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NEIGHBORHOODS OF RATIONAL CURVES WITHOUT FUNCTIONS

MAYCOL FALLA LUZA¹, FRANK LORAY²

ABSTRACT. We prove the existence of (non compact) complex surfaces with a smooth rational curve embedded such that there does not exist any formal singular foliation along the curve. In particular, at arbitray small neighborhood of the curve, any meromorphic function is constant. This implies that the Picard group is not countably generated.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let S be a complex surface and $\iota : \mathbb{P}^1 \hookrightarrow S$ be an embedded smooth rational curve. Denote by $C \cdot C \in \mathbb{Z}$ the self-intersection of the image curve $C = \iota(\mathbb{P}^1)$: it coincides with the degree d of the normal bundle $N_C := T_S/T_C$, i.e. $\iota^*N_C = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(d)$ where $d := C \cdot C$. We are interested in properties of the germ of neighborhood (S, C) , i.e. of any sufficiently small neighborhood of C in the surface S . For instance, we say that (S, C) is linearizable if any sufficiently small neighborhood $C \subset V \subset S$ is equivalent to a neighborhood of the zero section in the total space of N_C .

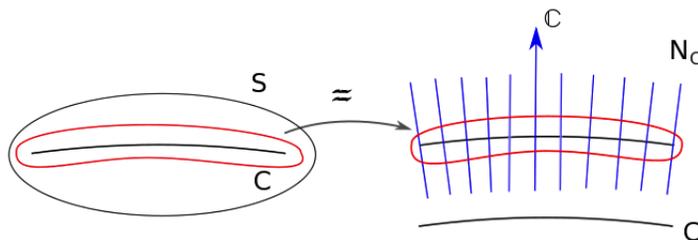


FIGURE 1. Linearization

It has been well-known, since the celebrated work of Grauert [4], that the neighborhood germ (S, C) is linearizable whenever the self-intersection number of the

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curve is negative: $C \cdot C < 0$. In that case, the curve can be contracted to a point: there is a morphism $\phi : (S, C) \rightarrow (S', p)$ sending C to the point p of a germ of analytic surface S' (which is singular at p if $d < 1$). In particular, the ring of germs of holomorphic functions at C is not finitely generated, comparable with the ring $\mathbb{C}\{X, Y\}$ of convergent power-series.

When $C \cdot C = 0$, it follows from Kodaira's Deformation Theory [9] (and Fischer-Grauert Theorem [3]) that the neighborhood is again linearizable, i.e. a product $C \times (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ (see [11]). The ring of holomorphic function germs $\mathcal{O}(S, C) \simeq \mathcal{O}(\mathbb{C}, 0)$ consists of function germs the transversal factor $(\mathbb{C}, 0)$, i.e. isomorphic to the ring $\mathbb{C}\{X\}$.

On the other hand, when $C \cdot C > 0$ is fixed, we have no more rigidity: the deformation space is infinite dimensional. More precisely, the analytic classification of such neighborhoods up to biholomorphisms is parametrized by some space of diffeomorphisms comparable with $\mathbb{C}\{X, Y\}$ as shown by Mishustin [10] (see also [2]). Such a neighborhood is pseudo-concave, and any holomorphic function is constant; following Andreotti [1] the field of meromorphic function germs $\mathcal{M}(S, C)$ has transcendence degree ≤ 2 , i.e. is at most a finite extension of the field $\mathbb{C}(X, Y)$ of rational functions.

The goal of this note is to prove the existence of neighborhoods with $C \cdot C > 0$ without non constant meromorphic functions.

Theorem A. *For each $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, there exists a germ of surface neighborhood (S, C) with C rational, $C \cdot C = d$, and such that any meromorphic function germ $f \in \mathcal{M}(S, C)$ is constant.*

In other words, the algebraic dimension of (S, C) is zero. This result is quite surprising since it follows from Kodaira [9] that the neighborhood is covered by rational curves. Precisely, the curve C itself can be deformed in a $(d+1)$ -dimensional family of rational curves $(\mathbb{C}^{d+1}, 0) \ni t \mapsto C_t \subset S$. For any two rational curves C_{t_1}, C_{t_2} , the corresponding line bundles $\mathcal{O}_S([C_{t_i}])$ must be non isomorphic, since otherwise the isomorphism would provide a meromorphic function with divisor $[C_{t_1}] - [C_{t_2}]$, therefore non constant. In particular, the Picard group $\text{Pic}(S, C)$ of germs of line bundles cannot be generated by a countable basis.

A non constant meromorphic function $f : (S, C) \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ induces a singular holomorphic foliation on the neighborhood germ (S, C) , which is singular at indeterminacy points of f , and whose leaves are (connected components of) the fibers of f outside of the singular set. Then Theorem A is a direct consequence of the following.

Theorem B. *For each $d \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$, there exists a germ of surface neighborhood (S, C) with $C \cdot C = d$ and without any singular foliation.*

To prove Theorem B, we first reduce to a singular but simpler case as follows. We note that after blowing-up $d+1$ distinct points on C , we get a neighborhood of $C' \cup E_1 \cup \dots \cup E_{d+1}$ where C' is the strict transform of C and E_i 's are the exceptional divisors. Moreover, all these $d+2$ rational curves have self-intersection -1 . After contracting C' , we get a neighborhood of $d+1$ rational curves $D_1 \cup \dots \cup D_{d+1}$ intersecting at 1 point and having self-intersection 0. If the neighborhood germ of $D_1 \cup D_2$ inside this larger neighborhood germ does not carry a singular foliation, then we are done. This latter problem is simpler as 0-neighborhoods are trivial: a foliation in $\mathbb{P}^1 \times (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ is globally defined by a Pfaffian equation $\omega = 0$ where the

1-form ω takes the form

$$\omega = P(x, y)dx + Q(x, y)dy$$

where P, Q are polynomials in x -variable. The idea of the proof is that, once we fix the degree of these polynomial, we observe that the number of entries in the patching map between the two neighborhoods grows fast in the jet spaces that the entries of the foliations on both neighborhoods. We actually prove that generic neighborhoods have no foliations.

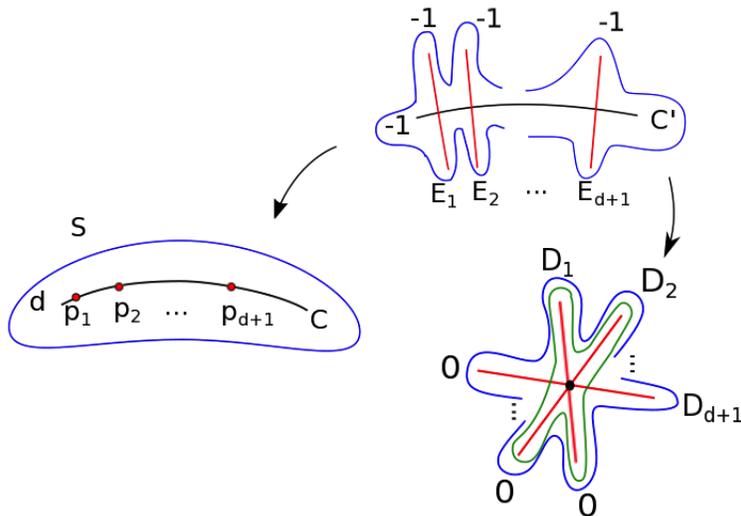


FIGURE 2. Reduction to 0-Neighborhoods

Following [7], there is a duality between 1-neighborhoods rational curves up to (semi-local) biholomorphisms, and local Cartan projective structures on $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ up to local biholomorphisms. These latter ones consist in a collection of unparametrized geodesics; they can be defined as solutions $y(x)$ of a second-order differential equation

$$y'' = a(x, y) + b(x, y)y' + c(x, y)(y')^2 + d(x, y)(y')^3$$

with a, b, c, d holomorphic once a system of coordinates $(x, y) \in (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ has been chosen. A particular case, investigated in [8] from this duality point of view, is the case of Painlevé equations, for instance the first one $y'' = 6y^2 + x$. We expect that dual 1-neighborhoods of Painlevé equations have generic behaviour, in particular carrying no non-constant meromorphic functions.

2. GLUEING TWO 0-NEIGHBORHOODS

Following the blowing-up/contraction procedure explained in the introduction (see Figure 2), in order to prove Theorem B, it is enough to prove the non existence of singular foliations for neighborhood germ (V, D) of some bouquet $D = D_1 \cup \dots \cup$

D_{d+1} of rational curves having self-intersection 0 in V , and intersecting transversally at a single point. The resulting $(+d)$ -neighborhood (S, C) , obtained by the above procedure, will admit no singular foliation as well.

As a germ, such a neighborhood (V, D) can be obtained by gluing 0-neighborhoods (V_i, D_i) , that are trivial by [11], i.e. equivalent to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times (\mathbb{C}, 0)$. A single 0-neighborhood admits many foliations and meromorphic functions. We prove that this is no more true for a bouquet of several 0-neighborhoods. It is clearly enough to prove this for a bouquet of two 0-neighborhoods. Indeed, if we can glue two 0-neighborhoods such that the resulting germ admits no foliation, then the same will hold true for any neighborhood constructed by patching additional 0-neighborhoods.

2.1. Some definitions. A neighborhood germ (V, D) of $D = D_1 \cup D_2$ as above can be described as follows. Consider $S_0 = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ viewed as compactification of \mathbb{C}^2 with coordinate (x, y) . Define the curve $D \subset S_0$ as the closure of $xy = 0$. Let D_1 (resp. D_2) be the component defined by $y = 0$ (resp. $x = 0$). Denote by (V_i, D_i) a copy of the neighborhood germ (S_0, D_i) for $i = 1, 2$, and by $p_i \in D_i$ the point corresponding to $(x, y) = 0$. Finally, given a biholomorphism germ $\Phi : (\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, we define by (V_Φ, D) the neighborhood germ obtained by gluing

$$(V_2, D_2) \xrightarrow{\Phi} (V_1, D_1).$$

For instance, $(V_{\text{id}}, D) \simeq (S_0, D)$. A general neighborhood germ (V, D) , with each $D_i \cdot D_i = 0$ for $i = 1, 2$, is isomorphic to (V_Φ, D) for some $\Phi \in \text{Diff}(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$. Moreover, playing automorphisms of each (V_i, D_i) , we can assume Φ tangent to the identity, i.e.

$$\Phi \in \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) = \left\{ (\phi, \psi) = \left(x + \sum_{i+j>1} a_{ij} x^i y^j, y + \sum_{i+j>1} b_{ij} x^i y^j \right) \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^2 \right\}.$$

2.2. Singular foliations. A foliation \mathcal{F} on the neighborhood germ (V_Φ, D) is defined by its tangent sheaf $T_{\mathcal{F}} \subset TV_\Phi$, which is itself defined in each chart V_i by $\ker(\omega_i)$ where ω_i is a germ of non trivial meromorphic 1-form. The compatibility condition between the two charts writes

$$\Phi^* \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 = 0.$$

For instance, if f is a non constant meromorphic function on V_Φ , then df is the 1-form defining such a foliation.

Lemma 2.1. *Maybe multiplying each ω_i by a meromorphic function, we may assume*

$$\omega_i = P_i(x, y)dx + Q_i(x, y)dy$$

with

- $P_1, Q_1 \in \mathbb{C}\{y\}[x]$ (polynomial in x),
- $P_2, Q_2 \in \mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$ (polynomial in y).

Moreover, we can take P_i, Q_i with no common factor.

Proof. If the restriction $\mathcal{F}|_{V_2}$ coincides with the vertical fibration $x = \text{constant}$, then we can set $\omega_2 = dx$. If not, then $\mathcal{F}|_{V_2}$ is globally defined by $\frac{dy}{dx} = f_2(x, y)$ for a global meromorphic function f_2 on V_2 . This latter one must be rational in y -variable, i.e. can be decomposed as $f_2 = -P_2/Q_2$ where $P_2, Q_2 \in \mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$;

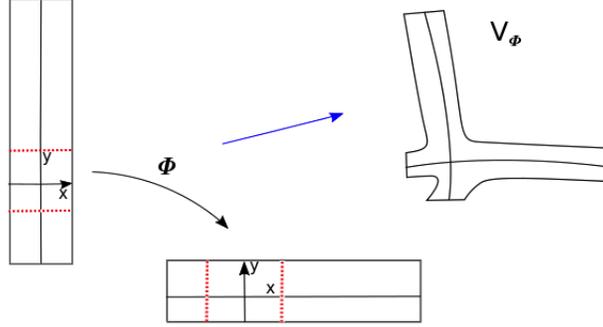


FIGURE 3. Gluing two 0-Neighborhoods

therefore, $\mathcal{F}|_{V_2}$ is defined by $\ker(\omega_2)$ with $\omega_2 = P_2 dx + Q_2 dy$. A similar argument gives the decomposition for ω_1 . \square

Remark 2.2. A formal foliation on (V_Φ, D) is defined in charts by $\ker(\omega_i)$ with $\omega_i = P_i(x, y)dx + Q_i(x, y)dy$ and

- $P_1, Q_1 \in \mathbb{C}[[y]][x]$ (polynomial in x , formal in y),
- $P_2, Q_2 \in \mathbb{C}[[x]][y]$ (polynomial in y , formal in x).

In fact, we will not use the convergence of ω_i along our construction and prove the non existence of formal foliations. However, thinking back to $(+d)$ -neighborhoods of smooth rational curves (S, C) , it is known that formal foliations are actually analytic (see [6, Property G3]).

For a foliation \mathcal{F} defined in charts by $\ker(\omega_i)$ as in Lemma 2.1, we define

- $k(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Max} \{ \deg_x \omega_1, \deg_y \omega_2 \}$ the “degree” of the foliation,
- $\nu(\mathcal{F}) = \text{Min} \{ \text{ord}_{(x,y)}(P_1), \text{ord}_{(x,y)}(Q_1) \} = \text{Min} \{ \text{ord}_{(x,y)}(P_2), \text{ord}_{(x,y)}(Q_2) \}$ the multiplicity (or vanishing order) at 0.

We say that \mathcal{F} is of type (k, ν) .

3. OBSTRUCTIONS FOR (k, ν) -FOLIATIONS

The goal of this section is to prove that a generic perturbation (V_Φ, D) of a given neighborhood (V_{Φ_0}, D) does not admit foliations of type (k, ν) . In fact, a generic perturbation of a finite set of coefficients of Φ_0 , of arbitrary large order, will provide such a Φ . In order to settle the precise statement, let us introduce some definitions of jets of diffeomorphisms.

3.1. Some notations. For $N > 0$ natural number, we write

$$J^N \sum_{i,j \geq 0} a_{ij} x^i y^j = \sum_{\substack{i+j \leq N \\ i,j \geq 0}} a_{ij} x^i y^j$$

the jet of order N of a power-series. For $N_0 < N_1$, we will denote

$$J_{N_0}^{N_1} \sum_{i,j \geq 0} a_{ij} x^i y^j = \sum_{N_0 < i+j \leq N_1} a_{ij} x^i y^j$$

the truncation between degree N_0 and degree N_1 . For $\Phi = (\phi, \psi) \in \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, we similarly define

$$J^N \Phi = (J^N \phi, J^N \psi) \quad \text{and} \quad J_{N_0}^{N_1} \Phi = (J_{N_0}^{N_1} \phi, J_{N_0}^{N_1} \psi)$$

and we define by $J^N \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ and $J_{N_0}^{N_1} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ the corresponding sets of truncated diffeomorphisms. Finally, if we define

$$\mathcal{O} = \mathbb{C}\{x, y\} \quad \text{and} \quad \Omega^1 = \mathcal{O} \cdot dx + \mathcal{O} \cdot dy$$

and

$$\Omega_1^{(k, \nu)} = \{\omega_1 \in \Omega^1 ; \deg_x(\omega_1) \leq k, \text{ord}_{(x,y)}(\omega_1) = \nu\}.$$

We define in a similar way

$$\Omega_2^{(k, \nu)} = \{\omega_2 \in \Omega^1 ; \deg_y(\omega_2) \leq k, \text{ord}_{(x,y)}(\omega_2) = \nu\}$$

as well as $J^N \mathcal{O}$ and $J^N \Omega_i^{(k, \nu)}$ in the obvious way.

3.2. Obstruction Lemmae. This section is devoted to prove the:

Proposition 3.1. *For any $k, \nu, N_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$, and $\Phi_0 \in J^{N_0} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, there exist a non empty Zariski open set $U \subset J_{N_0}^{N_1} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ for some $N_1 > N_0$, such that:*

if $\Phi \in \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ satisfies $J^{N_0} \Phi = \Phi_0$ and $J_{N_0}^{N_1} \Phi \in U$, then V_Φ does not have any formal foliation of type (k, ν) .

Remark 3.2. As we shall see, N_1 does not depend on Φ_0 , but U does.

Given a gluing diffeomorphism Φ and foliations of type (k, ν) defined by $\ker(\omega_i)$ on (V_i, D_i) , for $i = 1, 2$, then the compatibility condition

$$\Phi^* \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 = f(x, y) \cdot dx \wedge dy$$

gives a germ of power-series $f \in \mathcal{O}$ that is identically zero if, and only if, the two foliations patch into a global foliation on (V_Φ, D) . Consider the map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \times \Omega_1^{(k, \nu)} \times \Omega_2^{(k, \nu)} & \xrightarrow{E} & \mathcal{O}; \\ (\Phi, \omega_1, \omega_2) & \mapsto & f. \end{array}$$

If we denote by $Z = E^{-1}(0)$ the preimage of the zero power-series, at the end, we will prove that the projection $W = \text{pr}_1(Z)$ of Z towards $\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ is not onto. In other word, there exist $\Phi \in \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \setminus W$ which, by definition, are such that V_Φ carries no (k, ν) -foliations. In order to do this, we will work on finite jets, on which the existence of (k, ν) -type foliations are characterized by algebraic subsets $Z(k, \nu)$ and $W(k, \nu)$. By a dimension argument, we will show that $\text{codim}(W(k, \nu)) > 0$.

A first easy Lemma is

Lemma 3.3. *The jet $J^{N+2\nu} E$ only depends on $J^{N+1} \Phi$ and $J^{N+\nu} \omega_i$ for $i = 1, 2$.*

Proof. If we expand Φ , ω_i in homogeneous components as follows

$$\Phi = \underbrace{id + \cdots + \Phi^{n-1}}_{\Phi^{<n}} + \Phi^n + \cdots \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_i = \underbrace{\omega_i^\nu + \cdots + \omega_i^{n_i-1}}_{\omega_i^{<n_i}} + \omega_i^{n_i} + \cdots$$

then the first occurrence of Φ^n in the expansion of E is given by

$$\Phi^* \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 = (\Phi^{<n})^* \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 + \underbrace{(\text{Lie}_{\partial\Phi^n} \omega_1^\nu) \wedge \omega_2^\nu}_{\text{order } n+2\nu-1} + (\text{higher order terms})$$

where $\partial\Phi^n$ denotes the vector field $\phi^n \partial_x + \psi^n \partial_y$ and $\text{Lie}_{\partial\Phi^n}$ the corresponding Lie derivative:

$$\text{Lie}_{\partial\Phi^n} \omega = (\phi^n P_x + \psi^n P_y) dx + (\phi^n Q_x + \psi^n Q_y) dy + P d\phi^n + Q d\psi^n$$

where $\omega = P dx + Q dy$ (and $P_x = \partial_x P, \dots$). Similarly, the first occurrence of the terms $\omega_i^{n_i}$, $i = 1, 2$, in the expansion of E are given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi^* \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2 &= \Phi^* \omega_1^{<n_1} \wedge \omega_2 + \underbrace{\omega_1^{n_1} \wedge \omega_2^\nu}_{\text{order } n_1+\nu} + (\text{higher order terms}) \\ &= \Phi^* \omega_1 \wedge \omega_2^{<n_2} + \underbrace{\omega_1^\nu \wedge \omega_2^{n_2}}_{\text{order } n_2+\nu} + (\text{higher order terms}) \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $J^{N+2\nu} E$ depends on $J^n \Phi$ and $J^{n_i} \omega_i$ with $n+2\nu-1 = n_i+\nu = N+2\nu$. \square

In particular, we have a commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} \text{Diff} \times \text{Fol} & \xrightarrow{E} & \mathcal{O} & & \\ \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & \searrow & \searrow & & \\ \text{Diff} & & J^{N+1} \text{Diff} \times J^{N+\nu} \text{Fol} & \xrightarrow{J^{N+2\nu} E} & J^{N+2\nu} \mathcal{O} \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \text{pr}_1 & & \\ & & J^{N+1} \text{Diff} & & \end{array}$$

where

$$\text{Diff} = \Phi_0 + J_{N_0}^\infty \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \quad \text{and} \quad \text{Fol} = \Omega_1^{(k,\nu)} \times \Omega_2^{(k,\nu)}$$

and dotted arrows stand for natural projections onto jets. After restricting on jets, we get algebraic morphisms between quasi-projective varieties. Denote by $Z^{N+1} = J^{N+2\nu} E^{-1}(0)$ the preimage of the zero $(N+2\nu)$ -jet, and by $W^{N+1} = \text{pr}_1(Z^{N+1}) \subset J^{N+1} \text{Diff}$ its projection of $(N+1)$ -jets of diffeomorphisms.

Lemma 3.4. *The Zariski closure $\overline{W^{N+1}} \subset J^{N+1} \text{Diff}$ is a strict subset provided that*

$$\text{rank}_p(J^{N+2\nu} E) > \dim(J^{N+\nu} \text{Fol})$$

at every point $p \in Z^{N+1}$.

Proof. The subset $Z^{N+1} \subset J^{N+1}\text{Diff} \times J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol}$ is algebraically closed. We will denote by $\overline{\dim}(Z^{N+1})$ its maximal dimension. Its projection W^{N+1} needs not be closed as the fiber Fol of the projection is not compact. However, its Zariski closure $\overline{W^{N+1}}$ satisfies

$$\overline{\dim}(\overline{W^{N+1}}) \leq \overline{\dim}(Z^{N+1})$$

where $\overline{\dim}(\overline{W^{N+1}})$ is again the maximal dimension: indeed, W^{N+1} is constructible by Chevalley and therefore locally closed (see [5, exercises II.3.18-19]). On the other hand, we have

$$\overline{\dim}(Z^{N+1}) + \underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu}E) \leq \dim(J^{N+1}\text{Diff}) + \dim(J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol})$$

where $\underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu}E)$ is the minimal rank of the map. Indeed, dimension is computed at smooth points p of Z^{N+1} , and at those points, we locally have equality. But $\text{rank}_p(J^{N+2\nu}E)$ might decrease outside of smooth points of Z . Combining the two inequalities, we deduce for the minimal codimension:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\text{codim}}(\overline{W^{N+1}}) &= \dim(J^{N+1}\text{Diff}) - \overline{\dim}(\overline{W^{N+1}}) \\ &\geq \underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu}E) - \dim(J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol}). \end{aligned}$$

If the last expression is > 0 , then $\overline{W^{N+1}}$ is a strict subset of $J^{N+1}\text{Diff}$. \square

The proof of Proposition 3.1 will therefore follow from the fact that $\underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu}E)$ grows faster than $\dim(J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol})$ while $N \rightarrow \infty$. Precisely, we prove

Lemma 3.5. *For $N \gg 0$, we have*

$$\underline{\text{rank}}_Z(J^{N+2\nu}E) \geq \underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu-1}E) + N.$$

Let us first deduce the

Proof of Proposition 3.1. One easily see that

$$\dim(J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol}) - \dim(J^{N+\nu-1}\text{Fol}) = 4k + 4$$

for N large enough. Therefore, $\dim(J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol}) \sim 2kN$ when $N \rightarrow \infty$. On the other hand, by Lemma 3.5, we see that $\underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu}E)$ is at least $\sim N^2/2$, so that for $N \gg 0$ large enough we have $\underline{\text{rank}}(J^{N+2\nu}E) > \dim(J^{N+\nu}\text{Fol})$. Therefore, by Lemma 3.4, we can set $N_1 = N$ and $U = J^{N+1}\text{Diff} \setminus \overline{W^{N+1}}$. \square

Proof of Lemma 3.5. The homogenous part of degree $N + 2\nu$ of E is given by

$$J^{N+2\nu}E - J^{N+2\nu-1}E = (\text{Lie}_{\partial\Phi^{N+1}}\omega_1^\nu) \wedge \omega_2^\nu + \dots$$

where dots only depend on $\Phi^{<N+1}$, ω_1 and ω_2 . We note that the map

$$F : \Phi^{N+1} \mapsto (\text{Lie}_{\partial\Phi^{N+1}}\omega_1^\nu) \wedge \omega_2^\nu$$

is linear. We consider its restriction to the subspace R of those $\Phi^{N+1} = (xH^N, yH^N)$ where H^N is a homogeneous polynomial of degree N . If we prove that this linear map has rank $\geq N$ in restriction to R , then we are done. In restriction to R , the linear map becomes

$$F|_R : H \mapsto (\nu + 1)H\omega_1^\nu \wedge \omega_2^\nu + (xP_1^\nu + yQ_1^\nu)dH \wedge \omega_2^\nu.$$

Since $\Phi^1 = \text{id}$, the compatibility condition of ω_1 and ω_2 in $J^{2\nu+1}E$ give

$$\omega_1^\nu \wedge \omega_2^\nu = 0.$$

Therefore, the linear map writes

$$F|_R : H \mapsto (xP_1^\nu + yQ_1^\nu)dH \wedge \omega_2^\nu.$$

Assume first that $xP_1^\nu + yQ_1^\nu \neq 0$, i.e. $\ker(\omega_1^\nu) = \ker(\omega_2^\nu)$ do not define the radial foliation. Then H is in the kernel of the linear map $F|_R$ if, and only if it is a first integral for the foliation $\ker(\omega_2^\nu)$. But in this case, $\ker(F|_R)$ has dimension ≤ 1 , and F has rank $\geq N$. Indeed, if \tilde{H} is another degree $N + 1$ homogeneous first integral, then H/\tilde{H} is also a rational first integral for $\ker(\omega_2^\nu)$. But H/\tilde{H} it is invariant under $(x, y) \mapsto (\lambda x, \lambda y)$, and since $\ker(\omega_2^\nu)$ is not radial, H/\tilde{H} must be constant.

Now assume that $xP_1^\nu + yQ_1^\nu \equiv 0$, i.e. $\omega_i^\nu = H_i \cdot (xdy - ydx)$ with H_i homogeneous of degree $\nu - 1$ for $i = 1, 2$. Obviously $H_i \neq 0$ and the rank of the linear map F is the same as the rank of

$$\tilde{F} : \Phi^{N+1} \mapsto \text{Lie}_{\partial\Phi^{N+1}}(xdy - ydx) \wedge (xdy - ydx).$$

If we now restrict F to the linear space L of those $\Phi^{N+1} = (\phi, 0)$, then we get $\partial\Phi^{N+1} = \phi\partial_x$ and

$$\tilde{F}|_L : \phi \mapsto -Ny\phi \cdot dx \wedge dy.$$

Clearly $\ker(\tilde{F}|_L) = 0$ and F has rank $N + 2$. □

4. PROOF OF THEOREM B

As a consequence of the previous section we can prove even more. Consider the following norm on power series:

$$\left\| \sum_{i,j \geq 0} a_{i,j} x^i y^j \right\| = \text{Sup} \{|a_{i,j}|\} \in [0, +\infty).$$

Then we can prove

Theorem 4.1. *For any $\Phi \in \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$, $N_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $\epsilon > 0$, there exists $\hat{\Phi} \in \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ such that*

- (1) $J^{N_0}\Phi = J^{N_0}\hat{\Phi}$.
- (2) $\|\Phi - \hat{\Phi}\| < \epsilon$.
- (3) $V_{\hat{\Phi}}$ does not have any formal foliation.

Proof. Applying proposition 3.1 to $\Phi_0 = J^{N_0}\Phi$ we have, for each (k, ν) , a natural number $N_1(k, \nu)$ and a Zariski closed set $W(k, \nu) \subset J_{N_0}^{N_1(k, \nu)}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ such that, if $J^{N_1(k, \nu)}\hat{\Phi} = \Phi_0 + \Phi_1$ with $\Phi_1 \in J_{N_0}^{N_1(k, \nu)}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \setminus W(k, \nu)$ then $V_{\hat{\Phi}}$ does not have a formal foliation of type (k, ν) . Let us introduce some notation:

- $\{N_1(k, \nu) : k, \nu \geq 0\} = \{N_1 < N_2 < \dots\}$,
- $I_n = \{(k, \nu) : N_1(k, \nu) = N_n\}$,
- $W_n = \bigcup_{(k, \nu) \in I_n} W(k, \nu)$.

So far, W_n need not be closed, i.e. might be an infinite union of closed subsets. But its complement is clearly of total Lebesgue measure. Now, we will define the desired diffeomorphism recursively.

Step 1: Define $\hat{\Phi}_1 = \Phi + \Phi_1$, where $\Phi_1 \in J_{N_0}^{N_1}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ is such that $J_{N_0}^{N_1}\Phi + \Phi_1 \notin W_1$ and $\|\Phi_1\| < \frac{\epsilon}{2}$. The neighborhood $V_{\hat{\Phi}_1}$ does not admit formal foliation of any type $(k, \nu) \in I_1$.

Step 2: Let $\pi_2 : J_{N_0}^{N_2}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow J_{N_0}^{N_1}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ be the natural restriction. Then we set $W'_2 = W_2 \cup \pi_2^{-1}(W_1) \subset J_{N_0}^{N_2}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$. Since the complement of this set is dense, we can define $\hat{\Phi}_2 = \hat{\Phi}_1 + \Phi_2$ where $\Phi_2 \in J_{N_0}^{N_2}\text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ is such that

$J_{N_0}^{N_2} \widehat{\Phi}_1 + \Phi_2 \notin W'_2$ and $\|\Phi_2\| < \epsilon/4$. The neighborhood $V_{\widehat{\Phi}_2}$ does not admit formal foliation of any type $(k, \nu) \in I_1 \cup I_2$.

Recursive step: Let us assume that we have built $\widehat{\Phi}_n$ such that $J^{N_0} \widehat{\Phi}_n = \Phi_0$ and $J_{N_0}^{N_n} \widehat{\Phi}_n \notin W'_n$. Writting $\pi_{n+1} : J_{N_0}^{N_{n+1}} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow J_{N_0}^{N_n} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ the natural projection and $W'_{n+1} = W_{n+1} \cup \pi_{n+1}^{-1}(W'_n) \subset J_{N_0}^{N_{n+1}} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ we can define $\widehat{\Phi}_{n+1} = \widehat{\Phi}_n + \Phi_{n+1}$ where $\Phi_{n+1} \in J_{N_0}^{N_{n+1}} \text{Diff}^1(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ is such that $J_{N_0}^{N_{n+1}} \widehat{\Phi}_n + \Phi_{n+1} \notin W'_{n+1}$ and $\|\Phi_{n+1}\| < \epsilon/2^{n+1}$.

It is easy to see that the limit $\widehat{\Phi} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \widehat{\Phi}_n$ has the desired properties. \square

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