})^{(p-2-[c])+b'} \end{aligned}$$

since, from (4), we have $i = [c+p+1-b$. Finally we obtain

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,kl}}, e_{\Phi(b',kl)} \right\rangle = \lambda_b (\mu_b)^{b'}, \text{ with } \mu_b = -a_{b,kl}, \quad (7)$$

which defines a Vandermonde matrix. Furthermore, $\mu_b \neq 0, 1$ and the coefficients λ_b do not vanish. Indeed, $\lambda_b = 0$ if and only if $\overline{V_0}(-a_{b,kl}^{-1}) = 0$, i.e. $V_0(-a_{b,kl}) = 0$. Evaluating the Bézout identity

$$U_0 \frac{P}{P \wedge P'} + V_0 \frac{P'}{P \wedge P'} = 1$$

at $y_0 = -a_{b,kl}$, we would obtain a contradiction, since $-a_{b,kl}$ is a root of P . Therefore, the determinant of V doesn't vanish. \square

Step 2. *Components of the Bézout cocycles of higher degree.*

Lemma 1.13. 1) *The components $\left\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}, e_{i,j} \right\rangle$ of the Bézout cocycles of higher levels vanish on the strictly lower levels $j < d - kl$.*

2) *Let us consider the decomposition of $\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right]$ in the basis $e_{i,j}$:*

$$\left[\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right] = \sum_{j \geq d-kl} \sum_i A_{i,j}^{b,d}(a) e_{i,j}.$$

The function $A_{i,j}^{b,d}(a)$ only depends on the variables $a_{b,d'}$ with $0 \leq d' - kl \leq j - (d - kl)$.

Proof. 1) Using the logarithmic derivatives, we check that the equation $\theta(\widetilde{N}_a) = \frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}$ is equivalent to

$$\sum_{b'=1}^p n_{b'} \frac{\theta(\widetilde{B}_{b'})}{\widetilde{B}_{b'}} = n_b \frac{\widetilde{m}^d}{\widetilde{B}_b}. \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} m^{kl} &= \widetilde{x}^l = x_\infty^{kl-vl} y_\infty^{kl}; \\ \widetilde{B}_b &= x_\infty^{kl-ku} y_\infty^{kl} + a_{b,kl} x_\infty^{kl-vl} y_\infty^{kl} + \dots \end{aligned}$$

where the dots stand for terms of degree d higher than kl . Therefore, for $d = kl$ we have

$$n_b \frac{\widetilde{m}^{kl}}{\widetilde{B}_b} = n_b \frac{x_\infty}{1 + a_{b,d} x_\infty} + \dots = n_b \frac{1}{y_0 + a_{b,d}} + \dots \quad (9)$$

and for $d > kl$

$$n_b \frac{\widetilde{m}^d}{\widetilde{B}_b} = n_b \frac{x_\infty y_\infty^{d-kl}}{1 + a_{b,d} x_\infty} + \dots = n_b \frac{x_0^{d-kl}}{y_0 + a_{b,d}} + \dots$$

Therefore the components of the cocycle on $e_{i,j}$ vanish for $j < d - kl$.

2) The function $A_{i,j}^{b,d}(a)$ is the coefficient of $x_\infty^i y_\infty^j$ in the Laurent developpement of the function $\Phi_{b,d}^{0,\infty}$ which is defined by the relation

$$\theta_{b,d}^0 - \theta_{b,d}^\infty = \Phi_{b,d}^{0,\infty} \theta_{is}.$$

Now, the vector fields $\theta_{b,d}^0$ and $\theta_{b,d}^\infty$ are defined on their respective open set of definition by the relation

$$\theta_{b,d}^* \left(\widetilde{N}_a \right) = \frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}.$$

Let us filter the above relation with respect to y_∞ -valuation

$$\sum_N \sum_{p+q=N} \theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)} \left(\widetilde{N}_a^{(q)} \right) = \sum_N \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right)^{(N)}.$$

In this decomposition, the vector field $\theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)}$ is written $(\cdot) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_\infty} + (\cdot) y_\infty \frac{\partial}{\partial y_\infty}$ where the coefficients have a y_∞ -valuation equal to p . Thus, the term $\theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)} \left(\widetilde{N}_a^{(q)} \right)$ has exactly a y_∞ -valuation equal to N . Let q_0 be the smallest integer such that $\widetilde{N}_a^{(q_0)} \neq 0$. We know that $\theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)} = 0$ if $p \leq d - kl$. Thus, the equation yields

$$\sum_{\substack{p+q=N \\ q \geq q_0 \\ p \geq d-kl}} \theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)} \left(\widetilde{N}_a^{(q)} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right)^{(N)}.$$

Then, the vector field $\theta_{b,d}^{*,(n)}$ are inductively defined by

$$\theta_{b,d}^{*,(N-q_0)} \left(\widetilde{N}_a^{(q_0)} \right) = \left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right)^{(N)} - \sum_{\substack{p+q=N \\ q > q_0 \\ p \geq d-kl}} \theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)} \left(\widetilde{N}_a^{(q)} \right)$$

We prove inductively that $\theta_{b,d}^{*,(n)}$ depends only on $a_{b,d'}$ with $0 \leq d' - kl \leq n - (d - kl)$. This is already known for $n = d - kl$. Now, suppose this is true until $n = N - q_0 - 1$. Let us prove it for $n = N - q_0$.

- The vector field $\theta_{b,d}^{*,(p)}$ depends only on $a_{b,d'}$ with $0 \leq d' - kl \leq p - (d - kl) < N - q_0 - (d - kl) = n - (d - kl)$
- If the variables $a_{b,d'}$ appears in $\widetilde{N}_a^{(q)}$ then $d' + q_0 - kl \leq q$ therefore $d' - kl \leq q - q_0 \leq N - d + kl - q_0 = n - (d - kl)$
- Finally, if $a_{b,d'}$ appears in $\left(\frac{\partial \widetilde{N}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right)^{(N)}$ then $d' - kl + d - kl + q_0 \leq N$ which means that $d' - kl \leq n - (d - kl)$.

Thus the lemma is proved. \square

Step 3. Relationship between the Bézout cocycles of different levels.

Lemma 1.14. 1. Let \vec{t}_d the translation introduced at the step 3 of the construction of normal forms, acting on the Bézout cocycles. We have:

$$\vec{t}_d \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d+1}}.$$

2. For each b, b' in $\{1, \dots, p\}$, the value $\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}, e_{\Phi(b',d)} \rangle$ is constant with respect to d .

Proof. 1. If $(\theta_{b,d}^0, \theta_{b,d}^\infty)$ is a solution of (8) on (U_0, U_∞) for the value (b, d) , then multiplying this solution by the meromorphic monomial term $\frac{m^{d+1}}{m^d}$ yields a solution of (8) on (U_0, U_∞) for the index $(b, d+1)$. This solution is still holomorphic on each open set. Indeed, in the chart (x_c, y_c) , either $\frac{m^{d+1}}{m^d} = x_c y_c$ or $\frac{m^{d+1}}{m^d} = y_c$. Therefore, the solution is still holomorphic on $V_c \subset U_\infty$. Now, θ_∞ has an holomorphic extension on U_∞ , and one can check, using the changes of charts of Appendix A, that y_c or $x_c y_c$ has also an holomorphic extension on U_∞ . Indeed,

$$\begin{aligned} y_c &= x_{c+1} y_{c+1}^{e_{c+1}} = y_{c+2}^{-1} (x_{c+2} y_{c+2}^{e_{c+2}})^{e_{c+1}} = \text{etc...} \\ x_c y_c &= x_{c+1} y_{c+1}^{e_{c+1}-1} = y_{c+2}^{-1} (x_{c+2} y_{c+2}^{e_{c+2}})^{e_{c+1}-1} = \text{etc...} \end{aligned}$$

and the holomorphy of these extensions comes from $e_i \geq 2$ for any $i = c+1, \dots, N$. We have a similar argument on U_0 .

2. On the otherside, the definition of the paths and of the map Φ in the step 3 of the construction of normal forms yields to $\vec{t}_d \cdot e_{\Phi(b,d)} = e_{\Phi(b,d+1)}$. Therefore we have:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d+1}} = \vec{t}_d \cdot \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} &= \sum_{b'} \left\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}, e_{\Phi(b',d)} \right\rangle \vec{t}_d \cdot e_{\Phi(b',d)} \\ &= \sum_{b'} \left\langle \frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}}, e_{\Phi(b',d)} \right\rangle e_{\Phi(b',d+1)} \end{aligned}$$

which proves the second part of the lemma. \square

End of the proof of Theorem (1.10). From Lemma (1.13), we obtain that the $\delta \times \delta$ matrix

$$M = \left\langle \left[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,d}} \right], e_{\Phi(b,d)} \right\rangle$$

is an upper block triangular matrix. Each diagonal block is related to a level d of the triangle \mathbb{T} and its size n_d is the number of integer points on this line in \mathbb{T} .

The first $(p-1) \times (p-1)$ block can be deduced from Lemma (1.12) by considering the cohomological classes $[\frac{\partial \mathcal{F}_a}{\partial a_{b,kl}}]$ related to each Bézout cocycle. Since $a_{1,kl} = 1$, we delete the first column, and since $[e_{[c[+p,0]}] = 0$ –the first line has only $p-1$ integer points in the triangle–, we delete the first line. We obtain a $(p-1) \times (p-1)$ Vandermonde sub-matrix of V , which is still invertible.

From Lemma (1.14), the next diagonal blocks are also sub-matrices of consecutive lines and columns of V . Therefore, they are also Vandermonde non trivial matrices.

Finally, M is an upper block triangular matrix such that each diagonal block is a Vandermonde sub-matrix of V . Therefore M is an invertible matrix. \square

1.4 The global moduli space of foliations.

In this section, we are going to use the Theorem (1.10), that is to say, the infinitesimal existence and unicity of a normal form for any function near N_{a_0} to get a global statement.

Proposition 1.15 (Existence of normal forms). *For any f in \mathcal{T} , there exists a in \mathcal{A} such that $f \sim N_a$.*

Proof. There exists some coordinates (x, y) such that

$$f = u(x, y) x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k + a_{b,kl} x^l + p_b(x, y))^{n_b}$$

where $u(x, y)$ is a unity and $p_b(x, y)$ has a (k, l) -valuation greater than kl . Following a result of finite determinacy due to Mather [10], we can suppose that u and p_b are polynomials. Hence, we can decompose the functions u and p_b in (k, l) -homogeneous components

$$f = \left(1 + \sum_{\nu \geq 1}^N u_\nu \right) x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p \left(y^k - a_{b,kl} x^l + \sum_{\nu \geq kl+1}^{N_b} p_{b,\nu} \right)^{n_b}.$$

Let us consider the deformation defined by the following parametrized family of functions $f_{(u_{i,j}), (p_{i,j,b})}$

$$\left(1 + \sum_{\nu \geq 1}^N \underbrace{\sum_{ki+lj=\nu} u_{i,j} x^i y^j}_{u_\nu} \right) x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p \left(y^k - a_{b,kl} x^l + \sum_{\nu \geq kl+1}^{N_b} \underbrace{\sum_{ki+lj=\nu} p_{i,j,b} x^i y^j}_{p_{b,\nu}} \right)^{n_b}.$$

where the set of parameters $(u_{i,j})$ and $(p_{i,j,b})$ are the coefficients of the polynomials function u_ν and $p_{b,\nu}$. If we set $(u_{i,j}) = 0$ and $(p_{i,j,b}) = 0$ then

$$f_{(0),(0)} = x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k - a_{b,kl} x^l)^{n_b} = N_{a^0}$$

where $a_0 = (a_{b,kl}, 0, \dots, 0)$. Now we have the following relation: for any $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$

$$f_{(u_{i,j}), (p_{i,j,b})}(\lambda^k x, \lambda^l y) = \lambda^r f_{\lambda(u_{i,j}), \lambda(p_{i,j,b})} \quad (10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda(u_{i,j}) &= (\lambda^{ki+l j-kl} u_{i,j}) \\ \lambda(p_{i,j,b}) &= (\lambda^{ki+l j-kl} p_{i,j,b}) \end{aligned}$$

and $r = kn_0 + ln_\infty + kl \sum n_b$. The equation (10) ensures that $f_{\lambda(u_{i,j}), \lambda(p_{i,j,b})} \sim f_{(u_{i,j}), (p_{i,j,b})}$. Applying Theorem(1.10) to $f_{(0),(0)} = N_{a^0}$ shows that for $(u_{i,j}), (p_{i,j,b})$ small enough,

$$f_{(u_{i,j}), (p_{i,j,b})} \sim N_a$$

for some a in a neighborhood of a^0 in \mathcal{A} . Now, when λ goes to zero, $f_{\lambda(u_{i,j}), \lambda(p_{i,j,b})}$ goes to $f_{(0),(0)}$. Hence, for λ small enough and for some a in \mathcal{A} we have

$$N_a \sim f_{\lambda(u_{i,j}), \lambda(p_{i,j,b})} \sim f_{(u_{i,j}), (p_{i,j,b})},$$

which proves the proposition. \square

Let us consider the diffeomorphism: $h_\lambda(x, y) = (\lambda^k x, \lambda^l y)$. We have:

$$N_a \circ h_\lambda = \lambda^{|n|} N_{\lambda \cdot a}, \quad \text{with } \lambda \cdot a = \lambda \cdot (a_{b,d}) := (\lambda^{d-kl} a_{b,d}) \text{ and } |n| = \sum_b n_b.$$

As above, we have thus $N_a \sim N_{\lambda \cdot a}$. Actually, this action of \mathbb{C}^* the only obstruction to the unicity of normal forms:

Theorem 1.16 (Unicity of normal forms). $N_a \sim N_{a'}$ if and only there exists a complex number $\lambda \neq 0$ such that $a' = \lambda \cdot a$.

Proof. Step 1 - Preparation of the conjugacy - Suppose that there exists a conjugacy relation

$$\psi \circ N_a = N_{a'} \circ \phi.$$

Following [1], we can suppose that ψ is an homothetic $\gamma \cdot \text{Id}$. We are going to reduce the proof to the case where ϕ is tangent to the identity. In order to do so, we denote by $(\alpha x + \beta y, ux + vy)$ the linear part of ϕ . Let us take a look at the (k, l) -homogeneous part of N_a and $N_{a'}$: these are conjugated by the linear part of ϕ . Hence, we have

$$\begin{aligned} x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k - a_{b,kl} x^l)^{n_b} &= \\ \gamma (\alpha x + \beta y)^{n_0} (ux + vy)^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p \left((ux + vy)^k - a'_{b,kl} (\alpha x + \beta y)^l \right)^{n_b}. \end{aligned}$$

Looking at the leading coefficient in x and y in the above relation yields respectively to $u = 0$ and $\beta = 0$. Hence the above equality reduces to

$$x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k - a_{b,kl} x^l)^{n_b} = \gamma \alpha^{n_0} v^{n_\infty + k \sum_{b \geq 1} n_b} x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p \left(y^k - a'_{b,kl} \frac{\alpha^l}{v^k} x^l \right)^{n_b}.$$

Since the conjugacy preserves the numbering of the branches, for all b , $a_{b,kl} = a'_{b,kl} \frac{\alpha^l}{v^k}$. Since, $a_{1,kl} = a'_{1,kl} = 1$, we have $\alpha^l = v^k$ and thus $a_{b,kl} = a'_{b,kl}$. Let Λ be the linear automorphism

$$\Lambda(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} x, \frac{1}{v} y \right) = (\lambda^k x, \lambda^l y)$$

for some $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Then

$$N_{a'} \circ \phi \circ \Lambda = \gamma N_a \circ \Lambda = u N_{\lambda \cdot a}$$

where u stands for some non vanishing number. Since, in the above relation $\phi \circ \Lambda$ is tangent to the identity, it appears that $u = 1$. Thus, setting for the sake of simplicity $a = \lambda \cdot a$ and $\phi = \phi \circ \Lambda$ we are led to a relation

$$N_a = N_{a'} \circ \phi \quad (11)$$

where ϕ is tangent to the identity.

Step 2 - With a conjugacy tangent to Id - The proof reduces to show that in the situation (11), we have $a = a'$. Let us denote by \mathbb{P}_δ the set of quasi-homogeneous polynomial functions of R -degree δ . We say that a vector field θ is *quasi-homogeneous of degree ν* if and only if

$$\theta \cdot \mathbb{P}_\delta \subset \mathbb{P}_{\delta+\nu}$$

Notice that ν can be negative. For any vector field θ , we make the following decomposition

$$\theta = \sum_{\nu \geq \nu_0} \theta_\nu$$

where θ_ν is quasi-homogeneous of degree ν . One can easily check the following result

Lemma 1.17. *The set of ν quasi-homogeneous vector fields is spanned by*

$$a_\nu x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}, a_\nu y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, y^m \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$$

where a_ν is quasi-homogeneous of degree ν and n and m are defined by $\nu = kn - l$ and $\nu = lm - k$. Notice that both n and m may not exist for a given ν .

Now let X be a germ of formal vector field such that

$$\phi = e^X.$$

The vector field X can be decomposed in the following way

$$X = \sum_{\nu \geq \nu_0} X_{\nu_0}$$

with $X_\nu = a_\nu x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + b_\nu y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + q x^n \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + r y^m \frac{\partial}{\partial y}$ where a_ν and b_ν are R -homogeneous function of degree ν and n and m defined by $\nu = kn - l$ and $\nu = lm - k$. Notice that q and r may vanish when there is no relations such as $\nu = kn - l$ or $\nu = lm - k$ but also when ϕ let invariant one or both axes. Now, suppose that $\nu_0 \geq pkl$ then following an analogue of the lemma 1.4 in [8], $a = a'$. On the contrary, suppose that $\nu_0 < pkl$. The homogeneous part of smallest degree $N = n_0 l + n_\infty k + kl \sum_{b=1}^p n_b$ can be written

$$X_{\nu_0} \cdot N_a^{(N)} = N_a^{(N+\nu_0)} - N_{a'}^{(N+\nu_0)}$$

where $N_a^{(q)}$ stands for the R -homogeneous part of N_a of degree q . We will prove that this relation yields to a contradiction with $\nu_0 < pkl$. After composition with the desingularization map E , this relation can be expanded in the chart (x_0, y_0) of $(D_c, 0)$ as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & (\tilde{a}_{\nu_0} + r y_0^{um-v}) n_\infty + \left(\tilde{b}_{\nu_0} + q y_0^{vn-u} \right) \left(n_0 + k \sum_{b=1}^p n_b \right) \\ & + \underbrace{\left(l \tilde{a}_{\nu_0} - k \tilde{b}_{\nu_0} - k q y_0^{vn-u} + l r y_0^{um-v} \right)}_{R(y_0)} \sum_{b=1}^p \frac{n_b a_{b,kl}}{y_0 + a_{b,kl}} = y_0^{\delta-vl} \sum_{b=1}^p \frac{\lambda_b}{y_0 + a_{b,kl}} \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

where $\lambda_b = a_{b,kl+\nu_0} - a'_{b,kl+\nu_0}$. The number δ in (12) is defined by the relation: $m^{\nu_0+kl} = x^\alpha y^\beta$ and $\delta = \alpha v + \beta u$. Let us denote by $\tilde{Q}(y_0)$ the polynomial function $l\tilde{a}_{\nu_0} - k\tilde{b}_{\nu_0}$, that is the strict transform of $Q = la_{\nu_0} - kb_{\nu_0}$. Let us write

$$Q = \sum_{\substack{(s,t) \\ sk+tl=\nu_0}} r_{st} x^s y^t.$$

Then

$$\tilde{Q} = \sum_{\substack{(s,t) \\ sk+tl=\nu_0}} r_{st} y^{sv+tu}.$$

The number of monomial terms in Q is in correspondence with the number of positive solutions of $sk + tl = \nu_0$. Such a solution (s, t) can be always written

$$\begin{cases} s = u\nu_0 - \Delta l \\ t = -v\nu_0 + \Delta k \end{cases}.$$

The conditions $s \geq 0$ and $t \geq 0$ reduce to $\frac{v\nu_0}{k} \leq \Delta \leq \frac{u\nu_0}{l}$. Moreover, the integer $sv + tu$ can be expressed in term of Δ

$$sv + tu = (u\nu_0 - \Delta l)v + (-v\nu_0 + \Delta k)u = \Delta(uk - vl) = \Delta.$$

Hence, the polynomial function R has a very simple form

$$R = \sum_{\frac{v\nu_0}{k} \leq \Delta \leq \frac{u\nu_0}{l}} r_{\Delta} y_0^{\Delta} - kqy_0^{vn-u} + lry_0^{um-v}.$$

Notice that $|vn - u - \frac{v\nu_0}{k}| < 1$ and $|um - v - \frac{u\nu_0}{l}| < 1$, which ensures that actually R is written

$$R = \sum_{vn-u \leq \Delta \leq um-v} r_{\Delta} y_0^{\Delta}.$$

The integer $\delta - vl$ is non negative since

$$\delta - vl = (\alpha - l)v + \beta u = \frac{\nu_0 - \beta l}{k}v + \beta u = \frac{v\nu_0 + \beta}{k} \geq 0.$$

Thus, evaluating the residue at $-a_{b,kl}$ in (12) yields the relation

$$R(-a_{b,kl}) n_b a_{b,kl} = (-a_{b,kl})^{\delta - vl} \lambda_b.$$

Now, in view of the construction of the normal form, the coefficient λ_b vanishes for

$$p - \# \left\{ -p + \frac{k-v}{k}\nu_0 + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{k} < \delta < \frac{l-u}{l}\nu_0 - \frac{\varepsilon_\infty}{l} \right\}$$

values of the parameter b . Now, we have

$$\underbrace{p - \# \left\{ -p + \frac{k-v}{k}\nu_0 + \frac{\varepsilon_0}{k} < \delta < \frac{l-u}{l}\nu_0 - \frac{\varepsilon_\infty}{l}, \delta \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}}_{\text{number of zeros of } R} \geq \underbrace{\# \left\{ \frac{v\nu_0}{k} \leq \delta \leq \frac{u\nu_0}{l}, \delta \in \mathbb{N} \right\} - \varepsilon_0 - \varepsilon_\infty}_{\text{number of monomial terms in } R}.$$

According to the previous inequality, the polynomial function R has to be zero. Therefore, looking again at the relation (12) yields

$$\forall b, \lambda_b = 0.$$

Hence, the vector field X_{ν_0} has to be tangent to $N_a^{(N)}$ which is a contradiction with the hypothesis $\nu_0 < pkl$. \square

Finally, we can summarize the previous results by

Theorem 1.18. *The moduli space $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{T} / \sim$ is isomorphic to $\mathcal{A} / (a = \lambda \cdot a)$.*

Topological description of \mathcal{M} . Notice that the action $\lambda \cdot (a_{b,d}) = (\lambda^{d-kl} a_{b,d})$ keeps invariant each term of the first line $d = kl$. Consider

$$\mathcal{B} = \{a \in \mathcal{A}, a_{b,d} = 0 \text{ for } d \neq kl\}.$$

Clearly \mathcal{M} is fibered on \mathcal{B} , and the fibers are weighted projective spaces on $\mathbb{C}^{\delta-(p-1)}$. Since these fibers are topologically trivial, the topology of \mathcal{M} is completely described by the action of $\pi^1(\mathcal{B})$ which is a braid group.

2 The moduli space of curves.

Let \mathcal{C} be the partition of \mathcal{M} induced by the classification of curves \sim_c .

2.1 The infinitesimal generators of \mathcal{C}

We first recall general facts proved in [8], which are valid in every topological class. Let \mathcal{F} be a foliation defined by an holomorphic function f (or more generally by any generic non dicritical differential form ω), and let S be the curve defined by $f = 0$ (or by the separatrix set of ω). Let $E : M \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ be the desingularization map of the foliation, and D its exceptional divisor. We denote by $\tilde{f}, \tilde{\mathcal{F}}, \tilde{S}$ the pull back by E on M of f, \mathcal{F} or S . The tangent space to the point $[S]$ in the moduli space of curves (for \sim_C) is the cohomological group $H^1(D, \Theta_S)$ where Θ_S is the sheaf on D of germs of vector fields tangent to \tilde{S} . The inclusion of $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}$ into Θ_S induces a map i :

$$H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) \xrightarrow{i} H^1(D, \Theta_S)$$

whose kernel represents the directions of unfolding of foliations with trivial associate unfolding of curves.

Definition 2.1. *An open set of M is a quasi-homogeneous open set (relatively to f) if there exists an holomorphic vector field R_U on U such that $R_U(\tilde{f}) = \tilde{f}$.*

We can always cover D by quasi-homogeneous open sets. The cocycle of quasi-homogeneity $[R_{U,V}]$ of \mathcal{F} is the element of $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ induced by $R_U - R_V$.

Recall that $H^1(D, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}})$ has a natural structure of \mathcal{O}_2 -moduli. We have:

Theorem 2.2. [8] *The kernel of the map i is generated by the cocycle of quasi-homogeneity, i.e.:*

$$\ker(i) = \{h \cdot [R_{U,V}], h \in \mathcal{O}_2\}.$$

Notice that the distribution induced by these directions is integrable and defines a singular foliation \mathcal{C} on \mathcal{A} . The point corresponding to the topological model is a singular one: indeed, this model is quasihomogeneous. Therefore the whole open set $U = M$ is quasi-homogeneous, and the cocycle $[R_{U,V}]$ is trivial for this foliation.

Let $X_{m,n}$ be the vector fields on \mathcal{A} generated by $x^m y^n \cdot [R_{U,V}]$. One can give the explicit expression of $X_{0,0}$ in the coordinates $a_{b,d}$. Indeed, with a very slight modification in the proof of proposition (5.5) of [8] -replace $(\lambda x, \lambda y)$ with $(\lambda^k x, \lambda^l y)$ -, we obtain:

Proposition 2.3. *The \mathcal{O}_2 -generator of \mathcal{C} is given by:*

$$X_{0,0} = -\frac{1}{r} \sum_{\Phi(b,d) \in \mathbb{T}} (d - kl) a_{b,d} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d}}.$$

where $r = kn_0 + ln_\infty + kl \sum_{b=1}^p n_b$

In the next result, we give a description of the vector fields $X_{m,n}$. We introduce the following notation for the decomposition of $X_{0,0}$ on the basis $\{e_{i,j}\}_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}}$

$$X_{0,0} = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}} \Gamma_{i,j}(a) e_{i,j} = \sum_{(b,d)} \Gamma_{\phi(b,d)}(a) e_{\phi(b,d)}.$$

Moreover, for any level d we denote by $X_{m,n}^d$ the projection of the vector field $X_{m,n}$ on the subspace $\text{Vect}\{e_{\phi(b,d)}, b = 1, \dots, p\}$.

Proposition 2.4. *For any m, n , $X_{m,n}$ is quasihomogeneous with respect to the degree induced by $rX_{0,0}$. Indeed, we have*

$$[rX_{0,0}, X_{m,n}] = (km + ln) X_{m,n}.$$

The coefficients of $X_{m,n}^\nu$ are quasi-homogeneous with respect to the weight $rX_{0,0}$ of degree $\nu - km - ln - kl$. In particular, they only depend on the variables $a_{b,d}$ with $d \leq \nu - km - ln$.

The proof is also a slight generalization of the proof of Proposition (5.9) in [8].

We recall that the global moduli space of foliations is obtained from the local one by considering the weighted action of \mathbb{C}^* on \mathcal{A} which is also the flow of $X_{0,0}$.

Proposition 2.5. *The family of vector fields defined by*

$$\widetilde{X}_{m,n} = a_{2,kl+1}^{km+ln} X_{m,n},$$

commute with $X_{0,0}$. Therefore, they induced the distribution \mathcal{C} on \mathcal{M} .

Proof. The proposition relies on the following computation. Since the $X_{0,0}$ -degree of the variable $a_{1,kl+1}$ is equal to 1, we have

$$\begin{aligned} [rX_{0,0}, a_{2,kl+1}^{km+ln} X_{m,n}] &= rX_{0,0}(a_{2,kl+1}^{km+ln}) X_{m,n} + a_{2,kl+1}^{km+ln} [rX_{0,0}, X_{m,n}] \\ &= -(km + ln) a_{2,kl+1}^{km+ln} X_{m,n} + a_{2,kl+1}^{km+ln} [rX_{0,0}, X_{m,n}] = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

2.2 The dimension of the generic strata.

The dimension τ of the generic strata of the local moduli space of curves corresponds to the codimension of the distribution \mathcal{C} at a generic point of \mathcal{M} . Therefore it suffices to determine the minimal number of vector fields $X_{m,n}$ which generate \mathcal{C} and are functionally independent. In order to describe the independence properties of the vector fields $X_{m,n}$, we introduce a decomposition by blocks of the triangle of moduli, and some related arithmetical properties:

A block B_i in the triangle of moduli is a union of kl consecutive horizontal lines from the line of index $d_i = ikl + 1$ - see Figure (6). We denote by

- n_d the "dimension" of the line of index d which means the number of integer points on this line.
- $N_i = \sum_{d=ikl+1}^{(i+1)kl} n_d$ the dimension of the block B_i which is also the number of integer points in the whole block.
- $n_i^{\max} = \max\{n_d, d = ikl + 1, \dots, (i + 1)kl\}$ which is the greatest dimension of a line in the block B_i .

One can easily prove, by using the equations of the edges of the triangle, the following lemma (see also figure (6)) :

- Lemma 2.6.** 1. We have: $N_{i+1} = N_i + kl$, $n_i^{\max} = p - i$.
2. For each line of level d of the block B_i , $n_d = n_i^{\max}$ or $n_i^{\max} - 1$.
3. On the first line d_i of the block B_i , the number n_{d_i} reach the maximum, indeed, n_{d_i} is equal to n_i^{\max} .

Let $\nu(X_{m,n}) = km + ln + kl + 1$ be the order of $X_{m,n}$. We denote by:

- q_d the number of vector fields $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n}) = d$
- $Q_i = \sum_{d=ikl+1}^{(i+1)kl} q_d$
- $q_i^{\max} = \max\{q_d, d = ikl + 1, \dots, (i + 1)kl\}$.

One can check a similar result to (2.6):

- Lemma 2.7.** 1. We have: $Q_{i+1} = Q_i + kl$, $q_i^{\max} = i$.
2. For each line of level d of the block B_i , $q_d = q_i^{\max}$ or $q_i^{\max} - 1$.
3. On the first line d_i of the block B_i , the number q_{d_i} reach the maximum q_i^{\max} .

We consider the maximal sequence of blocks B_i such that $q_i^{\max} = i < n_i^{\max} = p - i$, i.e. the sequence $B_1, \dots, B_{\lfloor p/2 \rfloor}$, where $\lfloor p/2 \rfloor$ is the strict integer part of $p/2$. We called *critical block*, the block $B_{\frac{p}{2}}$ when p is even or the unique block that appears B_1 when $p = 1$. This block is going to be analyzed independently.

Lemma 2.8. Suppose that $p \geq 2$. Then the Q_1 vector fields $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n})$ belongs to a level of the block B_1 are independent.

Proof. Since $p \geq 2$ then, we have $q_1^{\max} = 1 < n_1^{\max} = p - 1$. We consider a relation $\sum \alpha_{m,n} X_{m,n} = 0$ between the vector field $X_{m,n}$. By projection on the level d_1 , we have $\alpha_{0,0} X_{0,0}^{(d_1)} = 0$ and since $X_{0,0}^{(d_1)} \neq 0$, $\alpha_{0,0} = 0$. Since we have at most one vector field on each level of B_1 , by iteration we get $\alpha_{m,n} = 0$ for all the (m, n) such that $\nu(X_{m,n})$ belongs to $\{d_1, \dots, d_2 - 1\}$. \square

Using same kind of arguments, we can extend this result to the union of blocks of index less than the critical block:

Lemma 2.9. The $Q_1 + \dots + Q_{\lfloor p/2 \rfloor}$ vector fields $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n})$ belongs to a level of the sequence of blocks $B_1, B_2, \dots, B_{\lfloor p/2 \rfloor}$ are functionnally independent.

Proof. We consider a relation $\sum \alpha_{m,n} X_{m,n} = 0$ between these vector fields such that $\nu(X_{m,n})$ belongs to $\{d_1, \dots, d_{\lfloor p/2 \rfloor} + kl - 1\}$. If we project this relation on the first block we have from the previous lemma $\alpha_{m,n} = 0$ for all the (m, n) such that $\nu(X_{m,n})$ belongs to $\{d_1, \dots, d_2 - 1\}$. By projection on the first line of B_2 , we obtain

$$\alpha_{l,0} X_{l,0}^{(d_2)} + \alpha_{0,k} X_{0,k}^{(d_2)} = 0.$$

We claim that these two vector fields $X_{l,0}^{(d_2)}$ and $X_{0,k}^{(d_2)}$ are independent. The projection of the vector field $X_{0,0}$ on the level d_1 is given by

$$X_{0,0}^{(d_1)} = \sum_{b=1}^{p-1} \Gamma_{\phi(b,d_1)} e_{\phi(b,d_1)}.$$

Now, using the action of $x \cdot$ and $y \cdot$ on the basis $\{e_{\phi(b,d)}\}$, we find

$$\begin{aligned} x^l \cdot e_{\Phi(b,d_1)} &= e_{\Phi(b+1,d_2)}, \text{ for } b = 1, \dots, p-1 \\ x^l \cdot e_{\Phi(p,d_1)} &= 0. \\ y^k \cdot e_{\Phi(b,d_1)} &= e_{\Phi(b,d_2)}, \text{ for } b = 2 \dots p \\ y^k \cdot e_{\Phi(1,d_1)} &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore the components of $X_{l,0}$ on the $e_{\Phi(b,d_2)}$ are the first $p-2$ components of $X_{0,0}^{(d_1)}$ on the $e_{\Phi(b,d_1)}$ and the components of $X_{0,k}$ on the $e_{\Phi(b,d_2)}$ are the last $p-2$ components of $X_{0,0}^{(d_1)}$. Thus the first 2×2 determinant between these components is

$$\Delta_2 = \begin{vmatrix} \Gamma_{\phi(1,d_1)} & \Gamma_{\phi(2,d_1)} \\ \Gamma_{\phi(2,d_1)} & \Gamma_{\phi(3,d_1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

This determinant cannot vanish. Indeed, according to the formula (7) obtained in the proof of Lemma (1.12), we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d_0}} = \sum_{b'} \lambda_b \mu_b^{b'} e_{\Phi(b',d_0)}$$

formula which is still valid for any d according to Lemma (1.14). Therefore we have:

$$\begin{aligned} X_{0,0}^{(d_1)} &= \sum_b a_{b,d_1} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d_1}} \\ &= \sum_b a_{b,d_1} \left(\sum_{b'} \lambda_b (\mu_b)^{b'} e_{\Phi(b',d_1)} \right) \\ &= \sum_{b'} \left(\sum_b a_{b,d_1} \lambda_b (\mu_b)^{b'} \right) e_{\Phi(b',d_1)}. \end{aligned}$$

which proves that for any b' ,

$$\Gamma_{\phi(b',d_1)} = \sum_b a_{b,d_1} \lambda_b (\mu_b)^{b'}. \quad (13)$$

From this expression, we conclude that the determinant Δ_2 is a non trivial quadratic form in the variables a_{b,d_1} (with rational coefficients in a_{b,d_0}), and therefore cannot vanish identically.

On the following levels d of the second block, either we have only one vector field $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n}) = d$, and as previously we obtain $\alpha_{m,n} = 0$, or we have two vector fields $X_{m,n}$ and $X_{m',n'}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n}) = \nu(X_{m',n'}) = d$. The same argument as before allows us to conclude that $X_{m,n}^{(d)}$ and $X_{m',n'}^{(d)}$ are independent: by using the action of the monomials $x^m y^n$ and $x^{m'} y^{n'}$, their components on the basis $(e_{\Phi(b,d)})$ are the first $p-2$ components (resp. the last $p-2$ components) of $X_{0,0}^{(d_1)}$.

On the upper blocks, we can prove the independence of the projection by considering a similar determinant as before

$$\Delta_r = \begin{vmatrix} \Gamma_{\phi(1,d_1)} & \Gamma_{\phi(2,d_1)} & \cdots & \Gamma_{\phi(r,d_1)} \\ \Gamma_{\phi(2,d_1)} & \Gamma_{\phi(3,d_1)} & \cdots & \Gamma_{\phi(r+1,d_1)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots \\ \Gamma_{\phi(r,d_1)} & \Gamma_{\phi(r+1,d_1)} & \cdots & \Gamma_{\phi(2r,d_1)} \end{vmatrix}$$

From the formula (13) we deduce that Δ_r is an homogeneous expression of degree r in the variables a_{b,d_1} which cannot identically vanish. \square

Remark 2.10. Consider a block B_i such that $q_i^{max} > n_i^{max}$. For each line of index d of this block, since $q_d = q_i^{max}$ or $q_i^{max} - 1$, we have: $q_d \geq n_i^{max} \geq n_d$. According to the previous functional independence of the vector fields $X_{m,n}$, we can conclude that in this case their action is transitive on such a block and the following ones.

Consider finally the critical block B_i such that $q_i^{max} = i = n_i^{max} = p - i$, i.e. the block of index i such that $2i = p$ or B_1 when $p = 1$. In figure (6), this block is the second one but in figure (1), since $p = 1$, this block is the sole block B_1 .

In this case, the integers $n_d - q_d$ for $d = d_i, \dots, d_i + kl - 1$ can only take the values $+1$, 0 or -1 , starting from the value 0 . Therefore on this first level the action of the $X_{m,n}$ is transitive. We consider the first line of this block on which $n_d - q_d \neq 0$:

- If we have $n_d - q_d = +1$, there remains one dimension which can't be reach by the action of the $X_{m,n}$. We have to count it in the codimension of the generic leaves of \mathcal{C} .
- If $n_d - q_d = -1$, the action of the vector fields $X_{m,n}$ is transitive on this level. Furthermore we have an extra vector field $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n}) = d$ whose higher components will act on the higher levels. Suppose that there exists a level $d' > d$ such that $n_{d'} - q_{d'} = +1$.

Lemma 2.11. *The d' -component of this extra vector field acts on this level independently of the other vector fields $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n}) = d'$.*

Since the proof of this lemma deserves to be developed besides the fact that it is not very relevant and quite technical, we refer to the appendix B for more details.

Therefore, in order to number the generic codimension of the distribution \mathcal{C} on the critical block, we have to introduce the following non commutative sum :

Definition 2.12. Let r_d be a sequence taking its values in $\{-1, 0, +1\}$. The notation $\widetilde{\sum}_d r_d$ denote the value obtained by the following operations:

1. delete the values 0 ;
2. delete recursively the consecutive values $(-1, +1)$ (but not the consecutive values $(+1, -1)$);
3. after the two first steps, remains a sequence of n consecutive terms with value $+1$, followed by m consecutive terms with value -1 . We set: $\widetilde{\sum}_d r_d = n$.

Example. In the critical block of Figure (6), the sequence of values $n_d - q_d$ is:

$$\{0, +1, +1, 0, +1, 0, -1, +1, 0, -1, 0, -1, -1, 0, -1\}.$$

The extra vector field appearing on the 7th position acts on the next level. The next extra vector fields are unuseful. Therefore, the number of free dimensions under the action of these vector fields is

$$\widetilde{\sum}\{0, +1, +1, 0, +1, 0, -1, +1, 0, -1, 0, -1, -1, 0, -1\} = 3.$$

From Lemmas (2.8), (2.9), (2.11) and Remark (2.10), we obtain:

Theorem 2.13. *The dimension of the generic strata of the moduli space for curves is*

$$\tau = \sum_{d=d_0}^{d_0+]p/2]+kl-1} (n_d - q_d) + \widetilde{\sum}_{d=d_{p/2}}^{d_{p/2}+kl-1} (n_d - q_d),$$

where $n_d =]\frac{v-k}{k}(\nu_c - d + kl) - [\frac{u-l}{l}(\nu_c - d + kl)[$, q_d is the number of positive integer solutions (m, n) of the equation $km + ln + kl + 1 = d$, and the second sum $\widetilde{\sum}$ is defined above and only appears if p is even or if $p = 1$.

Example. In the topological class $(k, l) = (3, 5)$ and $p = 4$ of figure (6), we obtain $\tau = 35$.

2.3 Normal forms for curves.

Theorem 2.14. *We consider the reduced normal form*

$$N_a = xy \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k + \sum_{\Phi(b,d) \in \mathbb{T}} a_{b,d} m^d)$$

obtained for the classification of foliations defined by topologically quasi-homogeneous functions. We obtain a generic unique normal form N_b , $b \in \mathbb{C}^\tau$ for the classification of curves by performing the following operations on N_a :

1. we set: $a_{1,kl+1} = 1$;
2. for each level d in a block B_i , $i \leq]p/2]$, we set $a_{b,d} = 0$ for the first q_d coefficients starting from the rightside of the line d ;
3. for each level in the critical block $B_{p/2}$ (which appears if p is even), we consider the sequence of number $n_d - q_d$ (recall that in this block we have $n_d \in \{1, 2\}$, $q_d \in \{1, 2\}$, and $n_d - q_d \in \{-1, 0, +1\}$).
 - if $n_d - q_d = 0$, we vanish all the coefficients of the line;
 - if $n_d - q_d = +1$, we set $a_{b,d} = 0$ for the first coefficient starting from the rightside of the line d ;
 - for the first lines such that $n_d - q_d = -1$ and encountered in the sequence on some line d , we set $a_{b,d} = 0$ for the unique coefficient on this line. Furthermore, we set $a_{b,d'} = 0$ for the second coefficient on the next line $d' > d$ such that $n_{d'} - q_{d'} = +1$, if such line exists.
 - for the last line such that $n_d - q_d = -1$ without upper line d' such that $n_{d'} - q_{d'} = +1$ we set $a_{b,d} = 0$ for the unique coefficient on this line.
4. for each level d in a block B_i , $i >]p/2]$, and every index b , we set $a_{b,d} = 0$.

Proof. Since the projection $X_{0,0}^{(d_1)}$ of $X_{0,0}$ on the first line of the block B_1 is the radial vector field in the variables a_{b,d_1} , its flow acts by homothety on this level and we can make use of its action to normalize one coefficient to the value 1. We choose the first one starting from the right side.

On all the higher levels of index $d > d_1$ and for the q_d vector fields $X_{m,n}$ such that $\nu(X_{m,n}) = d$, we have

$$X_{m,n}^{(d)} = \sum_b \Gamma_{m,n}(a_{d_0}, a_{d_1}) \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d}}$$

in which $\Gamma_{m,n}(a_{d_0}, a_{d_1})$ only depends on the variables a_{b,d_0} and a_{b,d_1} . This is a consequence of $X_{m,n} = x^m y^n \cdot X_{0,0}$ and Lemma (1.13). Therefore this vector field is constant with respect to the variables of the level $d > d_1$. Its flow acts by translation and we make use of this flow (and the independence property) to vanish q_d coefficients.

In the critical block, if there is an extra vector field $X_{m,n}$ on a line d such that $n_d - q_d = -1$, we make use of the component $X_{m,n}^{(d')}$ to act on the next level d' such that $n_{d'} - q_{d'} = +1$. Suppose that this level is the next one ($d' = d + 1$). This means that we have to consider the action of the second non vanishing component of $X_{m,n}$. According to Lemma (1.13), this one will depend on the variables a_{b,d_0} , a_{b,d_1} and a_{b,d_1+1} . If we have to skip two lines it will depend on the variables a_{b,d_0} , a_{b,d_1} , a_{b,d_1+1} and a_{b,d_1+2} , and so on. Therefore, it turns out that the components of $X_{m,n}^{(d')}$ will only depend on variables $a_{b,d}$ with $d < d'$. Its flow still acts by translation and we make use of it to vanish the second coefficient of this line. \square

We give in Appendix C the generic normal form obtained in the topological class $(k, l) = (3, 5)$ and $p = 4$.

2.4 An example: the case $y^n + x^{n+1}$

In, O. Zariski compute the dimension of the generic stratum of the moduli space of the curve

$$y^n + x^{n+1}$$

for $n \geq 2$. We are going to apply our strategy to recover this dimension.

Let us consider $k = n$ and $l = n + 1$. In this situation, the fundamental Bézout relation is written

$$n \cdot n - (n - 1) \cdot (n + 1) = 1.$$

Thus, the triangle \mathbb{T} is delimited by the two lines

$$\begin{aligned} j - ni &= n^2 - n - 1 \\ j - (n + 1)i &= n^2 - n - 1 \end{aligned}$$

Since there is only one branch, there is only one block and it is a critical block. From the construction of the triangle, it can be seen that the value of $n_d - q_d$ for $d_0 \leq d \leq d_0 + n^2 + n - 1$ is

$$\begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } (\alpha - 1)n + \alpha + 1 \leq d \leq \alpha n - 2 \\ -1 & \text{if } \alpha n + 1 \leq d \leq \alpha n + \alpha + 1 \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

where α is an integer that goes from 1 to $n - 1$. Thus, the sequence $n_d - q_d$ is the following

$$0, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1, 1}_{j=1 \dots n-2}, 0, 0, -1, -1, \underbrace{1, 1, \dots, 1, 1}_{j=n+3 \dots 2n-2}, 0, 0, 0, -1, -1, -1, \dots$$

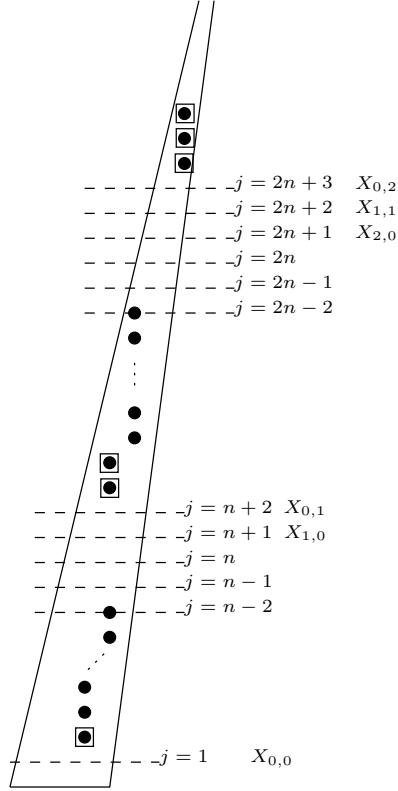


Figure 1: The case $y^n + x^{n+1}$

$$\begin{aligned}
\tau &= \widetilde{\sum} \{0, 1, 1, \dots, 1, 1, 0, 0, -1, -1, \dots\} \\
&= \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-1} (n - 2\alpha - 2)^+ \\
&= \frac{(n-4)(n-2)}{4} \text{ if } n \text{ is even} \\
&= \frac{(n-3)^2}{4} \text{ if } n \text{ is odd}
\end{aligned}$$

which are the formulas given in [16].

3 Appendix

3.1 A: reduction of singularities of a quasi-homogeneous function

Let f be a quasihomogeneous function of weight (k, l) with p cuspidal branches, and multiplicities $(n_0, n_\infty, n_1, \dots, n_p)$, and \mathcal{F} the foliation defined by f . Let θ_f be a vector field with isolated singularity, which defines the foliation \mathcal{F} . We choose the following one: let f^{red} be the reduced function related to f . The one-form $f^{red}df/f$ has an isolated singularity and define the same foliation as df . Let θ_f be the dual vector field of this

one-form for the volume form: $dx \wedge dy(\theta_f, \cdot) = f^{red} df/f$. The components of θ_f are:

$$\left(\frac{-\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right)/g.c.d.\left(\frac{-\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\right). \quad (14)$$

3.1.1 The algorithm of desingularization

The blowing-up E_1 of $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ endowed with the chart (x, y) is the manifold defined by two charts (x_1, y_1) and (\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) such that

$$(x, y) = (x_1, x_1 y_1) = (\bar{x}_1 \bar{y}_1, \bar{y}_1).$$

We have $E^{-1}(0) = (x_1 = 0) = (\bar{y}_1 = 0)$. The change of charts is given by

$$x_1 = \bar{x}_1 \bar{y}_1, \quad y_1 = \bar{x}_1^{-1}.$$

We will always keep these conventions:

The *first* coordinate of the *first* chart, and the *second* coordinate of the *second* chart are equations of the divisor. The center of the first chart is denoted by 0 and the center of the second one is denoted by ∞ . In the following symbolic representation of a blowing up, we always put the first chart on the *right side* of the component:



Figure 2: The atlas of one blowing up.

We denote by $E : M \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ the desingularization map of f obtained by composition of the blowing up's. Let $D = E^{-1}(0)$ be the exceptional divisor. The reduction of singularities of the topological model

$$f = x^{n_0} y^{n_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y^k + a_b x^l)^{n_b}, \quad k < l, \quad n_0 \geq 0, \quad n_\infty \geq 0, \quad n_b > 0$$

is completely determined by the Euclidean algorithm of the pair (k, l) . Indeed, a blowing-up replaces any cusp of weights (k, l) by a new cusp with the weights $(k, l - k)$. Therefore we perform a sequence of q blowing up's until the cuspidal branches switch at infinity ($q = \lfloor l/k \rfloor + 1$). Then we perform a new sequence until the next switch and so on until getting the pair $(1, 1)$. This algorithm has the following properties:

- we only have to use blowing up's of 0 or ∞ . Therefore, the tree of the exceptional divisor is a totally ordered sequence of components, and the map E is monomial in each chart.
- all the cuspidal branches follow the same infinitesimal point, before the last blowing up. After this one, they appear on the same component of D : we call it the *principal* component.
- if $n_0 \neq 0$ or $n_\infty \neq 0$, the corresponding strict branches appear on the end components.

3.1.2 Atlas of charts induced by the algorithm.

In our present case, since $l - k \geq 0$, we have to perform a second blowing up of the origin of (x_1, y_1) setting (with our convention)

$$(x_1, y_1) = (x_2, x_2 y_2) = (\bar{x}_2 \bar{y}_2, \bar{y}_2).$$

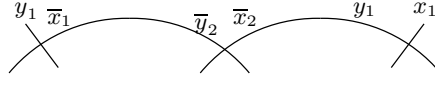


Figure 3: The atlas of two blowing up's at the origins.

We can cover the divisor by the 3 charts: (\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1) , (\bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_2) and (x_2, y_2) :

At the next step, either we have to blow up the origin of the last component (we substitute (x_2, y_2) by two new charts) or we have to blow up the ∞ point of this component (we substitute (\bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_2) by two new charts). At the end of the process, we obtain N components covered by $N + 1$ charts. Since our divisor is totally ordered it is more convenient to replace the *historical* numbering of the components and the corresponding atlas with a *geometrical* renumbering from the right to the left side. We obtain $N + 1$ charts (x_i, y_i) , $i = 0, \dots, N$, such that each component D_i , $i = 1 \dots N$ is covered by the domains V_{i-1} and V_i of the charts (x_{i-1}, y_{i-1}) and (x_i, y_i) around $(D_i, 0)$ and (D_i, ∞) . The change of charts is given by:

$$x_{i-1} = y_i^{-1}, \quad y_{i-1} = x_i y_i^{e_i}, \quad e_i \in \mathbb{Z}^{\geq 1}$$

where $-e_i$ is the self intersection of the component D_i . In the previous example of figure 3, the renumbering is:

$$\begin{aligned} (x_4, y_4) &:= (\bar{x}_1, \bar{y}_1), & (x_3, y_3) &:= (\bar{x}_2, \bar{y}_2), & (x_2, y_2) &:= (\bar{x}_4, \bar{y}_4), \\ (x_1, y_1) &:= (x_4, y_4), & (x_0, y_0) &:= (x_2, y_2). \end{aligned}$$

The self intersections $-e_i$ are: -3 , -1 , -2 , -3 .

Notice the y_N -axis in (x_N, y_N) is the strict transform of the y -axis and the x_0 -axis in (x_0, y_0) is the strict transform of the x -axis.

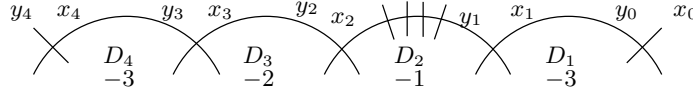


Figure 4: The atlas of the divisor for $(k, l) = (3, 5)$ after renumbering.

Let c be the index in $\{1, \dots, N\}$ corresponding to the principal component in the geometric numbering (in the previous example: $c = 2$).

3.1.3 Properties of the principal component.

We will essentially compute in the chart (x_c, y_c) centered at (D_c, ∞) . Therefore we give here the expression of E in this chart and the multiplicity on D_c :

Proposition 3.1. 1. *The desingularization map E is given in the chart (x_c, y_c) by*

$$(x, y) = (x_c^{k-v} y_c^k, x_c^{l-u} y_c^l).$$

Therefore, the pull back by E is given by the meromorphic expressions

$$(x_c, y_c) = \left(\frac{x^l}{y^k}, \frac{y^{k-v}}{x^{l-u}} \right).$$

2. The multiplicity of $E^*\theta_f$ on the principal component D_c of D is

$$\nu_c = klp - k - l + k\varepsilon_\infty + l\varepsilon_0$$

where ε_0 and ε_∞ ($=0$ or 1) are the multiplicities on the axes of the reduced function f^{red} .

Proof. We prove both results by a common induction on the number of blowing up's of the minimal desingularization of f . For one blowing up, we have: $k = l = 1$, $u = 1$, $v = 0$, and we have by direct computation: $\nu_c = p - 2 + \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_\infty$. Therefore, both formulas are valid in this case.

Let θ_f a vector field with isolated singularity in a topological class of weights (k, l) , and $\nu_c(k, l)$ its multiplicity on the principal component. After one blowing up, the germ of foliation at the origin of the exceptional divisor is in the class $(k, l - k)$. Notice that if $uk - vl = 1$ is the Bézout identity of (k, l) , the corresponding Bézout identity for the new pair is $(u - v)k - v(l - k) = 1$. Let us suppose that the formulas of Proposition (3.1) are valid for the pair $(k, l - k)$. Therefore, after one blowing-up we have in the first chart

$$x_1 = x_c^{k-v} y_c^k, \quad y_1 = x_c^{l-k-u+v} y_c^{l-k}. \quad (15)$$

We obtain:

$$x = x_1 = x_c^{k-v} y_c^k, \quad y = x_1 y_1 = x_c^{l-u} y_c^l.$$

Now, we claim that

$$\nu_c(k, l) = \nu_c(k, l - k) + pk^2 - k + k\varepsilon_0 \quad (16)$$

from which we easily deduce the second formula. To prove this relation, let $E = E' \circ E_1$ where E_1 is the first blowing up. We have:

$$\frac{E^*\theta_f}{y_c^{\nu_c(k,l)}} = E'^*\left(\frac{E_1^*\theta_f}{x_1^a y_1^b}\right) \frac{E'^*(x_1^a y_1^b)}{y_c^{\nu_c(k,l)}}$$

where $a = \nu(E_1^*\theta_f, x_1)$ and $b = \nu(E_1^*\theta_f, y_1)$. From (15) and the previous equality, we obtain

$$\nu_c(k, l) = \nu_c(k, l - k) + ak + b(l - k).$$

Now we have

$$f^{red} \circ E_1 = x_1^{kp+1+\varepsilon_0} y_1^{\varepsilon_\infty} \prod_{b=1}^p (y_1^k - a_b x_1^{l-k})$$

and thus $\nu(f^{red} \circ E_1, x_1) = kp + 1 + \varepsilon_0$ and $\nu(f^{red} \circ E_1, y_1) = \varepsilon_\infty$. From $E_1^* dx \wedge dy(E_1^*\theta_f, \cdot) = E_1^*(f^{red} df/f)$ we deduce:

$$a = kp + \varepsilon_0 - 1, \quad b = 0$$

which proves the relation (16). \square

3.1.4 Computing multiplicities

We first recall the classical result which allows us to compute multiplicities of a function along D [4]:

We choose the geometric numbering of the components of the exceptional divisor, and we consider the matrix of intersections J defined for $i \neq j$ by $J_{i,j} = 1$ if the two components D_i and D_j meet together, $J_{i,j} = 0$ otherwise, and $J_{i,i} = -e_i$, where $-e_i$ is the self intersection of each component. Let b_i be the number of strict branches of $f \circ E$ meeting D_i , counted with their multiplicities, and B the column matrix induced by these numbers.

Proposition 3.2. *The multiplicities m_i of $(f \circ E)$ along each D_i define a column matrix M which satisfy*

$$JM + B = 0.$$

In the quasi-homogeneous case, since $D = D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_{c-1} \cup D_c \cup D_{c+1} \cup \dots \cup D_N$, the column matrix B is here: $(n_0, 0, \dots, 0, n, 0, \dots, 0, n_\infty)^t$, where $n = \sum_{b=1}^p n_b$ is on index c . The intersection matrix is given by:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -e_1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & & & 0 \\ 1 & -e_2 & 1 & 0 & \dots & & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -e_3 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & & & & & & \\ 0 & \dots & & & 0 & 1 & -e_{N-1} & 1 \\ 0 & \dots & & & & 0 & 1 & -e_N \end{pmatrix}$$

Therefore we obtain the multiplicities of f by $M = -J^{-1}B$ (see example below). We will also need to compute the multiplicities of the *desingularized foliation*, i.e. of the vector field $E^*\theta_f$, where θ_f is the vector field (14) with isolated singularity, defining the foliation \mathcal{F} .

Proposition 3.3. *The multiplicities ν_i of $E^*\theta_f$ along each component D_i define a column matrix N which satisfy*

$$JN + C = 0,$$

where $C = (\varepsilon_0 - 1, 0, \dots, 0, p, 0, \dots, 0, \varepsilon_\infty - 1)^t$, with p on index c , $\varepsilon_0 = 1$ if $n_0 \neq 0$, $\varepsilon_0 = 0$ otherwise, $\varepsilon_\infty = 1$ if $n_\infty \neq 0$, $\varepsilon_\infty = 0$ otherwise.

Proof. Let $V = (v_i)$ be the multiplicities of $E^*dx \wedge dy$ along each D_i . From

$$E^*(dx \wedge dy)(E^*\theta, \cdot) = (f^{red} \circ E)d(f \circ E)/(f \circ E)$$

we obtain:

$$v_i + \nu_i = r_i + (m_i - 1) - m_i = r_i - 1$$

where $r_i = \nu(f^{red} \circ E, D_i)$. We consider the "axis function": $a = xy$. Let $A = (a_i)$ be the column matrix of multiplicities of $a \circ E$ along each D_i . We claim that $v_i = a_i - 1$. Indeed, let (x_i, y_i) be the chart induced by (x, y) and E around the origin of D_i . Since E is here monomial in these coordinates, there exist positive integers p, q, r, s , such that:

$$E^*dx \wedge dy = a \circ E \cdot E^*\left(\frac{dx}{x} \wedge \frac{dy}{y}\right) = a \circ E \cdot (ps - qr) \frac{dx_i}{x_i} \wedge \frac{dy_i}{y_i}$$

from which we deduce $v_i = a_i - 1$. Therefore we obtain $A + N = R$, where R is the matrix of multiplicities of $(f^{red} \circ E)$. Now, from the previous proposition we have: $JR = B^{red}$, with $B^{red} = (\varepsilon_0, 0, \dots, 0, p, 0, \dots, 0, \varepsilon_\infty)^t$ and $JA = B'$ where B' is the column such that $b'_i = 1$ for $i = 1$ or $i = N$ and $b'_i = 0$ otherwise. We obtain:

$$JN = J(R - A) = B^{red} - B' = C.$$

□

Example. For $(k, l) = (3, 5)$, the matrix of intersections is:

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} -3 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -2 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -3 \end{pmatrix}$$

and we have $B = (n_0, 0, n, n_\infty)^t$, where $n = \sum_{b=1}^p n_b$, and $C = (\varepsilon_0 - 1, p, 0, \varepsilon_\infty - 1)$. Therefore we obtain:

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} 2n_0 + n_\infty + 5n \\ 5n_0 + 3n_\infty + 15n \\ 3n_0 + 2n_\infty + 9n \\ n_0 + n_\infty + 3n \end{pmatrix}; \quad N = \begin{pmatrix} 2\varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_\infty + 5p - 3 \\ 5\varepsilon_0 + 3\varepsilon_\infty + 15p - 8 \\ 3\varepsilon_0 + 2\varepsilon_\infty + 9p - 5 \\ \varepsilon_0 + \varepsilon_\infty + 3p - 2 \end{pmatrix}.$$

The multiplicity of the foliation on the principal component D_2 is

$$\nu_c = 5\varepsilon_0 + 3\varepsilon_\infty + 15p - 8.$$

3.1.5 Properties of the sheaf $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}$.

A *chain* of D is a connected sequence of components D_i which meet exactly two others components. In the quasi-homogeneous case, D contains two chains: $\{D_2, \dots, D_{c-1}\}$ –the right hand chain– and $\{D_{c+1}, \dots, D_{N-1}\}$ –the left hand chain–.

Let W_0 be the union of the charts domains V_1, V_2, \dots, V_{c-1} : W_0 covers $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_c$ excepted a small disc around 0 in D_1 and a small disc around ∞ in D_c . In a similar way, we consider $W_\infty = V_c \cup \dots \cup V_{N-1}$, covering $D_c \cup \dots \cup D_N$ excepted small discs around 0 in D_c and around ∞ in D_N .

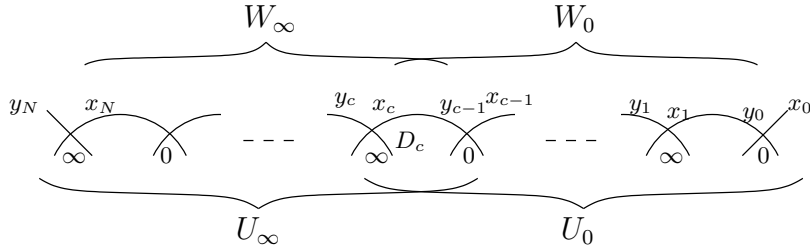


Figure 5: Open sets W_∞ , W_0 , U_∞ and U_0 .

Proposition 3.4. *There exists a global section T_0 (resp. T_∞) of the sheaf $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}$ of germs of vector fields tangent to $E^*\mathcal{F}$ on W_0 (resp. W_∞) which admits only isolated singularities.*

Proof. From the previous relation $JN + C = 0$, we obtain :

$$\nu_{i-1} - e_i \nu_i + \nu_{i+1} = 0, \quad i = 2, \dots, c-1.$$

We claim that the vector fields with isolated singularities

$$\theta_i = \frac{E^* \theta_f}{x_i^{\nu_i} y_i^{\nu_{i+1}}}, \quad i = 1, \dots, c-1$$

glue together defining a global section T_0 of $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}$ on W_0 . Indeed, using the change of two consecutive charts, we have

$$x_i^{\nu_i} y_i^{\nu_{i+1}} = x_{i-1}^{\nu_i e_i} y_{i-1}^{\nu_i} x_{i-1}^{-\nu_{i+1}} = x_{i-1}^{\nu_{i-1}} y_{i-1}^{\nu_i}$$

which proves that $\theta_1 = \theta_2 = \dots = \theta_{c-1}$ on their common domains. \square

Corollary 3.5. *We have $H^1(W_0, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = H^1(W_\infty, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0$.*

Proof. The previous section T_0 with isolated singularities allows us to identify the sheaf $\Theta_{\mathcal{F}|_{W_0}}$ to $\mathcal{O}_M|_{W_0}$. Since the Chern class of each branch is negative, one can easily check that $H^1(W_0, \mathcal{O}_M) = 0$. The proof is similar for W_∞ . \square

Proposition 3.6. *Let U_0 be an open set covering D_1, \dots, D_c excepted a small disc in D_c around $D_c \cap D_{c+1}$, and U_∞ a similar domain for the left hand side. We have*

$$H^1(U_0, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = H^1(U_\infty, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0.$$

Proof. One can suppose that $U_0 = V_0 \cup W_0$ where V_0 is the domain of (x_0, y_0) at $(D_1, 0)$. From corollary (3.5), we have $H^1(W_0, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0$. We also have $H^1(V_0, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0$ since we can choose a vector field with isolated singularities on V_0 (or without singularities if there is no invariant branch in V_0). Therefore we obtain:

$$H^1(U_0, \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}) = \frac{\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(V_0 \cap W_0)}{\Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(V_0) \oplus \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(W_0)}.$$

Let T_0 be the vector field on V given by (3.4). Let (x_0, y_0) and (x_1, y_1) be the charts induced by $(E, (x, y))$ on D_1 according to the previous notations and $(x_0, y_0) = \varphi(x_1, y_1) = (x_1^{e_1} y_1, x_1^{-1})$ the change of charts. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(V_0 \cap W_0) &= \{g(x_1, y_1) \cdot T_0, g \text{ holomorphic in } x_1\} \\ \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(W_0) &= \{g(x_1, y_1) \cdot T_0 \in \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(V_0 \cap W_0), g \text{ has an holomorphic extension in } W_0\} \\ \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(V_0) &= \{g(x_1, y_1) \cdot T_0 \in \Theta_{\mathcal{F}}(V_0 \cap W_0), \varphi^*(g \cdot T_0) \text{ holomorphic at } (D_0, 0)\} \end{aligned}$$

We set: $g(x_1, y_1) = \sum_{i \geq 0, j \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{i,j} x_1^i y_1^j$. The existence of an holomorphic extension of g along W_0 gives us the necessary condition $j \geq 0$. On the other side we have

$$\varphi^*(\theta_0) = \frac{E^* T_0}{y_0^{\nu_0}} x_0.$$

The vector field $\frac{E^* T_0}{y_0^{\nu_0}}$ is non singular on a neighborhood of $(D_1, 0)$ if there is no invariant branch at $(D_1, 0)$ and vanishes on this axis with some positive multiplicity ν otherwise. Therefore the condition $\varphi^*(g \cdot T_0)$ is holomorphic at $((D_1, 0))$ gives rise to: $e_1 i - j + 1 + \nu \geq 0$. The two conditions $j \geq 0$ and $j \leq e_1 i + 1 + \nu$ vanish any element $(i, j) \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}$ in the quotient. \square

3.2 B: complement on the study of the vector fields $X_{m,n}$

In this appendix, we study the independance properties of the family of vector fields $X_{m,n}$. We consider the following decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} X_{0,0} &= \sum_d \sum_b (d - kl) a_{b,d} \frac{\partial}{\partial a_{b,d}} \\ &= \sum_{i, j \geq 1} \underbrace{\left(\sum_{0 \leq d - kl \leq j} \sum_b (d - kl) a_{b,d} A_{i,j}^{b,d}(a) \right)}_{\Gamma_{i,j}(a)} e_{i,j}. \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 3.7. *The functions $\Gamma_{i,j}(a)$ are algebraically independent.*

Proof. Let us decompose the coefficient $\Gamma_{i,j}(a)$

$$\Gamma_{i,j}(a) = \underbrace{\sum_b j a_{b,kl+j} A_{i,j}^{b,kl+j}(a)}_{L_{i,j}(a)} + \underbrace{\sum_{0 \leq d-kl < j} \sum_b (d-kl) a_{b,d} A_{i,j}^{b,d}(a)}_{R_{i,j}(a)}.$$

Following, the lemma (1.13) the function $A_{i,j}^{b,kl+j}(a)$ depends only on the variables $a_{b,d'}$ with $0 \leq d' - kl \leq j - (kl + j - kl) = 0$. Thus, it depends only on the variables $a_{b,kl}$. The expression $R_{i,j}$ depends only on the variables $a_{b,d'}$ where d' satisfies

$$0 \leq d' - kl \leq j - (d - kl) \implies d' \leq j + kl - (d - kl) < j + kl.$$

In view of (1.12), for a fixed value of j , the linear forms $L_{i,j}$ are independent since their determinant is $\det \left(\left| A_{i,j}^{b,kl+j}(a) \right|_{i,b} \right) \neq 0$. Thus, they are also algebraically independent.

Now, let us consider a polynomial function $P(\{X_{i,j}\}_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}})$ where the $X_{i,j}$'s are some independent variables. Suppose that P induces an algebraic relation between the functions $\Gamma_{i,j}(a)$

$$P(\Gamma_{i,j}(a)) = 0.$$

Let J be the greatest integer such that there exist a point (i, J) in \mathbb{T} and denote by $\{(i_0, J), (i_1, J), \dots, (i_q, J)\}$ the family of points in \mathbb{T} at the level J . The relation P is written

$$P\left(\{\Gamma_{i,j}(a)\}_{j < J}, L_{i_0, J}(a) + R_{i_0, J}(a), \dots, L_{i_q, J}(a) + R_{i_q, J}(a)\right) = 0.$$

We fix all the variables $a_{b,d}$ with $d - kl < J$ at a generic value. Then, the above relation becomes an algebraic relation between the affine forms $L_{i,J}(a) + R_{i,J}(a)$. Let us decompose the relation P as follows

$$P = \sum_{I \subset \{(i_k, J)\}_{k=0..q}} Q_I(X_{i,j}) X_I$$

where $X_I = \prod_{(i,j) \in I} X_{i,j}$. Here, Q_I depends only on the variables $X_{i,j}$ with $j < J$. Since, the affine form $L_{i,J}(a) + R_{i,J}(a)$ are algebraically independent, for any I , we have

$$Q_I(\Gamma_{i,j}(a)) = 0,$$

which are algebraic relations between the function $\Gamma_{i,j}(a)$ with $j < J$. Therefore, an inducing argument ensures that P has to be the trivial relation, which proves the theorem. \square

We equipped the \mathbb{C} -space $\text{Vect}\{e_{i,j}\}_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}}$ with an hermitian product defined by

$$\langle e_{i,j}, e_{i',j'} \rangle = \delta_{(i,j), (i',j')}$$

Corollary 3.8. *Consider the subspace $\text{Vect}\{e_{i_1, j_1}, \dots, e_{i_q, j_q}\}$ and the orthogonal projection of a sub-family $X_{m_1, n_1}, \dots, X_{m_q, n_q}$ on this subspace. Suppose that for any e_{i_q, j_q} , the orthogonal projection of the family $X_{m_1, n_1}, \dots, X_{m_q, n_q}$ on e_{i_q, j_q} does not identically vanish. Then the projected sub-family is generically free.*

Proof. Let us write the decomposition of $X_{0,0}$ in the basis $e_{i,j}$

$$X_{0,0} = \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}} \Gamma_{i,j}(a) e_{i,j}.$$

The multiplication by x and y define an application of \mathcal{O} -modules whose action on the basis $e_{i,j}$ is as follows

$$\begin{aligned} x \cdot e_{i,j} &= e_{k-v+i,k+j} \\ y \cdot e_{i,j} &= e_{l-u+i,l+j}. \end{aligned}$$

Thus we have the following decomposition

$$\begin{aligned} X_{m,n} = x^m y^n \cdot X_{0,0} &= \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}} \Gamma_{i,j}(a) e_{m(k-v)+n(l-u)+i, mk+ln+j} \\ &= \sum_{(i,j) \in \mathbb{T}} \Gamma_{\tau_{m,n}(i,j)}(a) e_{i,j} \end{aligned}$$

where $\tau_{m,n}$ is the translation of vector $m\vec{x} + n\vec{y}$. In this expression, we set $\Gamma_{\star,\star} = 0$ if $(\star,\star) \notin \mathbb{T}$. The determinant of this projected family is

$$\left| \Gamma_{\tau_{m_r, n_r}(i_s, j_s)}(a) \right|_{\substack{r=1 \dots q \\ s=1 \dots q}}.$$

Since the functions involved in the above determinant are algebraically independant, this determinant does not indentially vanish if and only if the determinant

$$\left| X_{\tau_{m_r, n_r}(i_s, j_s)} \right|_{\substack{r=1 \dots q \\ s=1 \dots q}}$$

is not zero. The hypothesis of the corollary ensures that in the previous determinant there is no zero row. Moreover notice that in the matrix $\left[X_{\tau_{m_r, n_r}(i_s, j_s)} \right]_{\substack{r=1 \dots q \\ s=1 \dots q}}$ a

variable $X_{i,j}$ cannot appear twice on the same row or on the same line. Suppose now that there exists a vector $(\lambda_i)_{i=1..q}$ in the kernel of this matrix which means that for any r the following relation holds

$$\sum_{s=1..q} \lambda_s X_{\tau_{m_r, n_r}(i_s, j_s)} = 0.$$

Obviously, if $\tau_{m_r, n_r}(i_s, j_s) \in \mathbb{T}$ then $\lambda_s = 0$. Since, there is no zero row in the initial matrix, then for any s there exists r such that $\tau_{m_r, n_r}(i_s, j_s) \in \mathbb{T}$, thus for any s , the coefficient $\lambda_s = 0$, which proves the proposition. \square

3.3 C: normal forms for $(k, l) = (3, 5)$ and $p = 4$

According to the figure draw below, the analytical normal form for the topological class of

$$(y^3 + x^5)^{n_1} (y^3 + a_2 x^5)^{n_2} (y^3 + a_3 x^5)^{n_3} (y^3 + a_4 x^5)^{n_4}.$$

is given by the following family of functions with 78 parameters

$$\begin{aligned}
N_a = & (y^3 + x^5 + a_{1,16}x^2y^2 + a_{1,19}x^3y^2)^{n_1} \times \\
& (y^3 + a_{2,15}x^5 + a_{2,16}x^2y^2 + a_{2,17}x^4y + a_{2,18}x^6 + a_{2,19}x^3y^2 + a_{2,20}x^5y \\
& + a_{2,21}x^7 + a_{2,22}x^4y^2 + a_{2,23}x^6y + a_{2,24}x^8 + a_{2,25}x^5y^2 + a_{2,26}x^7y \\
& + a_{2,28}x^6y^2 + a_{2,29}x^8y + a_{2,31}x^7y^2 + a_{2,34}x^8y^2)^{n_2} \times \\
& (y^3 + a_{3,15}x^5 + a_{3,16}x^2y^2 + a_{3,17}x^4y + a_{3,18}x^6 + a_{3,19}x^3y^2 + a_{3,20}x^5y \\
& + a_{3,21}x^7 + a_{3,22}x^4y^2 + a_{3,23}x^6y + a_{3,24}x^8 + a_{3,25}x^5y^2 + a_{3,26}x^7y \\
& + a_{3,27}x^9 + a_{3,28}x^6y^2 + a_{3,29}x^8y + a_{3,30}x^{10} + a_{3,31}x^7y^2 + a_{3,32}x^9y \\
& + a_{3,33}x^{11} + a_{3,34}x^8y^2 + a_{3,35}x^{10}y + a_{3,36}x^{12} + a_{3,37}x^8y^2 + a_{3,38}x^{11}y \\
& + a_{3,39}x^{13} + a_{3,40}x^9y^2 + a_{3,41}x^{12}y + a_{3,43}x^{10}y^2 + a_{3,44}x^{13}y + a_{3,46}x^{12}y^2 \\
& + a_{3,49}x^{13}y^2)^{n_3} \times \\
& (y^3 + a_{4,15}x^5 + a_{4,17}x^4y + a_{4,18}x^6 + a_{4,20}x^5y + a_{4,21}x^7 + a_{4,23}x^6y \\
& + a_{4,24}x^8 + a_{4,26}x^7y + a_{4,27}x^9 + a_{4,29}x^8y + a_{4,30}x^{10} + a_{4,32}x^9y \\
& + a_{4,33}x^{11} + a_{4,35}x^{10}y + a_{4,36}x^{12} + a_{4,38}x^{11}y + a_{4,39}x^{13} + a_{4,41}x^{12}y \\
& + a_{4,42}x^{14} + a_{4,44}x^{13}y + a_{4,45}x^{15} + a_{4,47}x^{14}y + a_{4,48}x^{16} + a_{4,50}x^{15}y \\
& + a_{4,51}x^{17} + a_{4,53}x^{16}y + a_{4,54}x^{18} + a_{4,56}x^{17}y + a_{4,59}x^{18}y)^{n_4}.
\end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the normal forms for the generic curve are given by the 35-parameters family

$$\begin{aligned}
N_a = & (y^3 + x^5 + x^2y^2) \times \\
& (y^3 + a_{2,15}x^5 + a_{2,16}x^2y^2 + a_{2,17}x^4y + a_{2,18}x^6 + a_{2,19}x^3y^2 + a_{2,20}x^5y \\
& + a_{2,23}x^6y) \times \\
& (y^3 + a_{3,15}x^5 + a_{3,16}x^2y^2 + a_{3,17}x^4y + a_{3,18}x^6 + a_{3,19}x^3y^2 + a_{3,20}x^5y \\
& + a_{3,21}x^7 + a_{3,22}x^4y^2 + a_{3,23}x^6y + a_{3,24}x^8 + a_{3,25}x^5y^2 + a_{3,26}x^7y \\
& + a_{3,28}x^6y^2 + a_{3,29}x^8y) \times \\
& (y^3 + a_{4,15}x^5 + a_{4,17}x^4y + a_{4,18}x^6 + a_{4,20}x^5y + a_{4,21}x^7 + a_{4,23}x^6y \\
& + a_{4,24}x^8 + a_{4,26}x^7y + a_{4,27}x^9 + a_{4,29}x^8y + a_{4,30}x^{10} + a_{4,32}x^9y \\
& + a_{4,33}x^{11} + a_{4,35}x^{10}y).
\end{aligned}$$

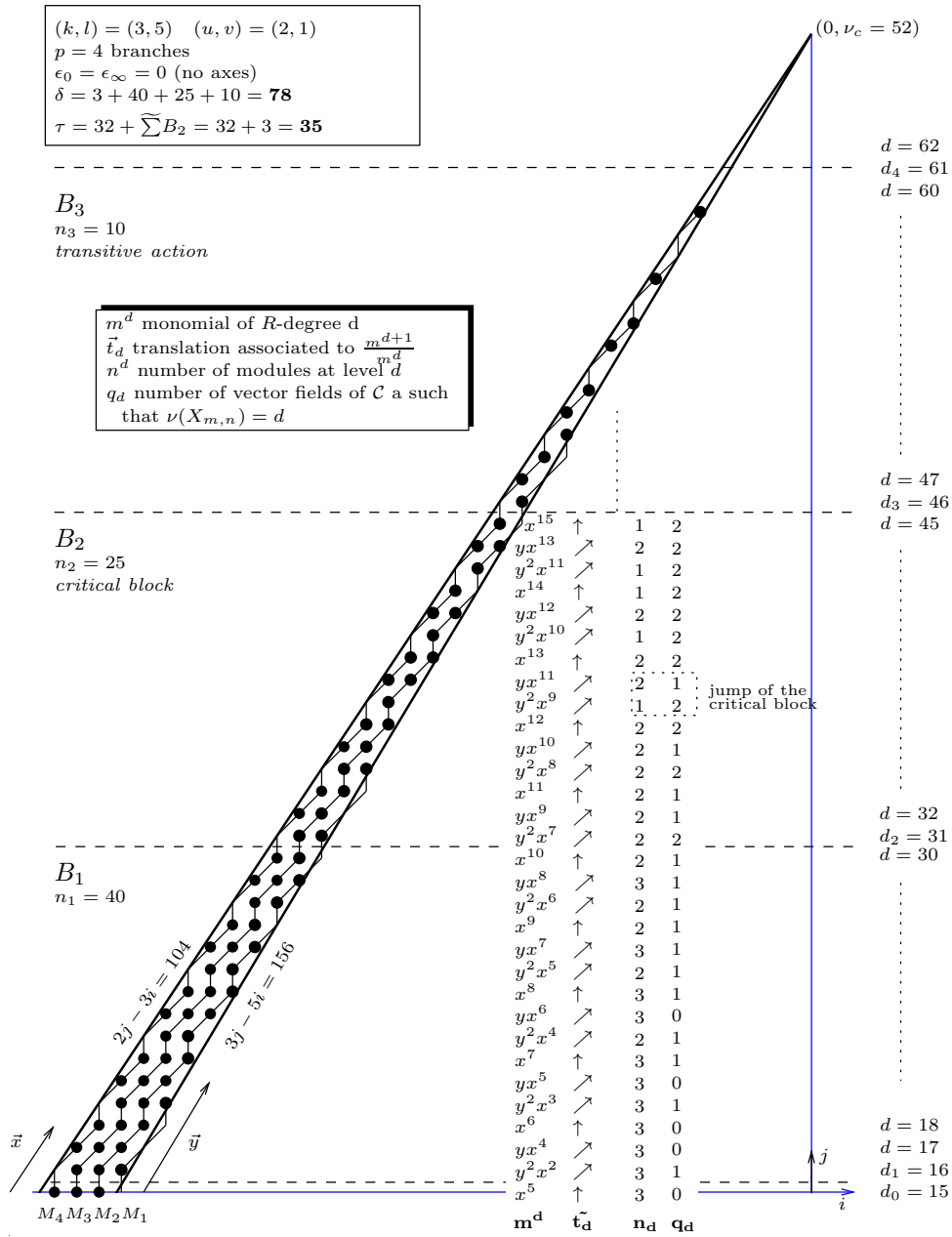


Figure 6: Moduli triangle of the topological class $(k, l) = (3, 5)$ and $p = 4$

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