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SIMULTANEOUS RESOLUTION OF SINGULARITIES IN THE NASH CATEGORY: FINITENESS AND EFFECTIVENESS

DEMDAH KARTOUE MADY

ABSTRACT. In this paper we present new proofs using real spectra of the finiteness theorem on Nash trivial simultaneous resolution and the finiteness theorem on Blow-Nash triviality for isolated real algebraic singularities. That is, we prove that a family of Nash sets in a Nash manifold indexed by a semialgebraic set always admits a Nash trivial simultaneous resolution after a partition of the parameter space into finitely many semialgebraic pieces and in the case of isolated singularities it admits a finite Blow-Nash trivialization. We also complement the finiteness results with recursive bounds.

INTRODUCTION

In [CS], M.Coste and M. Shiota proved Nash triviality in family, which can be seen as the Nash version of the Ehresmann's Lemma which gives a trivialization of a proper submersion. The additional difficulty in obtaining Nash triviality is that integration of vector fields cannot be used. Several authors (Fukui, Koike, Shiota...) have obtained similar results which are useful for classification of singularities, for instance in the study of Blow-analytic equivalence. In this paper we give new proofs of such results using real spectra.

Let N be an *affine* Nash manifold (i.e. a Nash submanifold of affine space \mathbb{R}^n) and J be a semialgebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^s . The notion of semialgebraic family of maps is more exactly defined by $F : N \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k \times J$ and its domain and its target need not to be trivial semialgebraic families (see [BCR] p.149). But here a mapping $F : N \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ will be said a semialgebraic family of Nash maps if F is semialgebraic and for any $t \in J$ the map $f_t : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ defined by $f_t(x) = F(x, t)$ is Nash. Here only semialgebraic families of Nash functions with target \mathbb{R}^k are considered, so there is no need to write the target of F the family $\mathbb{R}^k \times J$, but just \mathbb{R}^k . One can note also that the domain of F is a trivial semialgebraic family.

For $Q \subset J$, we denote $F|_{N \times Q}$ by F_Q . Suppose F_Q is Nash. Then we say that the family of zero-sets $F_Q^{-1}(0)$ admits a *Nash trivial simultaneous resolution* along Q if there exists a desingularization of the *Nash set* defined by $F_Q = 0$ which is Nash trivial. We say also that the family of zero-sets $F_Q^{-1}(0)$ admits a *Blow-Nash trivialization* along Q if there exist a desingularization of the *Nash set* defined by $F_Q = 0$ and a Nash triviality upstairs which induces a semialgebraic trivialization of the zero-set $F_Q^{-1}(0)$ (for precise definitions, see Section 1). Here are the results we prove in this paper.

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Theorem (I). *Let $F : N \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be semialgebraic family of Nash maps from N to \mathbb{R}^k . Then there exists a finite partition $J = J_1 \cup \dots \cup J_p$ which satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) *Each J_i is a Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to an open simplex in some Euclidean space, and F_{J_i} is Nash.*
- (2) *For each i , $F_{J_i}^{-1}(0)$ admits a Nash trivial simultaneous resolution along J_i .*

When for all $t \in J$, $f_t^{-1}(0)$ has only isolated singularities, the following result holds.

Theorem (II). *Let $F : N \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be semialgebraic family of Nash maps from N to \mathbb{R}^k such that for all $t \in J$, $f_t^{-1}(0)$ has only isolated singularities. Then there exists a finite partition $J = J_1 \cup \dots \cup J_p$ which satisfies the following conditions:*

- (1) *Each J_i is Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to an open simplex in some Euclidean space, and F_{J_i} is Nash.*
- (2) *For each i , $F_{J_i}^{-1}(0)$ admits a Blow-Nash trivialization along J_i .*

In the setting of Nash germs, these theorems were first proved by Fukui, Koike and Shiota (cf.[FKS], [K1]). In this paper, we obtain the same results, but in the global case with N an affine Nash manifold not necessarily compact using the techniques of real spectra. First, we verify that the Desingularization Theorem holds for the category of Nash sets over an arbitrary real closed field, equipped with a sheaf of Nash functions. The precise definition of this category needs the use of the real spectrum and of finite sheaves of ideals of Nash functions over this real spectrum (see Section 2). That is, we check that the above category verifies the criteria given by Bierstone and Milman (cf. [BM1] p.234) to apply the Desingularization Theorem. We apply the Desingularization Theorem to the fiber of the family at a point of the real spectrum of the parameter space. This fiber is defined over a real closed field which is not \mathbb{R} a priori, which explains the need to have a desingularisation valid over any real closed field. The finiteness follows from the compactness property of the real spectrum of the parameter space.

The paper is organized as follows. In the first section we recall useful results and give the definition of blow-Nash triviality. In the second section, we recall the notion of real spectrum and some related results which will be used. In section three, we check that the desingularization theorem holds true over an arbitrary real closed field. In particular, we prove that glueing local Blowing-up of an affine Nash manifold gives an affine Nash manifold (we need always to work with affine Nash manifolds). As a consequence of the Section 3, we prove in section four the finiteness of Nash trivial simultaneous resolution (**Theorem (I)**). Finally, in the last section we prove the **Theorem (II)**.

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1. PRELIMINARIES

In this paper, a *Nash manifold* is a semialgebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^n (or of R^n , where R is a real closed field) which is also a C^∞ submanifold. For more details see [S] or [BCR] for the use of an arbitrary real closed field. We shall work in this paper only with *affine* Nash manifolds to avoid some pathological situations. We define a *Nash subset* (or a *Nash variety*) of a Nash manifold M as a subset of M which is the zero set of a Nash function over M .

Let us now introduce the notion of normal crossing that we will use in this paper. Let M be a manifold of dimension m . Let N_1, \dots, N_r be Nash proper submanifolds in M . Let $P \in \bigcap_{i=1}^r N_i$. The submanifolds N_1, \dots, N_r are said to have *simultaneous normal crossings at a point P* when there exist (x_1, \dots, x_m) a local coordinates system for M at P , J_1, \dots, J_r disjoint subsets of $\{1, \dots, m\}$ such that $N_i = \{x_j = 0 \text{ for } j \in J_i\}$ for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

Now consider N_1, \dots, N_u a finite family of Nash proper submanifolds of M . The manifolds N_1, \dots, N_u are said to have *only simultaneous normal crossings* if for all $P \in M$, the submanifolds N_i which contain P have simultaneous normal crossings at P .

Let M and \mathcal{M} be Nash manifolds, and let V be a Nash subset of M . A map $\Pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$ is said to be a *Nash resolution* of V in M if there exists a finite sequence of blowings-up $\sigma_{j+1} : \mathcal{M}_{j+1} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_j$ with smooth centers C_j (where σ_j , \mathcal{M}_j and C_j are of Nash class) such that:

- Π is the composite of σ_j 's;
- the critical set of Π is a union of smooth Nash divisors $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_r$;
- the strict transform of V in M by Π (denoted by \mathcal{V}) is a Nash submanifold of \mathcal{M} ;
- $\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_r$ simultaneously have only normal crossings.

It is folklore that the desingularization theorem (cf. [H1], [H2], [BM1] and [BM2]) apply in the Nash category to give:

Theorem 1.1. (*Desingularization*)

For a Nash subset V of a Nash manifold M , there exists a Nash resolution $\Pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$ of V in M .

We shall make precise the Nash category in the following section, working over an arbitrary real closed field.

Now let M, J be Nash manifolds and V a Nash subset of M . Let $\Pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$ be a Nash resolution of V and $q : M \rightarrow J$ be an onto Nash submersion. For any $t \in J$, let $\mathcal{M}_t = (q \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t)$, $M_t = q^{-1}(t)$ and $V_t = V \cap M_t$. The map Π is said to be a *Nash simultaneous resolution* of V in M over J if

- $q \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow J$,
- $q \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s}} : \mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s} \rightarrow J$,
- $q \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s}} : \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s} \rightarrow J$ ($1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_s \leq r$)

are onto submersions;

Now let $\Pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow M$ be a Nash simultaneous resolution of V over J , and let $t_0 \in J$. We say that Π gives a *Nash trivial simultaneous resolution* of V in M over J if there is a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{t_0} \times J$ such that

- (1) $(q \circ \Pi) \circ \Phi^{-1} : \mathcal{M}_{t_0} \times J \rightarrow J$ is the natural projection,
- (2) $\Phi(\mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{V}_{t_0} \times J$, $\Phi(\mathcal{D}_i) = \mathcal{D}_{i,t_0} \times J$,
- (3) $\Phi^{-1}(x, t_0) = x$, for every $x \in \mathcal{M}_{t_0}$.

When the Nash trivialization Φ induces a semialgebraic trivialization of V in M over J , we say that (M, V) admits a Π -*Blow-Nash trivialization along J* . This is equivalent to saying that there is a semialgebraic homeomorphism ϕ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 \mathcal{M} & \xrightarrow{\Pi_i} & M & \xrightarrow{q} & J \\
 \Phi \downarrow & & \phi \downarrow & & \parallel \\
 \mathcal{M}_{t_0} \times J & \xrightarrow{\Pi|_{\mathcal{M}_{t_0}} \times id_J} & M_{t_0} \times J & \xrightarrow{p} & J
 \end{array}$$

where $p(x, t) = t$ for $(x, t) \in M_{t_0} \times J$.

2. REAL SPECTRUM, FAMILIES OF NASH FUNCTIONS

In order to work over any real closed field, real spectrum is necessary. So, in this section we recall certain facts about Nash sheaves and real spectrum.

Let M be a Nash manifold defined over a real closed field R . In general, one cannot define the sheaf of Nash functions over M by the order topology, because this topology can be totally disconnected. Consider for example the locally Nash function f over \mathbb{R}_{alg} defined by $f = 0$ over $\mathbb{R}_{alg} \cap (-\infty, \pi)$ and $f = 1$ over $\mathbb{R}_{alg} \cap (\pi, +\infty)$: it is not a Nash function over \mathbb{R}_{alg} since it is not semialgebraic over \mathbb{R}_{alg} . For $R = \mathbb{R}$ the sheaf \mathcal{N} of rings of Nash functions germs on M is well defined, but in the non-compact case another problem may appear. The sheaf \mathcal{N} is coherent, but in [LT], the authors observe that there is a coherent sheaf of ideals of germs of Nash functions which is not generated by its global sections. For instance, the sheaf $\mathcal{I}_{\mathbb{Z}}$ of germs of Nash functions vanishing on $\mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$ is not generated by global Nash functions.

Let us recall now the notion of real spectrum which will be used in this paper. Let us consider $M \subset R^v$ a semialgebraic subset. Define \widetilde{M} to be the set of ultrafilters of the Boolean algebra of semialgebraic subsets of M . To any $x \in M$, we associate α_x the principal ultrafilter of semialgebraic subsets of M containing x . If S is a semialgebraic subset of M , \widetilde{S} may be identified with the subset of \widetilde{M} consisting of those ultrafilters $\alpha \in \widetilde{M}$ such that $S \in \alpha$. The real spectrum has the following compactness property: for any covering $\widetilde{M} = \bigcup_{i \in I} \widetilde{S}_i$ where S_i are semialgebraic subset of M , there exists a finite subset J of I such that $\widetilde{M} = \bigcup_{i \in J} \widetilde{S}_i$. We define a

topology on \widetilde{M} by taking as basis of open subsets all \widetilde{U} where U is a semialgebraic open subset of M . Denote it \mathcal{T}^{sa} .

Now, let M be a Nash submanifold of R^n . There exists a unique sheaf of rings \mathcal{N} on \widetilde{M} such that for every semialgebraic open subset U of M , $\mathcal{N}(\widetilde{U}) = \mathcal{N}(U)$ the ring of Nash functions on U . For $\alpha \in \widetilde{M}$, the stalk of \mathcal{N} at α is defined by $\mathcal{N}_\alpha = \varinjlim_{\alpha \in \widetilde{U}} \mathcal{N}(U)$. The proof of the existence and the uniqueness of the sheaf \mathcal{N} can

be found in [[BCR], Proposition 8.8.2] and the fact that, for any $\alpha \in \widetilde{M}$, the stalk \mathcal{N}_α is a henselian local ring. Its residue field is denoted by $k(\alpha)$ which is a real closed extension of R . If $\alpha = x \in M$, of course $\mathcal{N}_\alpha = \mathcal{N}_x$ the ring of germs of Nash functions at x and $k(x) = R$ (cf. [BCR], Proposition 8.8.3). Recall that the dimension of α is the smallest dimension of U for $U \in \alpha$. Consider the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{N}}_\alpha$ of the ring \mathcal{N}_α , then by [BCR] p.162, there is an injective mapping $T_\alpha : \mathcal{N}_\alpha \rightarrow k(\alpha)[[X_1, \dots, X_r]]$ which maps each element of \mathcal{N}_α to its Taylor expansion, such that T_α induces an isomorphism from the completion $\widehat{\mathcal{N}}_\alpha$ to $k(\alpha)[[X_1, \dots, X_r]]$ where $r = m - \dim(\alpha)$.

Let us denote by \mathbf{Nash}_R the Nash category over a real closed field R . On the Nash manifold \widetilde{M} (a smooth space in the sense that for all $\alpha \in \widetilde{M}$, \mathcal{N}_α is a regular local ring as consequence of above paragraph) let us consider a locally finite sheaf of ideals $\mathcal{I} \subset \mathcal{N}$, that is, a sheaf of ideals locally (for the topology \mathcal{T}^{sa}) generated by finitely many Nash sections. Then there exists an ideal I of the ring of Nash function $\mathcal{N}(M)$ such that $\mathcal{I} = I \cdot \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{M}}$ and $(\mathcal{N}/\mathcal{I})(M) = \mathcal{N}(M)/I$ (see [CRS]). Thus one can note that the problems indicated in the beginning of this section are settled with the use of the real spectrum. So, we have that $Z(\mathcal{I}) = \widetilde{Z(I)}$ is a Nash subset of \widetilde{M} . Then in \mathbf{Nash}_R , $(\widetilde{Z(I)}, \mathcal{N}/\mathcal{I})$ is a closed subspace of \widetilde{M} . The family of Nash sets on \widetilde{M} defines a Zariski topology which is noetherian.

The *objects* in the category \mathbf{Nash}_R are locally ringed spaces $(\widetilde{X}, \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}})$ which are closed subspaces $(Z(\mathcal{I}), \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{M}}/\mathcal{I})$ of a Nash manifold $(\widetilde{M}, \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{M}})$. Given $(\widetilde{X}, \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}})$ and $(\widetilde{Y}, \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{Y}})$ two objects of \mathbf{Nash}_R , a *morphism* in \mathbf{Nash}_R from $(\widetilde{X}, \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}})$ to $(\widetilde{Y}, \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{Y}})$ is a pair $(f, f^\#)$ of a continuous semialgebraic map $f : \widetilde{X} \rightarrow \widetilde{Y}$ such that for any open semialgebraic set $U \subset \widetilde{Y}$ and any Nash function $g \in \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{Y}}(U)$, $f \circ g \in \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}}(f^{-1}(U))$, and a morphism $f^\# : \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{Y}} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}}$ of sheaves of rings on \widetilde{Y} (where $f_* \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}}$ is defined by $f_* \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}}(U) = \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}}(f^{-1}(U))$ for any open semialgebraic set $U \subset \widetilde{Y}$) such that, for each $x \in \widetilde{X}$, the induced map $f_x^\# : \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{Y}, f(x)} \rightarrow f_* \mathcal{N}_{\widetilde{X}, x}$ is a local homomorphism of local rings.

Now, let us fix some notations about semialgebraic family which will be used. Let S be a semialgebraic subset of R^s and $U \subset R^n \times S$ be a semialgebraic set. Then one can write

$$U = \{(x, t) \in R^n \times S : \Phi(x, t)\}$$

with $\Phi(x, t)$ a first order formula in the theory of real closed fields with parameter in R . Denote $t(\alpha) = (t_1(\alpha), \dots, t_s(\alpha)) \in k(\alpha)^s$ where $t_i(\alpha)$, with $i = 1, \dots, s$, are the images in $k(\alpha)$ of the coordinate functions t in R^s . Then for $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$ set

$$U_\alpha = \{x \in k(\alpha)^n : \Phi(x, t(\alpha))\}$$

which is a semialgebraic subset of $k(\alpha)^n$ (the fiber of the semialgebraic family U at α).

Reciprocally, if $\Omega \subset k(\alpha)^n$ is a semialgebraic set, there is a semialgebraic set S with $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$ and a semialgebraic set $U \subset R^n \times S$ such that $U_\alpha = \Omega$. We have also that $U_\alpha = V_\alpha$ if and only if there exists a semialgebraic set S with $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$ such that $U_S = V_S$.

Hence, any semialgebraic subset of $k(\alpha)^n$ can be represented as a fiber at α of a semialgebraic family of semialgebraic subsets of R^n . Two families of semialgebraic sets have the same fiber at α if and only if they coincide over a semialgebraic set S with $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$. After that, we make an abuse of notation writing U_α the semialgebraic subsets defined in $k(\alpha)^n$.

There is also a notion of semialgebraic family of mappings with similar properties (see [BCR], Proposition 7.4.4 and Remark 7.4.5).

The philosophy behind the use of fibers at points of the real spectrum is that any property which can be written in the first order language of real closed fields is true at α if and only if it is true at all $t \in S$ for some semialgebraic set such that $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$. This applies for instance for the property of being the graph of a semialgebraic function, and so one can define the fiber f_α for a semialgebraic family of semialgebraic functions $(f_t)_{t \in S}$, for any $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$.

The following theorems will be used to prove our main results.

We consider, in the following Theorem, only family of functions with target a trivial family but one can find a more general statement in [BCR], Proposition 8.10.1.

Theorem 2.1. *Let $S \subset R^s$ be a semialgebraic set and $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$. Let U be an open semialgebraic subset of $R^m \times S$, and $F : U \rightarrow R$, a semialgebraic family of functions parametrized by S . If, for every $t \in S$ the fiber $f_t : U_t \rightarrow R$ is a Nash function, then for any $\alpha \in \tilde{S}$, the fiber $f_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow k(\alpha)$ is also a Nash function.*

By [CS], the ultrafilter $\alpha \in \tilde{R}^s$ are generated by Nash submanifolds of R^s (not closed), Nash diffeomorphic to open simplices. Then we have the following theorems.

Theorem 2.2. ([BCR], Proposition 8.10.3)

Let $\alpha \in \tilde{R}^s$, and let U_α be an open semialgebraic subset of $k(\alpha)^m$, and $f_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow k(\alpha)$, a Nash function. Then there exist a Nash submanifold $Q \subset R^s$, with $\alpha \in \tilde{Q}$, an open semialgebraic subset U_Q of $R^m \times Q$ and a semialgebraic family of functions $f_Q : U_Q \rightarrow R$ parametrized by Q , such that f_Q is a Nash mapping whose fiber at α is f_α .

Theorem 2.3. ([CS], Proposition 2.2)

Let $B \subset \mathbb{R}^s$ be a semialgebraic set, and let X be a semialgebraic subset of $\mathbb{R}^n \times B$. Let $\alpha \in \widetilde{B}$ be such that X_α is a Nash submanifold of $k(\alpha)^n$. Then there is a Nash submanifold Q of \mathbb{R}^s , $Q \subset B$, such that $\alpha \in \widetilde{Q}$, X_Q is a Nash submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^n \times Q$, and the projection $p : X_Q \rightarrow Q$ is a submersion.

We prove the following technical lemma.

Lemma 2.4. Let $\alpha \in \widetilde{R}^s$, and let $N_{1\alpha}$ and $N_{2\alpha}$ be closed Nash submanifolds of an affine Nash manifold M_α . Then

- (i) If there is $S \subset \mathbb{R}^s$ semialgebraic subset with $\alpha \in \widetilde{S}$ such that for all $t \in S$, N_{1t} and N_{2t} are closed Nash submanifolds of M_t with only normal crossings, then $N_{1\alpha}$ and $N_{2\alpha}$ have only normal crossings.
- (ii) If $N_{1\alpha}$ and $N_{2\alpha}$ have only normal crossings, then there exists a Nash submanifold $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^s$, with $\alpha \in \widetilde{Q}$ such that N_{1Q} and N_{2Q} have only normal crossings and the projections $N_{1Q} \rightarrow Q$, $N_{2Q} \rightarrow Q$ and $N_{1Q} \cap N_{2Q} \rightarrow Q$ are Nash submersions.

Proof. (i) Assume that there is a semialgebraic subset $S \subset \mathbb{R}^s$ with $\alpha \in \widetilde{S}$ such that for all $t \in S$, N_{1t} and N_{2t} are closed Nash submanifolds of M_t with only normal crossings. For $t \in S$, note that N_{1t} and N_{2t} have only normal crossings is equivalent to saying that for any $x \in N_{1t} \cap N_{2t}$, the codimension of $T_x N_{1t} \cap T_x N_{2t}$ is the sum of the codimensions of $T_x N_{1t}$ and $T_x N_{2t}$ which can be expressed by a first order formula of the theory of real closed fields. In fact, being a tangent vector at x and the linear independence of vectors can be expressed into a first order formula of the theory of real closed fields. It follows that $N_{1\alpha}$ and $N_{2\alpha}$ have only normal crossings.

- (ii) One first application of Theorem 2.3 gives Q such that N_{1Q} and N_{2Q} are closed Nash submanifolds of M_Q and the projections $N_{1Q} \rightarrow Q$ and $N_{2Q} \rightarrow Q$ are submersions. Then by the first order description of normal crossings given above, shrinking Q we can make N_{1Q} and N_{2Q} normal crossings. But then $N_{1Q} \cap N_{2Q}$ is a closed submanifold, and again by Theorem 2.3 we can shrink Q to make $N_{1Q} \cap N_{2Q} \rightarrow Q$ a submersion. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 2.5. One can easily verify Lemma 2.4 in general case with an arbitrary finite number of Nash submanifolds.

Now, let us recall the Nash Isotopy Theorem. Let M be a Nash manifold and $\varpi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$ be a Nash submersion. For $Z \subset M$, $Q \subset \mathbb{R}^s$ and $t \in \mathbb{R}^s$ let us denote by $Z_Q = Z \cap \varpi^{-1}(Q)$ and $Z_t = Z \cap \varpi^{-1}(t)$. The following result is proved in [K2]:

Theorem 2.6. ([K2], Theorem I)

Let N_1, \dots, N_r be Nash submanifolds of M which have only normal crossings. Let $\varpi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$, $s > 0$, be an onto Nash submersion such that for every $0 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_q \leq r$, $\varpi|_{N_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap N_{i_q}} : N_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap N_{i_q} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^s$ is an onto submersion (unless

$N_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap N_{i_u} = \emptyset$). Then there exists a finite partition of \mathbb{R}^s into Nash simplices Q_j , $j = 1, \dots, u$ and for each j a point $t_j \in Q_j$ and a Nash diffeomorphism

$$\varphi_j = (\varphi'_j, \varpi_j) : M_{Q_j} \rightarrow M_{t_j} \times Q_j$$

such that $\varpi|_{M_{Q_j}} = \varpi_j|_{M_{Q_j}}$, $\varphi'_j|_{M_{t_j}} = id_{M_{t_j}}$ and $\varphi_j(N_{i_{Q_j}}) = N_{i,t_j} \times Q_j$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

Let us recall that a semialgebraic subset of R^n is said of *complexity* at most (p, q) if it admits a description as follows

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^s \bigcap_{j=1}^{k_i} \{x \in R^n | f_{ij}(x) *_{ij} 0\},$$

where $f_{ij} \in R[X_1, \dots, X_n]$, and $*_{ij} \in \{<, >, =\}$, $\sum_{i=1}^s k_i \leq p$, $\deg(f_{ij}) \leq q$ for $i = 1, \dots, s$ and $j = 1, \dots, r_i$. We say that a semialgebraic map has *complexity* at most (p, q) if its graph has complexity at most (p, q) .

The following result holds for any real closed field.

Theorem 2.7. ([D], Proposition 3.2) *There exist a semialgebraic subset $\mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ in some affine space $R^{\alpha(n,p,q)}$ and a semialgebraic family $\mathcal{S}(n, p, q) \subset R^n \times \mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ such that:*

(i) *For every $a \in \mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ the fiber*

$$\mathcal{S}_a(n, p, q) = \{x \in R^n : (x, a) \in \mathcal{S}(n, p, q)\}$$

is a semialgebraic subset of complexity at most (p, q) of R^n

(ii) *For every semialgebraic subset $S \subset R^n$ of complexity at most (p, q) , there is $a \in \mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ such that: $S = \mathcal{S}_a(n, p, q)$.*

$\mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ and $\mathcal{S}(n, p, q)$ are defined in a uniform way by first order formulas of the theory of real closed fields without parameters which can be effectively constructed from n, p, q .

Let us observe that there is another equivalent definition of complexity of semialgebraic sets in [CRS1] Section 2 which induces the same properties of semialgebraic family of semialgebraic subset of bounded complexity.

We call *Nash NC-system* any family $(M; N_1, \dots, N_r)$ such that M is an affine Nash manifold and N_i for $i = 1, \dots, r$ are closed Nash submanifolds of M having simultaneously only normal crossings. The *complexity* of a Nash NC-system $(M; N_1, \dots, N_r)$ is bounded by (p, q) if M and N_1, \dots, N_r have complexities bounded by (p, q) .

As a consequence of Nash isotopy theorem, we prove that there is finitely and effectively many models of Nash NC-systems with bounded complexity.

Theorem 2.8. *Given the integers n, p, q and r , there exist a triplet of integers (u, v, w) such that for each $i = 1, \dots, u$ there is a Nash NC-system $(M_i; N_{i_1}, \dots, N_{i_r})$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) and for any Nash NC-system $(M; N_1, \dots, N_r)$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) there are $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$ and a Nash diffeomorphism*

$\Phi : M \rightarrow M_i$ of complexity bounded by (v, w) and such that $\Phi(N_j) = N_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$.

Moreover, u, v, w are bounded by recursive functions of n, p, q and r .

Proof. By Theorem 2.7, the parameters space $\mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ of semialgebraic subsets of R^n of complexity bounded by (p, q) is a semialgebraic set. then the parameters space of Nash submanifolds of R^n of complexity bounded by (p, q) is included in $\mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$ and is a semialgebraic subset of $\mathcal{A}(n, p, q)$. Indeed, the condition for a semialgebraic subset to be a Nash manifold can be translated into a first order formula of the theory of real closed fields (see [R], Proposition 3.5 and [D], Proposition 5.7 (i)). Let us denote this set by $\mathcal{N}(n, p, q)$.

Let $\mathcal{NF}(n, p, q) \subset R^n \times \mathcal{N}(n, p, q)$ be a semialgebraic family of Nash manifolds of complexity at most (p, q) . It is of course a semialgebraic subset of $\mathcal{S}(n, p, q)$ for the same reasons as above. Consider the set $\mathcal{NC}(n, p, q) \subset \mathcal{N}(n, p, q) \times \mathcal{N}(n, p, q) \times \dots \times \mathcal{N}(n, p, q)$ ($r + 1$ copies) consisting of the (t, t_1, \dots, t_r) such that

$$(\mathcal{NF}(n, p, q)_t; \mathcal{NF}(n, p, q)_{t_1}, \dots, \mathcal{NF}(n, p, q)_{t_r})$$

is a Nash NC-system with complexity at most (p, q) . By the proof of Lemme 2.4 the normal crossing property also can be translated into a first order formula of the theory of real closed fields. It follows that $\mathcal{NC}(n, p, q)$ is a semialgebraic set. Then we have the semialgebraic families $\mathcal{M} = \{(x, s) \in R^n \times \mathcal{NC}(n, p, q) : x \in \mathcal{NF}(n, p, q)_t\}$, $\mathcal{M}_1 = \{(x, s) \in R^n \times \mathcal{NC}(n, p, q) : x \in \mathcal{NF}(n, p, q)_{t_1}\}, \dots, \mathcal{M}_r = \{(x, s) \in R^n \times \mathcal{NC}(n, p, q) : x \in \mathcal{NF}(n, p, q)_{t_r}\}$. Then use fibers at $\alpha \in \widetilde{\mathcal{NC}}(n, p, q)$ to find a Nash submanifold $Q \subset \mathcal{NC}(n, p, q)$ such that $\alpha \in \widetilde{Q}$ and the restrictions to Q of the families give a Nash NC-system. Applying Theorem 2.6 we make it trivial. By the real spectrum compactness, there are finitely many Q 's cover $\mathcal{NC}(n, p, q)$.

Using the properties of the finiteness of Nash trivialization of the family of Nash NC-systems in R^n of complexity bounded by (p, q) and [D], Proposition 5.9, we get the existence of the couple of integers (v, w) such that for any Nash NC-systems $(M; N_1, \dots, N_r)$ and $(M'; N'_1, \dots, N'_r)$ in R^n of complexity bounded by (p, q) which are Nash diffeomorphic, there exists a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : M \rightarrow M'$ whose complexity is bounded by (v, w) and such that $\Phi(N_i) = N'_i$, for $i = 1, \dots, r$.

It follows that there is a triplet of integers (u, v, w) such that for each $i = 1, \dots, u$ there is a Nash NC-system $(M_i; N_{i_1}, \dots, N_{i_r})$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) and for any Nash NC-system $(M; N_1, \dots, N_r)$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) there is $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$ and a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : M \rightarrow M_i$ of complexity bounded by (v, w) and such that $\Phi(N_j) = N_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$.

So fixing n, p, q and r , there exists $(u, v, w) \in \mathbb{N}^3$ such that the following formula holds:

$$\Psi(n, p, q, r, u, v, w) :=$$

“There are u Nash NC-systems $(M_i; N_{i_1}, \dots, N_{i_r})$, $i = 1, \dots, u$, with complexity bounded by (p, q) such that for every Nash NC-system $(M; N_1, \dots, N_r)$ in \mathbb{R}^n of complexity at most (p, q) there is $i \in$

$\{1, \dots, u\}$ and a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : M \rightarrow M_i$ of complexity bounded by (v, w) and such that $\Phi(N_j) = N_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, r$."

Of course the formula $\Psi(n, p, q, r, u, v, w)$ can be translated into a sentence of the first order theory of real closed fields. So there is an algorithm with input n, p, q, r, u, v, w and output the sentence $\Psi(n, p, q, r, u, v, w)$. Here is an algorithm to produce u, v and w from (n, p, q, r) :

- Set $u := 1, v := 1, w := 1$.
- While $\Psi(n, p, q, r, u, v, w)$ is false, do $u := u + 1, v := v + 1, w := w + 1$.

So the decidability of the first order theory of real-closed fields, due to Tarski, implies that the function

$$(n, p, q, r) \mapsto (u(n, p, q, r), v(n, p, q, r), w(n, p, q, r)),$$

is bounded by a recursive function. This achieves the proof. \square

3. DESINGULARIZATION ON THE NASH CATEGORY OVER AN ARBITRARY REAL CLOSED FIELD

In [BM1] and [BM2], the authors prove that the desingularization theorem holds true for the objects X belonging to the category \mathcal{A} of locally ringed spaces over a field k of characteristic zero which satisfies the four properties that we shall directly verify for the category \mathbf{Nash}_R which interest us in this paper.

- (i) Every locally ringed space $(\tilde{X}, \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{X}})$ in the category \mathbf{Nash}_R is a closed subspace $(Z(\mathcal{I}), \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{M}}/\mathcal{I})$ of a Nash manifold $(\tilde{M}, \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{M}})$ which is a smooth space (all its local rings are regular local rings).
- (ii) For $(\tilde{M}, \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{M}})$ a smooth space in the category \mathbf{Nash}_R , there is a neighbourhood basis given by (the support of) Nash coordinate charts \tilde{U} . That is, there is coordinates system (x_1, \dots, x_m) on \tilde{U} consisting of Nash functions on \tilde{U} . Indeed each $x_i \in \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{M}}(\tilde{U})$ and the partial derivatives $\frac{\partial^{|\beta|}}{\partial x^\beta} = \frac{\partial^{\beta_1 + \dots + \beta_m}}{\partial x_1^{\beta_1} \dots \partial x_m^{\beta_m}}$ make sense as transformations $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{M}}(\tilde{U}) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}_{\tilde{M}}(\tilde{U})$.

Furthermore, for each $\alpha \in \tilde{U}$, one can verify that the Taylor homomorphism T_α at α commutes with differentiation: $T_\alpha \circ (\frac{\partial^{|\beta|}}{\partial x^\beta}) = \frac{\partial^{|\beta|}}{\partial x^\beta} \circ T_\alpha$, for all $\beta \in \mathbb{N}^r$. By Section 2, T_α induces an isomorphism $\hat{\mathcal{N}}_\alpha \cong k(\alpha)[[X_1, \dots, X_r]]$ with $r = \dim(M) - \dim(\alpha)$.

- (iii) For each $\tilde{X} \in \mathbf{Nash}_R$, $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{X}}$ is a coherent sheaf of ideals of Nash functions and \tilde{X} , in this category, as stated in Section 2, is noetherian. Every decreasing sequence of closed subspaces of \tilde{X} stabilizes since $\mathcal{N}_{\tilde{X}}(\tilde{X})$ is a noetherian ring.

It remains to show that \mathbf{Nash}_R is closed under blowings-up. It is clear that the blowing-up of a Nash manifold gives a Nash manifold. But in our case we consider only *affine* Nash manifolds, and it is not clear that the Nash manifold obtained by blowing-up (which is locally defined) is affine. For instance consider \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} and the

Nash open sets $(0, 1)$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$. We define a Nash structure on \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} by glueing the charts $(0, 1)$ and $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$ in the following way:

$$(0, 1) \supset (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \xrightarrow{Id} (\frac{1}{2}, 1) \subset (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2}) \text{ and}$$

$$(0, 1) \supset (0, \frac{1}{2}) \xrightarrow{\sim} (1, \frac{3}{2}) \subset (\frac{1}{2}, \frac{3}{2})$$

$$t \mapsto t + 1,$$

Consider $\varphi \in \mathcal{N}_{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}}$. The canonical mapping $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z}$ is a Nash map. Then $\varphi \circ f$ is constant because it is periodic and a periodic Nash map is constant. That implies that φ is constant. Then \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} is non-affine.

In the following subsection we prove that the blowing-up of an affine Nash manifold gives an affine Nash manifold.

Global Definition of Blowing-up in Nash category

For the sake of simplicity, although we work on the category \mathbf{Nash}_R , we shall write here the objects without the tilde symbol \sim . So, let $C \subset M$ be a closed Nash submanifold of an affine Nash manifold M of codimension c . Let \mathcal{I}_C be the sheaf of ideals of germs of Nash functions vanishing on C . It is known that the sheaf \mathcal{I}_C is a finite sheaf (cf.[S]). It follows from [CRS] that there are finitely many $f_1, \dots, f_r \in \mathcal{N}_M(M)$ such that $\mathcal{I}_C = (f_1, \dots, f_r)\mathcal{N}_M$. Consider the semialgebraic subset $M' \subset M \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ defined as follows:

$$M' = \text{clos}(\{(x, [\xi_1, \dots, \xi_r]) \in (M \setminus C) \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1} : f_i(x)\xi_j = f_j(x)\xi_i; i, j = 1, \dots, r\}),$$

where clos defines the closure in $M \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ with respect to the usual topology. Let us show that M' is a blowing-up of M with center C . Consider the projection $\Pi : M \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1} \rightarrow M$, then the restriction $\Pi|_{M'} : M' \rightarrow M$. It follows from the construction of M' that $\Pi|_{\Pi^{-1}(M \setminus C)} : \Pi^{-1}(M \setminus C) \rightarrow M \setminus C$ is a Nash diffeomorphism.

Now for any $\alpha_0 \in C$, there is a semialgebraic open neighbourhood U of α_0 in M such that c of the f_i belong to a coordinates system over U , say $f_1, \dots, f_c, x_{c+1}, \dots, x_m$ for simplicity, such that for $c < j \leq r$ there are $h_{j,k} \in \mathcal{N}_M(U)$ with $f_j = h_{j,1}f_1 + \dots + h_{j,c}f_c$ and $k = 1, \dots, c$. By the usual blowing-up of U with center $U \cap C = \{f_1 = \dots = f_c = 0\}$, we get:

$$U' = \{(x, [\xi_1, \dots, \xi_c]) \in U \times \mathbb{P}^{c-1} : f_i(x)\xi_j = f_j(x)\xi_i, 1 \leq i, j \leq c\}.$$

It is clear that U' is a Nash submanifold of $U \times \mathbb{P}^{c-1}$. Let us show that U' is Nash diffeomorphic to $M' \cap \Pi^{-1}(U)$. Let us consider the embedding $\Phi : U \times \mathbb{P}^{c-1} \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$ defined by:

$$(x, [\xi_1, \dots, \xi_c]) \mapsto (x, [\xi_1, \dots, \xi_c, \sum_{i=1}^c h_{c+1,i}(x)\xi_i, \dots, \sum_{i=1}^c h_{r,i}(x)\xi_i]).$$

We *claim* that: $\Phi(U') = M' \cap \Pi^{-1}(U)$. It follows that M' is the blowing-up of M with center C and M' is an affine Nash manifold.

Proof of claim: It is clear that $\Phi(U' \setminus (C \times \mathbb{P}^{c-1})) = M' \cap ((U \setminus C) \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1})$. Since $(U' \setminus C) \times \mathbb{P}^{c-1}$ is dense in U' and Φ is a homeomorphism onto its image, we deduce

that $M' \cap ((U \setminus C) \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1})$ is dense in $\Phi(U')$. Hence $M' \cap (U \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}) \supset M' \cap ((U \setminus C) \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1})$, is dense in $\Phi(U')$ too. But $M' \cap (U \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1})$ is a closed submanifold of $U \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$, hence closed in $\Phi(U') \subset U \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}$. Consequently, $M' \cap (U \times \mathbb{P}^{r-1}) = \Phi(U')$. This completes the proof.

Which verifies that \mathbf{Nash}_R is closed under blowings-up. We conclude that the desingularization theorem is valid in the category \mathbf{Nash}_R .

4. NASH TRIVIAL SIMULTANEOUS RESOLUTION

In this section, we prove the global case of the result of Koike ([K1], Theorem I, p.317) which is stated in this paper by **Theorem (I)**. In other words, we prove the global case of the finiteness theorem of Nash trivial simultaneous resolution.

Let us first prove the following technical lemma:

Lemma 4.1. *Let $\alpha \in \widetilde{R}^s$, and let N_α be a Nash submanifold of $k(\alpha)^m$. Let $\sigma_\alpha : N_{1\alpha} \rightarrow N_\alpha$ be the blowing-up of N_α with center C_α a Nash submanifold. Then there exist a Nash submanifold $Q \subset R^s$, with $\alpha \in \widetilde{Q}$, Nash manifolds N_{1Q} , N_Q and $C_Q \subset N_Q \subset R^m \times Q$ and a Nash map $\sigma_Q : N_{1Q} \rightarrow N_Q$ the Blowing-up of N_Q with center C_Q such that and the projections $N_Q \rightarrow Q$ and $C_Q \rightarrow Q$ are Nash onto submersions.*

Proof. Since σ_α is a Nash map, its graph Γ_{σ_α} is a semialgebraic set. Then we may write it as follows

$$\Gamma_{\sigma_\alpha} = \{(x, y) \in N_{1\alpha} \times N_\alpha : \Phi(x, y)\}$$

where $\Phi(x, y)$ is a first order formula in the theory of real closed fields with coefficients $a = (a_1, \dots, a_n) \in k(\alpha)^n$ for some $n \in \mathbb{N}$. We may also write $C_\alpha = \{x \in N_\alpha : \Psi(x)\}$ where $\Psi(x)$ is a first order formula in the theory of real closed fields with coefficients $b = (b_1, \dots, b_c) \in k(\alpha)^c$ for some $c \in \mathbb{N}$.

The fact that the Nash map $\sigma_\alpha : N_{1\alpha} \rightarrow N_\alpha$ is the blowing-up of N_α with center C_α can be expressed into a first order formula of theory of real closed fields (see the construction of global definition of Blowings-up in Nash category in Section 2). It follows that there exist a Nash submanifold $Q \subset R^s$ with $\alpha \in \widetilde{Q}$, a Nash submanifold $C_Q \subset N_Q$ and $\sigma_Q : N_{1Q} \rightarrow N_Q$ is the blowing-up of N_Q with smooth center C_Q . Applying also Theorem 2.3, shrinking Q if necessary, the projection $N_{1Q} \rightarrow Q$, $N_Q \rightarrow Q$, and $C_Q \rightarrow Q$ are Nash submersions. This ends the proof. \square

Now we will prove the **Theorem (I)**. Let N be an affine Nash manifold and J a semialgebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^s . Let $F : N \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be a semialgebraic family of Nash maps $f_t : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ ($t \in J$).

Proof of Theorem (I). As seen in Section 3, Nash desingularization is valid over any real closed field. Let $\alpha \in \widetilde{J}$. By the Theorem 2.1, f_α is a Nash map. It follows that the fiber $f_\alpha^{-1}(0) \subset N_\alpha$ is a Nash set. By the Nash Desingularization Theorem, there exists a Nash resolution of $f_\alpha^{-1}(0)$ in N_α , $\Pi_\alpha : \mathcal{M}_\alpha \rightarrow N_\alpha$. The properties that Π_α must satisfy to be a Nash resolution can be translated in a first order formula of the theory of real closed fields (a consequence of the construction of

global definition of blowing-up in Nash category in Section 3). Consider the Nash divisors $\mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}, \dots, \mathcal{D}_{k\alpha}$ and \mathcal{V}_α the strict transform of $V_\alpha = f_\alpha^{-1}(0)$ with respect to Π_α . By the definition of Π_α , we have that, $\mathcal{D}_{1\alpha}, \dots, \mathcal{D}_{k\alpha}$ and \mathcal{V}_α have only normal crossings.

So by the Theorem 2.2, Theorem 2.3, Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 2.4 these data are fibers of suitable families, and there exists a Nash submanifold $Q \subset J$, which can be supposed Nash diffeomorphic to an open simplex in an euclidean space, and a Nash map $F_Q : N \times Q \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$, such that $\alpha \in \tilde{Q}$ and we have a commutative diagram of Nash mapping

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_Q & \longrightarrow & Q \\ \Pi \downarrow & & \parallel \\ N \times Q & \xrightarrow{p} & Q \end{array}$$

where $p \circ \Pi$ is a Nash submersion and the map Π is a Nash resolution of $V = F_Q^{-1}(0)$ in $N \times Q$ and the strict transform \mathcal{V} of V , and the exceptional divisors $\mathcal{D}_1, \dots, \mathcal{D}_k$ have only normal crossings. Furthermore

- $p \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow Q$,
- $p \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s}} : \mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s} \rightarrow Q$,
- $p \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s}} : \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{j_s} \rightarrow Q$ ($1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_s \leq k$)

are Nash submersions.

Applying Theorem 2.6 to $p \circ \Pi$, there is a finite partition of Q into Nash open simplices Q_j , $j = 1, \dots, b$, and for any j , there are a point $t_j \in Q_j$ and a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi_j : \mathcal{M}_{Q_j} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{t_j} \times Q_j$ such that $\Phi_j(\mathcal{V}_j) = \mathcal{V}_{t_j} \times Q_j$, $\Phi_j(\mathcal{D}_i) = \mathcal{D}_{it_j} \times Q_j$, $i = 1, \dots, r$ and the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_{Q_i} & \xrightarrow{\Phi_j} & \mathcal{M}_{t_j} \times Q_j \\ \Pi_j \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ N \times Q_j & \xrightarrow{p} & Q_j \end{array} ,$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{t_j} = (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t_j)$, $\mathcal{V}_{t_j} = \mathcal{V}_j \cap (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t_j)$ and $\mathcal{D}_{it_j} = \mathcal{D}_i \cap (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t_j)$ with $t_j \in Q_j$. Now, we choose $j_0 \in \{1, \dots, b\}$ such that $\alpha \in \tilde{Q}_{j_0}$. Since Π_α is a Nash resolution of V_α , shrinking Q_{j_0} as necessarily to preserve the resolution property, it follows that Π_{j_0} gives a Nash trivial simultaneous resolution of V_j in $N \times Q_j$ over Q_j . Let us write it \tilde{Q}^α .

Since $\tilde{J} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \tilde{J}} \tilde{Q}^\alpha$ with $Q^\alpha \subset J$ a Nash submanifold diffeomorphic to an open simplex in an Euclidean space. Over each \tilde{Q}^α there is a Nash trivial simultaneous resolution of $F_Q^{-1}(0)$ in $N \times Q^\alpha$. Since \tilde{J} is compact there is a finite subcovering $\tilde{J} = \bigcup_{i=1}^p \tilde{Q}^{\alpha_i}$. Set $J_i = Q^{\alpha_i}$, and this ends the proof. \square

Bounding complexities of Nash subsets and applying **Theorem (I)**, we get that there are finitely and effectively many models of Nash subsets with their Nash resolutions.

Theorem 4.2. *Given the integers n, p and q , there exists a triplet of integers (u, v, w) such that for each $i = 1, \dots, u$ there are a Nash subset $V_i \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) and a Nash resolution $\Pi_i : \mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ of V_i ; and for any Nash subset $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) there are a Nash resolution $\Pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ of V , $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$ and a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_i$, of complexity bounded by (v, w) , which sends strict transform to strict transform and exceptional divisors to exceptional divisors.*

Moreover, u, v and w are recursive functions of n, p and q .

Proof. Let us note that the family of Nash subsets of \mathbb{R}^n of complexities bounded by (p, q) , say $\mathcal{EN}(n, p, q)$, can be parametrized by a semialgebraic set denoted by $\mathcal{E}(n, p, q)$. It is also straightforward to show that $\mathcal{EN}(n, p, q)$ is semialgebraic.

Now, set $F : \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathcal{E}(n, p, q) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ a semialgebraic family of Nash maps, for a suitable k , such that $F_{\mathcal{E}(n, p, q)}^{-1}(0) = \mathcal{EN}(n, p, q)$. Applying **Theorem (I)** to F , there exists a finite partition $\mathcal{E}(n, p, q) = \mathcal{E}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{E}_u$ which satisfies the following conditions:

- (1) Each \mathcal{E}_i is Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to an open simplex in some Euclidean space, and $F_{\mathcal{E}_i}$ is Nash.
- (2) For each i , $F_{\mathcal{E}_i}^{-1}(0)$ admits a Nash trivial simultaneous resolution along \mathcal{E}_i .

For each $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$, take a point $t_i \in \mathcal{E}_i$ and set $V_i = F_{t_i}^{-1}(0)$ and $\Pi_i : \mathcal{M}_{t_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ a Nash resolution of V_i which is a fiber at t_i of the Nash simultaneous resolution of the family $F_{\mathcal{E}_i}^{-1}(0)$. So for any Nash subset $V \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ of complexity bounded by (p, q) , by (2) there are $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$ and $t \in \mathcal{E}_i$ such that $V = F_t^{-1}(0)$ and a Nash resolution $\Pi_t : \mathcal{M}_t \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ of V (a fiber at t of the Nash simultaneous resolution of the family $F_{\mathcal{E}_i}^{-1}(0)$). Then by (2), one can see that \mathcal{M}_t is Nash diffeomorphic to \mathcal{M}_{t_i} . Now applying [D], Proposition 5.9, we get the existence of the couple of integers (v, w) and a needed Nash diffeomorphism Φ_i whose complexity is bounded by (v, w) .

For the effectiveness of the function $(n, p, q) \rightarrow (u(n, p, q), v(n, p, q), w(n, p, q))$, use the technique in the proof of Theorem 2.8. Which ends the proof. \square

5. FINITENESS THEOREM ON BLOW-NASH TRIVIALITY

Now, we can prove our second result. Let N be an affine Nash manifold and J a semialgebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^s . Let $F : N \times J \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ be semialgebraic family of Nash maps $f_t : N \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^k$ such that for every $t \in J$ the Nash set $f_t^{-1}(0)$ has only isolated singularities.

Proof of Theorem (II). Note that the singular set $S(f_t^{-1}(0))$ of the Nash set $f_t^{-1}(0)$ is discret and semialgebraic, then it is finite and moreover its cardinal is

uniformly bounded (as a consequence of uniform finiteness in semialgebraic families). This implies that, given $\alpha \in \tilde{J}$, the Nash set $f_\alpha^{-1}(0)$ has finitely many isolated singular points, say $s_{1,\alpha}, \dots, s_{\nu,\alpha}$. Of course the singular set of $f_\alpha^{-1}(0)$ is defined as follows $S(f_\alpha^{-1}(0)) = \{x \in N_\alpha : F(x, t(\alpha)) = 0, \text{rank}(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F(x, t(\alpha))) < k\}$. By the Nash desingularization Theorem, there exists a Nash resolution of $f_\alpha^{-1}(0)$ in N_α , $\Pi_\alpha : \mathcal{M}_\alpha \rightarrow N_\alpha$. We index the Nash exceptional divisors as $\mathcal{D}_{i,j\alpha}$ for $i = 1, \dots, \nu$ and $j = 1, \dots, \mu(i)$ with the property $\Pi_\alpha(\mathcal{D}_{i,j\alpha}) = \{s_{i,\alpha}\}$ and \mathcal{V}_α the strict transform of $V_\alpha = f_\alpha^{-1}(0)$ with respect to Π_α . By the definition of Π_α , we have that, $\mathcal{D}_{i,j\alpha}$ for $i = 1, \dots, \nu$, $j = 1, \dots, \mu(i)$ and \mathcal{V}_α have only normal crossings.

So by the Theorem 2.2, Theorem 2.3, Lemma 4.1 and Lemma 2.4 there exists a Nash submanifold $Q \subset J$, which can be supposed Nash diffeomorphic to an open simplex in an euclidean space, such that $\alpha \in \tilde{Q}$ and the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_Q & \longrightarrow & Q \\ \Pi \downarrow & & \parallel \\ N \times Q & \xrightarrow{p} & Q \end{array},$$

where $p \circ \Pi$ is a Nash submersion and the map Π is a Nash resolution of $V = F_Q^{-1}(0)$ in $N \times Q$ such that \mathcal{V} (the strict transform of V) and $\mathcal{D}_{i,j}$ the Nash divisors for $i = 1, \dots, \nu$, $j = 1, \dots, \mu(i)$ simultaneously have only normal crossings and

- $p \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{V} \rightarrow Q$,
- $p \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{D}_{i,j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{i,j_s}} : \mathcal{D}_{i,j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{i,j_s} \rightarrow Q$,
- $p \circ \Pi|_{\mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{D}_{i,j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{i,j_s}} : \mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{D}_{i,j_1} \cap \dots \cap \mathcal{D}_{i,j_s} \rightarrow Q$ ($i = 1, \dots, \nu$ and $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_s \leq \mu(i)$)

are Nash submersions. There is also a semialgebraic set

$$S(f_Q^{-1}(0)) = \{(x, t) \in N \times Q; F(x, t) = 0, \text{rank}(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} F_Q) < k, \frac{\partial}{\partial t} F_Q = 0\}$$

whose fiber at α is $S(f_\alpha^{-1}(0))$ and continuous semialgebraic maps $s_i : Q \rightarrow N$ for $i = 1, \dots, \nu$ such that $S(f_Q^{-1}(0)) = \{(s_i(t), t) : i = 1, \dots, \nu \text{ and } t \in Q\}$ and $F(s_i(t), t) \equiv 0$ for $i = 1, \dots, \nu$ over Q (shrinking Q if necessarily to preserve the singular property of its fiber at α). It is clearly a singular set of V . From this, we get and $\Pi(\mathcal{D}_{i,j}) \subset \Gamma_{s_i}$ for $j = 1, \dots, \mu(i)$ where Γ_{s_i} is the graph of the map s_i .

Now, applying Theorem 2.6 to $p \circ \Pi$, we may shrink Q so that $\alpha \in \tilde{Q}$ and there exist $t_0 \in Q$ and a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : \mathcal{M}_Q \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{t_0} \times Q$ such that $\Phi(\mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{V}_{t_0} \times Q$, $\Phi(\mathcal{D}_{i,j}) = \mathcal{D}_{i,j,t_0} \times Q$, $i = 1, \dots, \nu$, $j = 1, \dots, \mu(i)$ and the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{M}_Q & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & \mathcal{M}_{t_0} \times Q \\ \Pi \downarrow & & \downarrow p \\ N \times Q & \xrightarrow{p} & Q \end{array},$$

where $\mathcal{M}_{t_0} = (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t_0)$, $\mathcal{V}_{t_0} = \mathcal{V} \cap (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t_0)$ and $\mathcal{D}_{i,j,t_0} = \mathcal{D}_{i,j} \cap (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t_0)$. It follows that Π gives a Nash trivial simultaneous resolution of V in $N \times Q$ over Q .

Let us construct a semialgebraic homeomorphism $\phi : N \times Q \rightarrow N \times Q$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \mathcal{M}_Q & \xrightarrow{\Pi} & N \times Q & \xrightarrow{p} & Q \\ \Phi \downarrow & & \phi \downarrow & & \parallel \\ \mathcal{M}_{t_0} \times Q & \xrightarrow{\Pi|_{\mathcal{M}_{t_0}} \times id_Q} & N \times Q & \xrightarrow{p} & Q \end{array}$$

So, let us set the map ϕ as follows: $\phi(x, t) = (y, t)$ such that

- $\phi(x, t) = (\Pi|_{\mathcal{M}_{t_0}} \times id_Q) \circ \Phi \circ \Pi^{-1}(x, t)$ for $x \notin \{s_1(t), \dots, s_\nu(t)\}$
- $\phi(s_i(t), t) = (s_i(t_0), t)$ for $i = 1, \dots, \nu$.

Let us show that ϕ as constructed is a semialgebraic homeomorphism. Set $S = \{(s_i(t), t) : i = 1, \dots, \nu \text{ and } t \in Q\}$ the singular set of $V = F_Q^{-1}(0)$. Of course, $\phi|_{(N \times Q) \setminus S}$ is a Nash diffeomorphism as composition of Nash diffeomorphisms and $\phi|_S$ is a semialgebraic homeomorphism. So, ϕ is a semialgebraic map. It remains to show that ϕ is continuous. Indeed, let be $(s_i(t), t) \in S$. Consider a semialgebraic path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow N \times Q$ with $\gamma([0, 1]) \subset (N \times Q) \setminus S$ and $\gamma(1) = (s_i(t), t)$. Consider a semialgebraic lifting $\gamma' : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_Q$ of γ in \mathcal{M}_Q by Π (γ' exists because Π is proper). It follows that $\gamma'(1) \in \bigcup_j^{\mu(i)} D_{i,j,t}$ where $D_{i,j,t} = D_{i,j} \cap (p \circ \Pi)^{-1}(t)$. For $s \in [0, 1)$, by definition of ϕ we get

$$\phi(\gamma(s)) = (\Pi|_{\mathcal{M}_t} \times id_Q) \circ \Phi \circ \Pi|_{(N \times Q) \setminus S}^{-1}(\gamma(s)).$$

It is also clear that $\phi(\gamma(1)) = (\Pi|_{\mathcal{M}_{t_0}} \times id_Q) \circ \Phi(\gamma'(1)) = (s_i(t), t_0)$ since

$\gamma'(1) \in \bigcup_j^{\mu(i)} D_{i,j,t}$. It follows that ϕ is a semialgebraic homeomorphism. Hence $(N \times Q, V)$ admits a Π -Blow-Nash trivialization over Q . Let us write this Q by Q^α . Since $\tilde{J} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \tilde{J}} \tilde{Q}^\alpha$ with $Q^\alpha \subset J$ a Nash submanifold diffeomorphic to an open simplex in an Euclidean space over which $(N \times Q^\alpha, V)$ admits a Π -Blow-Nash triviality, by compactness property of \tilde{J} , we get $\tilde{J} = \bigcup_{i=1}^p \tilde{Q}^{\alpha_i}$. Set $J_i = Q^{\alpha_i}$, and this completes the proof. \square

To end this paper, we prove that there are finitely many Blow-Nash equivalence classes of Nash sets with only isolated singularities and bounded complexities. We get also that the result is effective.

Theorem 5.1. *Given the integers n, p and q , there exists a triplet of integers (u, v, w) such that for each $i = 1, \dots, u$ there is a Nash subset V_i of \mathbb{R}^n of complexity bounded by (p, q) having only isolated singularities and a Nash resolution $\Pi_i : \mathcal{M}_i \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ of V_i ; and for any Nash subset V of \mathbb{R}^n of complexity bounded by (p, q) having only isolated singularities there are $i \in \{1, \dots, u\}$, a Nash resolution $\Pi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ of V , a Nash diffeomorphism $\Phi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_i$ and a semialgebraic*

homeomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ with complexities bounded by (v, w) and making the

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & M_i \\ \Pi \downarrow & & \Pi_i \downarrow \\ \mathbb{R}^n & \xrightarrow{\phi} & \mathbb{R}^n \end{array} \quad \text{and } \Phi(\mathcal{V}) = \mathcal{V}_i, \Phi(\mathcal{D}_j) = \mathcal{D}_{i_j}, j \in \{1, \dots, \mu(i)\}, \phi(V) = V_i \text{ where } \mathcal{V} \text{ is the strict transform of } V, \mathcal{D}_j \text{ 's are the exceptional divisors of } V, \mathcal{V}_i \text{ is the strict transform of } V_i \text{ and } \mathcal{D}_{i_j} \text{ 's are the exceptional divisors of } V_i.$$

Moreover, u, v and w are bounded by recursive functions of n, p and q .

Proof. First, we parametrize the semialgebraic family of Nash subsets of \mathbb{R}^n of complexities at most (p, q) having only isolated singularities by a semialgebraic set. Then using the same technique of the proof of Theorem 2.8 and **Theorem (II)**, we get the result. \square

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