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Bifurcation points of non-tame polynomial functions and perverse sheaves ^{*}

Kiyoshi TAKEUCHI [†] and Mihai TIBĂR [‡]

Abstract

We characterize bifurcation points of non-tame polynomial functions by using the theory of perverse sheaves and their vanishing cycles. In particular, by introducing a method to compute the jumps of the Euler characteristics with compact support of their fibers, we confirm the conjecture of Némethi-Zaharia [19] in some cases.

1 Introduction

For a polynomial function $f: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ it is well-known that there exists a finite subset $B \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that the restriction

$$\mathbb{C}^n \setminus f^{-1}(B) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus B \quad (1.1)$$

of f is a C^∞ locally trivial fibration. We denote by B_f the smallest subset $B \subset \mathbb{C}$ satisfying this condition. Let $\text{Sing} f \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be the set of the critical points of $f: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Then by the definition of B_f , obviously we have $f(\text{Sing} f) \subset B_f$. The elements of B_f are called *bifurcation points* of f . The bifurcation set $B_f \subset \mathbb{C}$ was studied by many mathematicians and from several viewpoints, e.g. [1], [2], [7], [8], [19], [20], [24], [28] and [30]. Here we study B_f via the Newton polyhedron of f . We denote by $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ the convex hull of the Newton polytope $NP(f)$ of f and the origin in \mathbb{R}^n . We call $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ the Newton polyhedron at infinity of f . Throughout this paper we assume that f is non-degenerate at infinity (for the definition see Section 3) and $\dim \Gamma_\infty(f) = n$.

Definition 1.1. ([26]) We say that a face $\gamma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is atypical if $0 \in \gamma$, $\dim \gamma \geq 1$ and the cone $\sigma(\gamma) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ which corresponds it in the dual fan of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ (for the definition see Section 2) is not contained in the first quadrant \mathbb{R}_+^n of \mathbb{R}^n .

Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ be the atypical faces of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $K_i \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the set of the critical values of the γ_i -part

$$f_{\gamma_i}: T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (1.2)$$

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of f . Let us set

$$K_f = f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\} \cup (\cup_{i=1}^m K_i). \quad (1.3)$$

Then Némethi-Zaharia [19] proved the following remarkable result.

Theorem 1.2. (*Némethi-Zaharia [19]*) *In the situation as above, we have $B_f \subset K_f$.*

Moreover they proved the equality $B_f = K_f$ for $n = 2$ and conjectured its validity in higher dimensions. Later Zaharia [30] proved it for any $n \geq 2$ under some supplementary assumptions. In this paper, we refine his approach to this conjecture by using the more sophisticated machinery of vanishing cycle functors for constructible sheaves to obtain a formula which describes the jump of the function $\chi_c : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ defined by

$$\chi_c(a) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^j \dim H_c^j(f^{-1}(a); \mathbb{C}) \quad (a \in \mathbb{C}) \quad (1.4)$$

at each point $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}] \subset \cup_{i=1}^m K_i$. Let us fix such a point $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and set

$$E_f(b) = (-1)^{n-1} \{\chi_c(b + \varepsilon) - \chi_c(b)\} \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (1.5)$$

by taking sufficiently small $\varepsilon > 0$. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $L_{\gamma_i} \simeq \mathbb{R}^{\dim \gamma_i}$ be the linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n spanned by γ_i and set $T_i = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[L_{\gamma_i} \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]) \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$. We regard f_{γ_i} as a regular function on T_i .

Definition 1.3. We say that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ if for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ the hypersurface $f_{\gamma_i}^{-1}(b) \subset T_i \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$ in T_i has only isolated singular points.

Definition 1.4. We say that a face $\gamma \prec \Gamma_{\infty}(f)$ is relatively simple if the cone $\sigma(\gamma) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ which corresponds to it in the dual fan of $\Gamma_{\infty}(f)$ is simplicial or satisfies the condition $\dim \sigma(\gamma) \leq 3$.

Recall that for a polytope Δ in \mathbb{R}^n its relative interior $\text{rel.int}(\Delta)$ is the interior of Δ in its affine span $\text{Aff}(\Delta) \simeq \mathbb{R}^{\dim \Delta}$ in \mathbb{R}^n .

Theorem 1.5. *Assume that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ the relative interior $\text{rel.int}(\gamma_i)$ of $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_{\infty}(f)$ is contained in $\text{Int}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$. Assume also that there exists $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ and $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_{\infty}(f)$ is relatively simple. Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

Note that if $\dim \gamma_i \geq n - 3$ the atypical face $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_{\infty}(f)$ is relatively simple. In particular, if $n \leq 4$ this condition is always satisfied. Hence Theorem 1.5 extends the result of Zaharia [30]. Indeed he assumed the much stronger condition that for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ we have $\dim \gamma_i = n - 1$ (which implies $\text{rel.int}(\gamma_i) \subset \text{Int}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$). His assumption means that on smooth toric compactifications of \mathbb{C}^n compatible with $\Gamma_{\infty}(f)$ the function f has isolated singular points only on T -orbits at infinity of dimension $n - 1$ over the point $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$. However under our weaker assumption, in the proof of Theorem 1.5 we encounter non-isolated singular points of f on such compactifications. We overcome this difficulty by reducing the problem to the case of isolated singular points by a standard property of vanishing cycle functors. Moreover in the case $n = 3$ we have the following stronger result.

Theorem 1.6. *Assume that $n = 3$ and f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$. Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

We thus confirm the conjecture of [19] for $n = 3$ in the generic case. On the other hand, in the two-dimensional case $n = 2$ Hà-Lê [7] proved that $b \in B_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ implies $E_f(b) \neq 0$ (for its generalization to polynomial maps see Hà-Nguyen [8]). So, our Theorem 1.6 can be considered as a three-dimensional analogue of their result. For the proofs of Theorems 1.5 and 1.6 we will use the theory of constructible (perverse) sheaves and their vanishing cycles. In particular, our argument relies on the fact that the constant sheaf of an orbifold is perverse (up to some shift).

2 Preliminary notions and results

In this section, we recall basic notions and results which will be used in this paper. In this paper, we essentially follow the terminology of [3], [9] and [10]. For example, for a topological space X we denote by $\mathbf{D}^b(X)$ the derived category whose objects are bounded complexes of sheaves of \mathbb{C}_X -modules on X . Denote by $\mathbf{D}_c^b(X)$ the full subcategory of $\mathbf{D}^b(X)$ consisting of constructible objects. Let $f(x) = \sum_{v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n} a_v x^v$ be a polynomial on \mathbb{C}^n ($a_v \in \mathbb{C}$).

Definition 2.1. 1. We call the convex hull of $\text{supp}(f) := \{v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n \mid a_v \neq 0\} \subset \mathbb{Z}_+^n \subset \mathbb{R}_+^n$ in \mathbb{R}^n the Newton polytope of f and denote it by $NP(f)$.

2. (see [13] etc.) We call the convex hull of $\{0\} \cup NP(f)$ in \mathbb{R}^n the Newton polyhedron at infinity of f and denote it by $\Gamma_\infty(f)$.

For an element $u \in \mathbb{R}^n$ of (the dual vector space of) \mathbb{R}^n define the supporting face $\gamma_u \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ of u in $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ by

$$\gamma_u = \left\{ v \in \Gamma_\infty(f) \mid \langle u, v \rangle = \min_{w \in \Gamma_\infty(f)} \langle u, w \rangle \right\}. \quad (2.1)$$

Then we introduce an equivalence relation \sim on (the dual vector space of) \mathbb{R}^n by $u \sim u' \iff \gamma_u = \gamma_{u'}$. We can easily see that for any face $\gamma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ the closure of the equivalence class associated to γ in \mathbb{R}^n is an $(n - \dim \gamma)$ -dimensional rational convex polyhedral cone $\sigma(\gamma)$ in \mathbb{R}^n . Moreover the family $\{\sigma(\gamma) \mid \gamma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)\}$ of cones in \mathbb{R}^n thus obtained is a subdivision of \mathbb{R}^n . We call it the dual subdivision of \mathbb{R}^n by $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. If $\dim \Gamma_\infty(f) = n$ it satisfies the axiom of fans (see [6] and [21] etc.). We call it the dual fan of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$.

We have the following two classical definitions due to Kouchnirenko:

Definition 2.2 ([11]). Let $\partial f: \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ be the map defined by $\partial f(x) = (\partial_1 f(x), \dots, \partial_n f(x))$. Then we say that f is tame at infinity if the restriction $(\partial f)^{-1}(B(0; \varepsilon)) \rightarrow B(0; \varepsilon)$ of ∂f to a sufficiently small ball $B(0; \varepsilon)$ centered at the origin $0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$ is proper.

Definition 2.3 ([11]). We say that the polynomial $f(x) = \sum_{v \in \mathbb{Z}_+^n} a_v x^v$ ($a_v \in \mathbb{C}$) is non-degenerate at infinity if for any face γ of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ such that $0 \notin \gamma$ the complex hypersurface $\{x \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \mid f_\gamma(x) = 0\}$ in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ is smooth and reduced, where we defined the γ -part f_γ of f by $f_\gamma(x) = \sum_{v \in \gamma \cap \mathbb{Z}_+^n} a_v x^v$.

Broughton showed in [1] that if f is non-degenerate at infinity and convenient then it is tame at infinity. This implies that the reduced homology of the general fiber of f is concentrated in dimension $n - 1$. The concentration result was later extended to polynomial functions with isolated singularities with respect to some fiber-compactifying extension of f by Siersma and Tibăr [24] and by Tibăr [27, Theorem 4.6, Corollary 4.7]. In this paper we mainly consider non-convenient polynomials.

Definition 2.4. ([26]) We say that a face $\gamma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is atypical if $0 \in \gamma$, $\dim \gamma \geq 1$ and the cone $\sigma(\gamma) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ which corresponds to it in the dual subdivision of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ is not contained in the first quadrant \mathbb{R}_+^n of \mathbb{R}^n .

This definition is closely related to that of bad faces of $NP(f - f(0))$ in Némethi-Zaharia [19]. If $\Delta \prec NP(f - f(0))$ is a bad face of $NP(f - f(0))$, then the convex hull γ of $\{0\} \cup \Delta$ in \mathbb{R}^n is an atypical one of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. Conversely, if $\gamma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is an atypical face and $\Delta = \gamma \cap NP(f - f(0)) \prec NP(f - f(0))$ satisfies the condition $\dim \Delta = \dim \gamma$ then Δ is a bad face of $NP(f - f(0))$.

EXAMPLE 2.5. Let $n = 3$ and consider a non-convenient polynomial $f(x, y, z)$ on \mathbb{C}^3 whose Newton polyhedron at infinity $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ is the convex hull of the points $(2, 0, 0), (2, 2, 0), (2, 2, 3) \in \mathbb{R}_+^3$ and the origin $0 = (0, 0, 0) \in \mathbb{R}^3$. Then the line segment connecting the point $(2, 2, 0)$ and the origin $0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is an atypical face of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. However the triangle whose vertices are the points $(2, 0, 0), (2, 2, 0)$ and the origin $0 \in \mathbb{R}^3$ is not so.

Next we introduce the notion of constructible functions.

Definition 2.6. Let X be an algebraic variety over \mathbb{C} . Then we say that a \mathbb{Z} -valued function $\psi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ on X is constructible if there exists a stratification $X = \bigsqcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ of X such that $\psi|_{X_\alpha}$ is constant for any α . We denote by $F_{\mathbb{Z}}(X)$ the abelian group of constructible functions on X .

Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{D}_c^b(X)$ be a constructible sheaf (complex of sheaves) on an algebraic variety X over \mathbb{C} . Then we can naturally associate to it a constructible function $\chi(\mathcal{F}) \in F_{\mathbb{Z}}(X)$ on X defined by

$$\chi(\mathcal{F})(x) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^j \dim H^j(\mathcal{F})_x \quad (x \in X). \quad (2.2)$$

For a constructible function $\psi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$, we take a stratification $X = \bigsqcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ of X such that $\psi|_{X_\alpha}$ is constant for any α as above. We denote the Euler characteristic of X_α by $\chi(X_\alpha)$. Then we set

$$\int_X \psi := \sum_\alpha \chi(X_\alpha) \cdot \psi(x_\alpha) \in \mathbb{Z}, \quad (2.3)$$

where x_α is a reference point in X_α . Then we can easily show that $\int_X \psi \in \mathbb{Z}$ does not depend on the choice of the stratification $X = \bigsqcup_\alpha X_\alpha$ of X . Hence we obtain a homomorphism

$$\int_X : F_{\mathbb{Z}}(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad (2.4)$$

of abelian groups. For $\psi \in F_{\mathbb{Z}}(X)$, we call $\int_X \psi \in \mathbb{Z}$ the topological (Euler) integral of ψ over X . More generally, to a morphism $f: X \rightarrow Y$ of algebraic varieties over \mathbb{C} we

can associate a homomorphism $\int_f : F_{\mathbb{Z}}(X) \rightarrow F_{\mathbb{Z}}(Y)$ of abelian groups as follows. For $\psi \in F_{\mathbb{Z}}(X)$ we define $\int_f \psi \in F_{\mathbb{Z}}(Y)$ by

$$\left(\int_f \psi \right) (y) = \int_{f^{-1}(y)} \psi \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (y \in Y). \quad (2.5)$$

Then for any constructible sheaf $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbf{D}_c^b(X)$ on X we have the equality

$$\int_f \chi(\mathcal{F}) = \chi(Rf_*(\mathcal{F})). \quad (2.6)$$

Now we recall the following well-known property of Deligne's vanishing cycle functors. Let X be an algebraic variety over \mathbb{C} and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a non-constant regular function on X and set $X_0 = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0\} \subset X$. Then we denote Deligne's vanishing cycle functor associated to f by

$$\varphi_f : \mathbf{D}_c^b(X) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_c^b(X_0) \quad (2.7)$$

(see [3, Section 4.2] and [10, Section 8.6] etc. for the details).

Proposition 2.7. (cf. [3, Proposition 4.2.11] and [10, Exercise VIII.15] etc.) *Let $\pi : Y \rightarrow X$ be a proper morphism of algebraic varieties over \mathbb{C} and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ a non-constant regular function on X . Set $g = f \circ \pi : Y \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $X_0 = \{x \in X \mid f(x) = 0\}$ and $Y_0 = \{y \in Y \mid g(y) = 0\}$. Then for any $\mathcal{G} \in \mathbf{D}_c^b(Y)$ we have an isomorphism*

$$\varphi_f(R\pi_*\mathcal{G}) \simeq R(\pi|_{Y_0})_*\varphi_g(\mathcal{G}), \quad (2.8)$$

where the morphism $\pi|_{Y_0} : Y_0 \rightarrow X_0$ is induced by π .

The following lemma will be used in the proofs of our main theorems. Let τ be a strictly convex rational polyhedral cone in \mathbb{R}^n and Σ_τ the fan in \mathbb{R}^n formed by all its faces. Denote by X_{Σ_τ} the (n -dimensional) toric variety associated to Σ_τ (see [6] and [21] etc.).

Lemma 2.8. *In the above situation, assume also that $\dim \tau \leq 3$. Then the constant sheaf $\mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_\tau}}$ on X_{Σ_τ} is perverse (up to some shift).*

Proof. If $\dim \tau \leq 2$, then X_{Σ_τ} is an orbifold (see [6] etc.) and the assertion follows from [9, Proposition 8.2.21]. Assume that $\dim \tau = 3$. Let $T_\tau \subset X_{\Sigma_\tau}$ be the (minimal) T -orbit in X_{Σ_τ} associated to $\tau \in \Sigma_\tau$ and $i_\tau : T_\tau \hookrightarrow X_{\Sigma_\tau}$, $j_\tau : X_{\Sigma_\tau} \setminus T_\tau \hookrightarrow X_{\Sigma_\tau}$ the inclusion maps. Then by Fiesler [5, Theorems 1.1 and 1.2] we obtain

$$H^l i_\tau^{-1} R(j_\tau)_* \mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_\tau} \setminus T_\tau} \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{C}_{T_\tau} & (l = 0), \\ 0 & (l = 1). \end{cases} \quad (2.9)$$

This implies that we have

$$H^l i_\tau^! \mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_\tau}} \simeq 0 \quad (l \leq 3 = \text{codim} T_\tau). \quad (2.10)$$

Then the assertion follows from [9, Proposition 8.1.22]. \square

3 Bifurcation sets of polynomial functions

In this section we study the bifurcation points of polynomial functions. Let $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a polynomial function. Assume that f is non-degenerate at infinity and $\dim \Gamma_\infty(f) = n$. Let Σ_0 be the dual fan of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. Let $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m$ be the atypical faces of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $K_i \subset \mathbb{C}$ be the set of the critical values of the γ_i -part

$$f_{\gamma_i} : T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad (3.1)$$

of f . We denote by $\text{Sing} f \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ the set of the critical points of $f : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and set

$$K_f = f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\} \cup (\cup_{i=1}^m K_i). \quad (3.2)$$

Then the following result was obtained by Némethi-Zaharia [19].

Theorem 3.1. (Némethi-Zaharia [19]) *In the situation above, we have $B_f \subset K_f$.*

REMARK 3.2. If for an atypical face γ_i of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ the face $\Delta = \gamma_i \cap NP(f - f(0)) \prec NP(f - f(0))$ of $NP(f - f(0))$ is not bad in the sense of Némethi-Zaharia [19], then $\dim NP(f_{\gamma_i} - f(0)) = \dim \Delta < \dim \gamma_i$, $f_{\gamma_i} - f(0)$ is a positively homogeneous Laurent polynomial on $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ and we have $K_i = \{f(0)\}$. Therefore the above inclusion $B_f \subset K_f$ coincides with the one in [19].

Moreover the authors of [19] proved the equality $B_f = K_f$ for $n = 2$ and conjectured its validity in higher dimensions. Later Zaharia [30] proved it for any $n \geq 2$ but under some supplementary assumptions on f . We can improve his result as follows. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $L_{\gamma_i} \simeq \mathbb{R}^{\dim \gamma_i}$ be the linear subspace of \mathbb{R}^n spanned by γ_i and set $T_i = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[L_{\gamma_i} \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]) \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$. We regard f_{γ_i} as a regular function on T_i .

Definition 3.3. We say that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ if for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ the hypersurface $f_{\gamma_i}^{-1}(b) \subset T_i \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$ in T_i has only isolated singular points.

Definition 3.4. We say that a face $\gamma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is relatively simple if the cone $\sigma(\gamma) \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ which corresponds to it in the dual fan of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ is simplicial or satisfies the condition $\dim \sigma(\gamma) \leq 3$.

Theorem 3.5. *Assume that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ the relative interior $\text{rel.int}(\gamma_i)$ of $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is contained in $\text{Int}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$. Assume also that there exists $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ and $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is relatively simple. Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

Proof. By our assumption, for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ the hypersurface $f_{\gamma_i}^{-1}(b) \subset T_i \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$ in T_i has only isolated singular points at $p_{i,1}, \dots, p_{i,n_i}$. Here some n_i can be zero. Obviously we have $n_i > 0$ if and only if $b \in K_i$. First we recall the construction of a smooth toric compactification of \mathbb{C}^n in [30]. Let Σ be a smooth fan obtained by subdividing Σ_0 such that $\mathbb{R}_+^n \in \Sigma$. Then the toric variety X_Σ associated to it is a smooth compactification of \mathbb{C}^n . Recall that the algebraic torus $T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ acts on X_Σ and its orbits are parametrized by the cones in Σ . For a cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$ let $T_\sigma \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n - \dim \sigma} \subset X_\Sigma$ be the T -orbit in X_Σ which corresponds to it. Moreover we denote by $\gamma_\sigma \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ the face of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$ which

corresponds to the minimal cone in Σ_0 containing σ . Then we say that a cone $\sigma \in \Sigma$ is at infinity if $0 \notin \gamma_\sigma$. Let $\text{Cone}_\infty(f) \subset \mathbb{R}_v^n$ be the cone generated by $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. We define its dual cone $C \subset \mathbb{R}_u^n$ by

$$C = \{u \in \mathbb{R}^n \mid \langle u, v \rangle \geq 0 \text{ for any } v \in \text{Cone}_\infty(f)\}. \quad (3.3)$$

Then $\sigma \in \Sigma$ is at infinity if and only if it is not contained in C . Let $\rho_1, \dots, \rho_r \in \Sigma$ be the one-dimensional cones at infinity in Σ . Then f extends to a meromorphic function on X_Σ whose poles are contained in the normal crossing divisor $D = \cup_{i=1}^r \overline{T_{\rho_i}} \subset X_\Sigma$. By the non-degeneracy at infinity of f the closure $\overline{f^{-1}(0)}$ of $f^{-1}(0)$ in X_Σ intersects $\overline{T_{\rho_i}}$ transversally for any $1 \leq i \leq r$. We can easily see that the meromorphic extension of f to X_Σ has points of indeterminacy in the subvariety $D \cap \overline{f^{-1}(0)}$ of X_Σ of codimension two. Then as in [15], [17] and [26], by constructing a blow-up $\widetilde{X}_\Sigma \rightarrow X_\Sigma$ of X_Σ we can eliminate this indeterminacy and obtain a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbb{C}^n & \xrightarrow{\iota} & \widetilde{X}_\Sigma \\ f \downarrow & & \downarrow g \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{j} & \mathbb{P}^1 \end{array} \quad (3.4)$$

of holomorphic maps, where $\iota : \mathbb{C}^n \hookrightarrow \widetilde{X}_\Sigma$ and $j : \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ are the inclusion maps and g is proper. From now we shall prove that the jump $E_f(b) \in \mathbb{Z}$ of the constructible function on \mathbb{C}

$$\chi_c(a) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^j \dim H_c^j(f^{-1}(a); \mathbb{C}) \quad (a \in \mathbb{C}) \quad (3.5)$$

at the point $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ is positive. Let $h(a) = a - b$ ($a \in \mathbb{C}$) be the coordinate of \mathbb{C} such that $h^{-1}(0) = \{b\}$. Then we have

$$E_f(b) = (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^j \dim H^j \varphi_h(Rf_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})_b, \quad (3.6)$$

where $\varphi_h : \mathbf{D}_c^b(\mathbb{C}) \rightarrow \mathbf{D}_c^b(\{b\})$ is Deligne's vanishing cycle functor associated to h . Since we have $f = g \circ \iota$ on a neighborhood of $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and g is proper, by Proposition 2.7 we obtain an isomorphism

$$\varphi_h(Rf_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}) \simeq R(g|_{g^{-1}(b)})_* \varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}). \quad (3.7)$$

This implies that for the constructible function $\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\} \in F_{\mathbb{Z}}(g^{-1}(b))$ on $g^{-1}(b) = (h \circ g)^{-1}(0) \subset \widetilde{X}_\Sigma$ we have

$$\sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^j \dim H^j \varphi_h(Rf_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})_b = \int_{g^{-1}(b)} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\}. \quad (3.8)$$

Hence for the calculation of $E_f(b)$, it suffices to calculate

$$\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\}(p) = \sum_{j \in \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^j \dim H^j \varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})_p \quad (3.9)$$

at each point p of $g^{-1}(b)$. Let Σ_C (resp. Σ'_C) be the fan formed by all the faces of the cone C (resp. by all the cones in Σ contained in C) and denote by X_{Σ_C} (resp. $X_{\Sigma'_C}$) the possibly singular (resp. smooth) toric variety associated to it. Then $X := X_{\Sigma'_C} = \sqcup_{\sigma \subset C} T_\sigma$ is an open subset of X_Σ and there exists a natural proper morphism

$$\pi : X = X_{\Sigma'_C} \longrightarrow X_{\Sigma_C} \quad (3.10)$$

of toric varieties. Since the Newton polytope $NP(f)$ of f is contained in the dual cone $C^\circ = \text{Cone}_\infty(f)$ of C and

$$X_{\Sigma_C} = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[C^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]), \quad (3.11)$$

we can naturally regard f as regular functions on X_{Σ_C} and $X = X_{\Sigma'_C}$. This implies that $X = X_{\Sigma'_C}$ is an open subset of $g^{-1}(\mathbb{C}) \cap \widetilde{X}_\Sigma$. In particular, if $\sigma \in \Sigma'_C$ is not contained in \mathbb{R}_+^n then $T_\sigma \subset X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n$ and f extends holomorphically to T_σ . Namely T_σ is a horizontal T -orbit in $X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n$. By our assumption and the results of [13], [15], [26] and [30] etc. we can also see that the support of the constructible sheaf $\varphi_{hog}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}) \in \mathbf{D}_c^b(g^{-1}(b))$ is contained in $(X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n) \cap g^{-1}(b)$. We thus obtain an equality

$$E_f(b) = (-1)^{n-1} \int_{(X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n) \cap g^{-1}(b)} \chi\{\varphi_{hog}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\}. \quad (3.12)$$

Namely, for the calculation of $E_f(b)$ it suffices to calculate the constructible function $\chi\{\varphi_{hog}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\}$ only on T -orbits in $X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n$ associated to the cones $\sigma \in \Sigma'_C \subset \Sigma$ such that $\text{rel.int}(\sigma) \subset C \setminus \mathbb{R}_+^n$. For $\sigma \in \Sigma'_C \subset \Sigma$ such that $\text{rel.int}(\sigma) \subset \text{Int}(C) \setminus \mathbb{R}_+^n$ we have $\gamma_\sigma = \{0\} \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ and the restriction of $g|_X : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to the T -orbit $T_\sigma \subset X$ is the constant function $f(0) \in \mathbb{C}$. Hence we get $g^{-1}(b) \cap T_\sigma = \emptyset$ for the point $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $\sigma_i := \sigma(\gamma_i) \in \Sigma_0$ be the cone which corresponds to γ_i in the dual fan Σ_0 of $\Gamma_\infty(f)$. Recall that by the definition of atypical faces we have $0 \in \gamma_i$ and the face $\sigma_i \prec C$ of C is not contained in \mathbb{R}_+^n . For $\sigma \in \Sigma'_C \subset \Sigma$ such that $\text{rel.int}(\sigma) \subset \partial C \setminus \mathbb{R}_+^n$ there exists unique $1 \leq i \leq m$ for which we have $\text{rel.int}(\sigma) \subset \text{rel.int}(\sigma_i)$. If $\dim \sigma = \dim \sigma_i$ we have an isomorphism $T_\sigma \simeq T_i = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[L_{\gamma_i} \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]) \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$ and the restriction of $g|_X : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ to $T_\sigma \subset X$ is naturally identified with $f_{\gamma_i} : T_i \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. This implies that the hypersurface $g^{-1}(b) \cap T_\sigma \subset T_\sigma \simeq T_i$ has only isolated singular points $p_{i,1}, \dots, p_{i,n_i} \in T_\sigma \simeq T_i$ and

$$T_\sigma \cap \text{supp } \varphi_{hog}(\iota_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}) \subset \{p_{i,1}, \dots, p_{i,n_i}\} \quad (3.13)$$

in this case. On the other hand, if $\dim \sigma < \dim \sigma_i$ we have $\dim T_\sigma > \dim T_i$ and for the hypersurface $g^{-1}(b) \cap T_\sigma \subset T_\sigma$ there exists an isomorphism

$$g^{-1}(b) \cap T_\sigma \simeq f_{\gamma_i}^{-1}(b) \times (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim T_\sigma - \dim T_i}. \quad (3.14)$$

This implies that $g^{-1}(b) \cap T_\sigma \subset T_\sigma$ has non-isolated singular points if $n_i > 0$. From now on, we shall overcome this difficulty by using Proposition 2.7. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let Σ_i be the fan in \mathbb{R}^n formed by all the faces of σ_i and denote by X_{Σ_i} the (possibly singular) toric variety associated to it. Then X_{Σ_i} is an open subset of X_{Σ_C} . Let $\sigma_i^\circ \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be the dual cone of σ_i in \mathbb{R}^n . Then $\sigma_i^\circ \simeq C_i \times \mathbb{R}^{\dim \gamma_i}$ for a proper convex cone C_i in $\mathbb{R}^{n - \dim \gamma_i}$ and we have an isomorphism

$$X_{\Sigma_i} \simeq \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[\sigma_i^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]). \quad (3.15)$$

Note that the (minimal) T -orbit T_{σ_i} in X_{Σ_i} which corresponds to $\sigma_i \in \Sigma_i$ is naturally identified with $T_i = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[L_{\gamma_i} \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]) \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$. More precisely X_{Σ_i} is the product $X_i \times T_{\sigma_i}$ of the $(n - \dim \gamma_i)$ -dimensional affine toric variety $X_i = \text{Spec}(\mathbb{C}[C_i \cap \mathbb{Z}^{n - \dim \gamma_i}])$ and $T_{\sigma_i} \simeq T_i \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$. Since $NP(f) \subset \sigma_i^\circ$ and $f \in \mathbb{C}[\sigma_i^\circ \cap \mathbb{Z}^n]$, we can naturally regard f as a regular function on X_{Σ_i} . We denote it by $f_i : X_{\Sigma_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. For $1 \leq i \leq m$ let $\Sigma'_i \subset \Sigma$ be the subfan of Σ consisting of the cones in Σ contained in σ_i and denote by $X_{\Sigma'_i}$ the smooth toric variety associated to it. Then $X_{\Sigma'_i}$ is an open subset of $X \subset \widetilde{X}_\Sigma$ and there exists a proper morphism

$$\pi_i : X_{\Sigma'_i} \longrightarrow X_{\Sigma_i} \quad (3.16)$$

of toric varieties. Moreover we have a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{\Sigma'_i} & \longrightarrow & X = X_{\Sigma_C} \\ \pi_i \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi \\ X_{\Sigma_i} & \longrightarrow & X_{\Sigma_C} \end{array} \quad (3.17)$$

such that $\pi^{-1}X_{\Sigma_i} = X_{\Sigma'_i} \subset X$, where the horizontal arrows are the inclusion maps. It is also easy to see that the closed subset $(X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n) \cap g^{-1}(b)$ of X is covered by the affine open subvarieties $X_{\Sigma'_1}, \dots, X_{\Sigma'_m} \subset X$. Note that for the restriction $g_i = g|_{X_{\Sigma'_i}} : X_{\Sigma'_i} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of $g|_X$ we have $g_i = f_i \circ \pi_i$. Then by applying Proposition 2.7 to the proper morphism $\pi_i : X_{\Sigma'_i} \rightarrow X_{\Sigma_i}$ we obtain an isomorphism

$$R(\pi_i|_{g_i^{-1}(b)})_* \varphi_{h \circ g_i}(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}|_{X_{\Sigma'_i}}) \simeq \varphi_{h \circ f_i} \left\{ R(\pi_i)_*(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}|_{X_{\Sigma'_i}}) \right\}. \quad (3.18)$$

The advantage to consider $\varphi_{h \circ f_i} \{ R(\pi_i)_*(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}|_{X_{\Sigma'_i}}) \}$ instead of $\varphi_{h \circ g_i}(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}|_{X_{\Sigma'_i}})$ is that its support is a discrete subset of $f_i^{-1}(b) \subset X_{\Sigma_i} \subset X_{\Sigma_C}$ by our assumption that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$. Set

$$\mathcal{F}_i = R(\pi_i)_*(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n}|_{X_{\Sigma'_i}}) \simeq R(\pi_i)_! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n \cap X_{\Sigma'_i}} \in \mathbf{D}_c^b(X_{\Sigma_i}). \quad (3.19)$$

Then the topological integral

$$\int_{g^{-1}(b)} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\} = \int_{(X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n) \cap g^{-1}(b)} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota! \mathbb{C}_{\mathbb{C}^n})\} \quad (3.20)$$

is equal to

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\}. \quad (3.21)$$

If $b \notin K_i$ ($\iff n_i = 0$) we have $\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i) \simeq 0$ on a neighborhood of $T_{\sigma_i} \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$. Let us consider the remaining case where $b \in K_i$ ($\iff n_i > 0$). Then by our assumption $\text{rel.int}(\gamma_i) \subset \text{Int}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ we have $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{0\}$. This implies that for the embedding $\iota_i : T = (\mathbb{C}^*)^n \hookrightarrow X_{\Sigma_i}$ there exists an isomorphism $\mathcal{F}_i \simeq (\iota_i)_! \mathbb{C}_T$. Hence \mathcal{F}_i is a perverse sheaf on X_{Σ_i} (up to some shift). Since the support of $\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)$ is discrete, by (the proof of) [3, Proposition 6.1.1] we thus obtain the concentration

$$H^l \varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}} \simeq 0 \quad (l \neq n - 1) \quad (3.22)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. Set $\mu_{i,j} = \dim H^{n-1} \varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}} \geq 0$. Then $E_f(b)$ can be expressed as a sum of non-negative integers as follows:

$$E_f(b) = (-1)^{n-1} \int_{(X \setminus \mathbb{C}^n) \cap g^{-1}(b)} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ g}(\iota_i \mathbb{C}^n)\} = \sum_{i=1}^m \sum_{j=1}^{n_i} \mu_{i,j}. \quad (3.23)$$

By our assumption there exists $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $n_i > 0$ ($\iff b \in K_i$) and $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is relatively simple. Then the cone $\sigma_i \in \Sigma_0$ satisfies the condition $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{0\}$. For a face $\tau \prec \sigma_i$ of σ_i we set $Y_\tau = \overline{T_\tau} \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$ and $f_\tau = f_i|_{Y_\tau} : Y_\tau \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. Note that we have $T_{\sigma_i} = Y_{\sigma_i}$. Then for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ we can easily show that $(-1)^{n-1} \mu_{i,j} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}((\iota_i)_! \mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\}$ is equal to the alternating sum

$$\sum_{\tau \prec \sigma_i} (-1)^{\dim \tau} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_\tau}(\mathbb{C}_{Y_\tau})_{p_{i,j}}\}. \quad (3.24)$$

Since γ_i is relatively simple, by Lemma 2.8 for any face $\tau \prec \sigma_i$ of σ_i the constant sheaf \mathbb{C}_{Y_τ} on Y_τ is perverse (up to some shift). Moreover by our assumption that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$, the support of $\varphi_{h \circ f_\tau}(\mathbb{C}_{Y_\tau})$ is discrete on a neighborhood of $T_{\sigma_i} \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$. By (the proof of) [3, Proposition 6.1.1] we thus obtain the concentration

$$H^l \varphi_{h \circ f_\tau}(\mathbb{C}_{Y_\tau})_{p_{i,j}} \simeq 0 \quad (l \neq \dim Y_\tau - 1 = n - \dim \tau - 1) \quad (3.25)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ and $\tau \prec \sigma_i$. Set

$$\mu_{i,j,\tau} = \dim H^{n - \dim \tau - 1} \varphi_{h \circ f_\tau}(\mathbb{C}_{Y_\tau})_{p_{i,j}} \geq 0. \quad (3.26)$$

Then $\mu_{i,j} = (-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} \geq 0$ is expressed as a sum of non-negative integers as follows:

$$\mu_{i,j} = \sum_{\tau \prec \sigma_i} \mu_{i,j,\tau} \geq 0. \quad (3.27)$$

Moreover the integer μ_{i,j,σ_i} is positive by the smoothness of $T_{\sigma_i} = Y_{\sigma_i}$. Consequently we get $E_f(b) > 0$. This completes the proof. \square

In the generic (Newton non-degenerate) case, for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ and $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ we can explicitly calculate the above integer $\mu_{i,j} \geq 0$ by [14, Theorem 3.4, Corollary 3.6 and Remark 4.3] as follows. First by multiplying a monomial on $T_{\sigma_i} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{\dim \gamma_i}$ to f_i we may assume that f_i is a regular function on $X_i \times \mathbb{C}^{\dim \gamma_i}$. Next by a translation in $\mathbb{C}^{\dim \gamma_i}$ we reduce the problem to the case $p_{i,j} = 0 \in \mathbb{C}^{\dim \gamma_i}$. Then we can apply [14, Theorem 3.4 and Corollary 3.6] to $\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}} \simeq \psi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}$ if $f_i : (X_i \times \mathbb{C}^{\dim \gamma_i}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ is Newton non-degenerate at $p_{i,j} = 0 \in \mathbb{C}^{\dim \gamma_i}$. In this way, even if σ_i is not simplicial we can express the integer $\mu_{i,j} \geq 0$ as an alternating sum of the normalized volumes of polytopes in $\mathbb{R}_+^n \setminus \Gamma_+(f)_{i,j}$, where $\Gamma_+(f)_{i,j} \subset \mathbb{R}_+^n$ is the (local) Newton polyhedron of f_i at $p_{i,j}$. See [14, Corollary 3.6] for the details. We conjecture that it is positive in our situation. In the case where $n = 3$ we have the following stronger result.

Theorem 3.6. *Assume that $n = 3$ and f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$. Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to that of Theorem 3.5. We shall use the notations in it. For any $1 \leq i \leq m$ the dimension of the atypical face $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is 1 or 2. If $\dim \gamma_i = 2$ and $n_i > 0$ we have $\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} > 0$ for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ by the result of Zaharia [30]. If $\dim \gamma_i = 1$ and $n_i > 0$ the two-dimensional cone σ_i is simplicial but $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3$ can be bigger than $\{0\}$. Nevertheless we can show the positivity $\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} > 0$ for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ by calculating $\mathcal{F}_i \in \mathbf{D}_c^b(X_{\Sigma_i})$ very explicitly depending on how σ_i intersects \mathbb{R}_+^3 . First we consider the case where $\dim \sigma_i = 2$, $\dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3 = 1$ and $\text{rel.int}(\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3) \subset \text{rel.int}(\sigma_i)$. Then for any point $q \in T_{\sigma_i} \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$ its fiber of the map

$$\pi_i|_{\mathbb{C}^3 \cap X_{\Sigma'_i}} : \mathbb{C}^3 \cap X_{\Sigma'_i} \longrightarrow X_{\Sigma_i} \quad (3.28)$$

is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^* . For its cohomology groups with compact support $H_c^l(\mathbb{C}^*; \mathbb{C})$ ($l \in \mathbb{Z}$) we have

$$H_c^l(\mathbb{C}^*; \mathbb{C}) \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & (l = 1, 2), \\ 0 & (l \neq 1, 2). \end{cases} \quad (3.29)$$

Hence for the point $q \in T_{\sigma_i}$ we have

$$H^l(\mathcal{F}_i)_q \simeq \begin{cases} \mathbb{C} & (l = 1, 2), \\ 0 & (l \neq 1, 2) \end{cases} \quad (3.30)$$

and $\chi(\mathcal{F}_i)(q) = 0$. Since the two one-dimensional faces $\rho_{i,1}, \rho_{i,2}$ of σ_i are not contained in \mathbb{R}_+^3 there exists also an isomorphism

$$\mathcal{F}_i|_{X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus T_{\sigma_i}} \simeq (l_i)! \mathbb{C}_T|_{X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus T_{\sigma_i}} = \mathbb{C}_T|_{X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus T_{\sigma_i}}. \quad (3.31)$$

It follows from (3.30) and (3.31) we have an equality

$$\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}((l_i)! \mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\} \quad (3.32)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. Then for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ we obtain the positivity

$$\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\} > 0 \quad (3.33)$$

by the proof of Theorem 3.5. Next we consider the case where $\dim \sigma_i = 2$ and $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3$ is one of the two one-dimensional faces $\rho_{i,1}, \rho_{i,2}$ of σ_i . We may assume that $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3 = \rho_{i,1}$. For $1 \leq j \leq 2$ we denote by $T_{i,j} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ the T -orbit in X_{Σ_i} associated to $\rho_{i,j} \prec \sigma_i$. Then for $Y_{\{2\}} = \overline{T_{i,2}}$ we have an isomorphism $\mathcal{F}_i \simeq \mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus Y_{\{2\}}}$. Since $\mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_i}}$ is a perverse sheaf (up to some shift) and the two-dimensional variety $Y_{\{2\}} = \overline{T_{i,2}}$ is smooth, for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$ we obtain the positivity

$$\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_i}})_{p_{i,j}}\} - \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{Y_{\{2\}}})_{p_{i,j}}\} \geq -\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{Y_{\{2\}}})_{p_{i,j}}\} > 0. \quad (3.34)$$

Finally, let us treat the case where $\dim \sigma_i = \dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3 = 2$. Since the face γ_i is atypical, its dual cone σ_i is not contained in \mathbb{R}_+^3 and hence we have $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3 \neq \sigma_i$ in this case. Assume also that $\text{rel.int}(\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^3) \subset \text{rel.int}(\sigma_i)$. Then for any point $q \in T_{\sigma_i} \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$ its fiber of the map

$$\pi_i|_{\mathbb{C}^3 \cap X_{\Sigma'_i}} : \mathbb{C}^3 \cap X_{\Sigma'_i} \longrightarrow X_{\Sigma_i} \quad (3.35)$$

is isomorphic to the singular algebraic curve $\{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \mid x_1 x_2 = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. By calculating its Euler characteristic with compact support, we obtain $\chi(\mathcal{F}_i)(q) = 1$. Moreover we have the isomorphism (3.31) in this case. We thus obtain the positivity

$$\chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\} + \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{T_{\sigma_i}})_{p_{i,j}}\} > 0 \quad (3.36)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. Similarly we can prove the non-negativity and the positivity also in the remaining case. This completes the proof. \square

We thus confirm the conjecture of [19] for $n = 3$ in the generic case. Similarly, we can improve Theorem 3.5 as follows. In fact, Theorem 3.7 below extends Theorems 3.5 and 3.6 in a unified manner. Note that the condition $\text{rel.int}(\gamma_i) \subset \text{Int}(\mathbb{R}_+^n)$ is equivalent to the one $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{0\}$ for the cone $\sigma_i = \sigma(\gamma_i) \in \Sigma_0$.

Theorem 3.7. *Assume that f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing}f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ the set $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n$ is a face of \mathbb{R}_+^n of dimension ≤ 2 . Assume also that there exists $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$, $\gamma_i \prec \Gamma_\infty(f)$ is relatively simple and moreover in the case $\dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = 2$ the number of the common edges of $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n$ and σ_i is ≤ 1 . Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

Proof. The proof is similar to those of Theorems 3.5 and 3.6. We shall use the notations in them. In the proof of Theorem 3.5 we proved for $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{0\}$ (resp. $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = \{0\}$ and γ_i is relatively simple) we have $(-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} \geq 0$ (resp. > 0) for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. Let us consider the remaining cases where $1 \leq \dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n \leq 2$. For a face $\tau \prec \sigma_i$ of such σ_i , by taking a reference point $q \in T_\tau \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$ of the T -orbit T_τ associated to it we set $e(\tau) = \chi(\mathcal{F}_i)(q)$. Then as in the proof of Theorem 3.6 we can easily show that

$$e(\tau) = \begin{cases} 1 & (\dim \tau \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = \dim \tau), \\ 0 & (\dim \tau \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n < \dim \tau). \end{cases} \quad (3.37)$$

In particular, for the zero-dimensional face $\{0\} \prec \sigma_i$ of σ_i we have $T_{\{0\}} = T$, $\mathcal{F}_i|_T \simeq \mathbb{C}_T$ and $e(\{0\}) = 1$. We thus obtain an equality

$$(-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{\tau: e(\tau)=1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{T_\tau})_{p_{i,j}}\} \quad (3.38)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. First let us consider the case where $\dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = 1$. If $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n$ is not an edge of the cone σ_i , by (3.38) we have

$$(-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = (-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\} \quad (3.39)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. By the proof of Theorem 3.5 this integer is non-negative. Moreover it is positive if γ_i is relatively simple. Let $\rho_{i,1}, \rho_{i,2}, \dots, \rho_{i,d_i} \prec \sigma_i$ be the edges of σ_i . For $1 \leq j \leq d_i$ we denote by $T_{i,j} \simeq (\mathbb{C}^*)^{n-1}$ the T -orbit in X_{Σ_i} associated to $\rho_{i,j} \prec \sigma_i$. If $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n$ is an edge ρ of σ_i , by (3.38) we can easily see that for the remaining edges $\rho_{i,j}$ ($1 \leq j \leq d_i$) of σ_i satisfying $\rho_{i,j} \neq \rho$ and the hypersurface $Z_i := \cup_{j: \rho_{i,j} \neq \rho} \overline{T_{i,j}} \subset X_{\Sigma_i}$ defined by them there exists an isomorphism $\mathcal{F}_i \simeq \mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus Z_i}$. Since the hypersurface complement $X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus Z_i$ is an affine open subset of X_{Σ_i} , \mathcal{F}_i is perverse (up to some shift) and we obtain the non-negativity

$$(-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = (-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{X_{\Sigma_i} \setminus Z_i})_{p_{i,j}}\} \geq 0 \quad (3.40)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. Moreover we can rewrite this integer as follows:

$$(-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = (-1)^{n-1} \sum_{\tau: \rho \not\prec \tau} (-1)^{\dim \tau} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{\overline{T_\tau}})_{p_{i,j}}\}. \quad (3.41)$$

If γ_i is relatively simple, the right hand side is a sum of non-negative integers and for a facet τ of σ_i such that $\rho \not\prec \tau$ the closure $\overline{T_\tau}$ of T_τ is smooth and we have the positivity

$$(-1)^{n-1+\dim \tau} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_{\overline{T_\tau}})_{p_{i,j}}\} > 0. \quad (3.42)$$

Finally let us consider the case where $\dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = 2$. Assume that $\text{rel.int}(\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n) \subset \text{rel.int}(\sigma_i)$. Since the case where $\dim \sigma_i = \dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = 2$ was already treated in the proof of Theorem 3.6, here we treat only the case where $\dim \sigma_i > \dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^n = 2$. Then by (3.38) we obtain the non-negativity

$$(-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathcal{F}_i)_{p_{i,j}}\} = (-1)^{n-1} \chi\{\varphi_{h \circ f_i}(\mathbb{C}_T)_{p_{i,j}}\} \geq 0 \quad (3.43)$$

for any $1 \leq j \leq n_i$. Moreover it is positive if γ_i is relatively simple. Similarly we can prove the non-negativity and the positivity also in the remaining cases. We omit the details. This completes the proof. \square

In the case $n = 4$ we can also partially verify the conjecture of [19] as follows.

Theorem 3.8. *Assume that $n = 4$, f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ and $\dim \sigma_i = \dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^4 = 3$ there exists no common edge of σ_i and $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^4$. Assume also that there exists $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ and in the case $\dim \sigma_i = 3$ and $\dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^4 = 2$ the number of the common edges of σ_i and $\sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^4$ is ≤ 1 . Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

Corollary 3.9. *Assume that $n = 4$, f has isolated singularities at infinity over $b \in K_f \setminus [f(\text{Sing} f) \cup \{f(0)\}]$ and for any $1 \leq i \leq m$ such that $b \in K_i$ we have $\dim \sigma_i \cap \mathbb{R}_+^4 \leq 1$ or $\dim \sigma_i \leq 2$. Then we have $E_f(b) > 0$ and hence $b \in B_f$.*

Since the proof of Theorem 3.8 is similar to those of Theorems 3.5, 3.6 and 3.7, we omit it here.

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