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HENRY B. LAUFER

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Versal Deformations for Two-Dimensional Pseudoconvex Manifolds.

HENRY B. LAUFER (*)

Let M be a strictly pseudoconvex manifold with a one-dimensional exceptional set A . Let Θ be the holomorphic tangent sheaf to M . The general Kodaira-Spencer [11] theory shows that $H^1(M, \Theta)$ corresponds to first order infinitesimal deformations of M and that $H^2(M, \Theta)$ represents the obstructions to formally extending deformations to higher order. $H^1(M, \Theta)$ is finite dimensional since M is strictly pseudoconvex [1]. $H^2(M, \Theta) = 0$ essentially because A is one-dimensional. But it is known [6], [5] that there is no finite-dimensional deformation theory for M if one keeps track of the boundary. So in order to stay within the Kodaira-Spencer framework, given a deformation of M and a compact set K in M , we shall only worry about the deformation near K . Then M has a versal deformation $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ with Q a manifold of dimension $\dim H^1(M, \Theta)$ in case either (i) M is of arbitrary dimension and is a sufficiently small neighborhood of A (Definition 1, Theorem 2 and Theorem 5 below) or (ii) M is of dimension two (Theorem 8 below). The existence of ω was proved for arbitrary Stein M by Andreotti and Vesentini [2]. Openness of versality holds (Theorem 3 and Theorem 8 below).

Some applications of this paper are given in [16] and [17]. In [17], the dimension two analogue of [7] and [23, Theorem 2.1 and Proposition 2.3] is proved, i.e. if all of the fibers of a deformation are isomorphic, then the deformation is trivial.

Most of the results of this paper have been announced in [15].

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DEFINITION 1. Let M be a strictly pseudoconvex manifold. A *special cover* $\mathfrak{U} = \{U_i\}$, $0 \leq i \leq m$, is a finite cover of M such that each U_i is Stein and such that $\bar{U}_i \cap \bar{U}_j \cap \bar{U}_k = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j \neq k$. ($\bar{}$ denotes closure in M .)

THEOREM 2. Let M^* be a strictly pseudoconvex manifold with a one-dimensional exceptional set A . Then there is a strictly pseudoconvex neighborhood M of A , a special cover $\mathfrak{U}$ of M , and a deformation $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ of $M = \omega^{-1}(0)$, with Q a manifold, such that the Kodaira-Spencer map $\varrho_0: {}_Q T_0 \rightarrow H^1(M, \Theta)$ is an isomorphism. ω may be chosen to be a 1-convex holomorphic map.

PROOF. We first construct a larger cover $\mathfrak{V} = \{V_i\}$, $0 \leq i \leq m$. Let the V_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, be small balls in local coordinates for M^* centered about the singular points $\{s_i\}$ of A . Choose $\bar{V}_i \cap \bar{V}_j = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j$; closure is in M^* . Should a connected component of A be non-singular, also choose such a V_i about some points s_i in the component. So we get points s_i , $1 \leq i \leq m$, lying in all irreducible components A_k of A . Let $S = \cup s_i$, $1 \leq i \leq m$. Let $T \subset \cup V_i$, $1 \leq i \leq m$, be a closed neighborhood of S in A . We choose V_0 to be a Stein neighborhood of $A - T$ as follows. Each $A_k - S$ is an open Riemann surface and thus Stein [9, Theorem IX. C. 10, p. 270]. Let f_k be a C^∞ strictly plurisubharmonic function on $A_k - S$ such that $f_k(z) \rightarrow \infty$ as $z \rightarrow S$, $z \in A_k$. By [18, Satz 3.3, p. 275], there is a neighborhood W_k of $A_k - S$ in M^* such that f_k has a C^∞ plurisubharmonic extension, also denoted by f_k , to W_k . Let g be a C^∞ function defined in a neighborhood W of the connected component A' of A containing A_k such that $g = 0$ on A' , $g > 0$ off A' , g is plurisubharmonic on W , and g is strictly plurisubharmonic on $W - A'$. Let N be sufficiently large so that $f_k(z) < N - 1$ for $z \in A_k - T$. Then for r a sufficiently large real number, $V_{0,k} = \{z \in W \cap W_k | f_k(z) + rg(z) < N\}$ is a Stein neighborhood of $A_k - T$. Moreover, for large r the various $\bar{V}_{0,k}$ will be disjoint. Let $V_0 = \cup V_{0,k}$, all k . Then $\bar{V}_i \cap \bar{V}_j \cap \bar{V}_k = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j \neq k$.

Let M_1 be a strictly pseudoconvex neighborhood of A contained in $\bigcup V_i$, $0 \leq i \leq m$. Replace $\{V_i\}$ by $\{V_i \cap M_1\}$, which we will also denote by $\{V_i\} = \mathfrak{V}$. Since $\mathfrak{V}$ is a Leray cover of M_1 , $H^1(M_1, \Theta) \approx H^1(N(\mathfrak{V}), \Theta)$. Let $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n$ be vector fields on $\{V_i \cap V_j\}$ which represent a basis of $H^1(M_1, \Theta)$. If $M_1 \supset M$, also a strictly pseudoconvex neighborhood of A , then the restriction map $H^1(M_1, \Theta) \rightarrow H^1(M, \Theta)$ is an isomorphism [13, Lemma 3.1, p. 599]. So $\{\theta_k\}$ will also be a basis for $H^1(M, \Theta)$ for M smaller than M_1 and for refinements $\mathfrak{U}$ of $\mathfrak{V}$.

Using just the specialness of the cover $\mathfrak{V}$, we shall construct $\mathcal{M}$ via coordinate patches. These patches will be modified in the course of the construction. Let $\mathfrak{V}' = \{V'_i\}$, $0 \leq i \leq m$ with $V'_i \subset V_i$ be a refinement of $\mathfrak{V}$. Given

any compact set K in M_1 , we may choose $\mathfrak{B}'$ to be a cover of K . Now let $\bar{}$ denote closure in M_1 . Let $K = \bar{M}$. Take an initial Q to be a polydisc of dimension $n = \dim H^1(M_1, \Theta)$. Start with patches $V'_i \times Q$, $0 \leq i \leq m$. We must give the g_{ij} , the transition functions for $\mathcal{M}$. For each small $t = (t_1, \dots, t_n)$ in Q , integration along $t_1\theta_1 + \dots + t_n\theta_n$ for time 1 gives a map $h_{ij}(t): \bar{V}'_i \cap \bar{V}'_j \rightarrow V_i \cap V_j$. Restrict Q to these small values of t and define an initial $g_{ij}: (V'_i \cap V'_j) \times Q \rightarrow (V_i \cap V_j) \times Q$ by $g_{ij} = (h_{ij}(t), t)$. There will be no compatibility conditions to verify for these changes of coordinates since no three coordinate patches intersect. However, for these changes of coordinates to define a manifold and in particular to insure that the space is Hausdorff, we still must modify the domains and ranges of the g_{ij} . Let B be the set of non-interior points of $V'_j - V'_i$. Then the points of $V'_j \times Q$ which might not be separated from points in $V_i \times Q$ (which are not identified by g_{ij}) lie in $B \times Q$. $\bar{B}$ is disjoint from the compact set $C = \overline{(V'_i - V'_j) \cap V_j} \cap K$. Let D be a neighborhood of C such that $\bar{D}$ is compact and $\bar{D} \cap \bar{B} = \emptyset$. Then for small Q , $h_{ij}(B \times Q) \cap \bar{D} = \emptyset$. So far, g_{ij} maps $(V'_i \cap V'_j) \times Q \subset V'_j \times Q$ biholomorphically to an open subset R_{ij} of $V_i \times Q$. R_{ij} lies near to $(V'_i \cap V'_j) \times Q$, as a subset of $V_i \times Q$. In the cover for $\mathcal{M}$, replace $V_i \times Q$ by the subset $[(V'_i - \bar{V}_j) \cup D] \times Q \cup R_{ij} = T_i$. This modifies $V'_i \times Q$ only near V_j and makes Hausdorff the space $(V'_j \times Q) \cup T_i$ with points identified under g_{ij} .

Since $\bar{V}_i \cap \bar{V}_j \cap \bar{V}_k = \emptyset$ for $i \neq j \neq k$, the construction of the above paragraph leaves $V_i \cap V_k$ and $V_j \cap V_k$ unchanged. Thus to complete the construction of coordinate patches for $\mathcal{M}$, we look at an unordered pair (i, j) , $i \neq j$. We favor one element of the unordered pair, say i , and form T_i as in the previous paragraph. This changes the range of g_{ij} and the domain of $g_{ji} = [g_{ij}]^{-1}$ to R_{ij} . We then consider a different unordered pair and repeat the construction of the previous paragraph. After considering all unordered pairs, we have a Hausdorff space $\mathcal{M}'$ and a projection map $\omega': \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow Q$ which shows that $\mathcal{M}'$ is a family of deformations of $M' = (\omega')^{-1}(0)$. $K \subset M'$.

M , the interior of K , is the desired strictly pseudoconvex manifold. Let $U_i = M \cap V_i$. $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}$ is then a special cover. Let $\mathcal{M}$ be a neighborhood of M in $\mathcal{M}'$ such that $\mathcal{M} \cap (\omega')^{-1}(0) = M$. Then, after possibly shrinking Q , $\omega = \omega'|_{\mathcal{M}}$ is the desired deformation. By construction, $\varrho_0: {}_Q T_0 \rightarrow H^1(M, \Theta)$ is an isomorphism. Recall [19, Satz 1, p. 547]:

Let $\pi: Z \rightarrow S$ be a holomorphic mapping of complex spaces with strictly pseudoconvex special fiber $X = \pi^{-1}(s_0)$, $s_0 \in S$ fixed. Then for every compact set $K \subset X$, there exist open sets $U \subset Z$ and $V \subset S$, with $K \subset U$, $s_0 \in V$, $\pi(U) \subset V$, such that $\pi|_U: U \rightarrow V$ is a 1-convex map.

We shall use this result several times in this paper. In particular, ω can be chosen to be 1-convex. This completes the proof of the Theorem.

THEOREM 3. *Let $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ be a deformation of a strictly pseudoconvex manifold $M_0 = \omega^{-1}(0)$ which has a special cover $\mathfrak{U}$. Let Θ_q be the tangent sheaf on $M_q = \omega^{-1}(q)$. Suppose that ω is 1-convex, Q is a manifold and $\varrho_0: {}_qT_0 \rightarrow H^1(M_0, \Theta_0)$ is surjective. Then $\varrho_q: {}_qT_q \rightarrow H^1(M_q, \Theta_q)$ is surjective for all small q .*

PROOF. Let Θ be the sheaf of germs of vector fields on $\mathcal{M}$ which lie in the direction of the fibers. Let $\omega_*^1(\Theta)$ be the first direct image sheaf of Θ under the map ω . Then $\omega_*^1(\Theta)$ is a coherent analytic sheaf on Q [21, Main Theorem (i), p. 213].

Using ω , we may shrink $\mathcal{M}$ along the fibers and not change any map ϱ_q for small q . Then, as in the proof of Theorem 2, we may use [18] to extend the special cover $\mathfrak{U}$ on M to a special cover on the shrunken $\mathcal{M}$. Without loss of generality, we may thus assume that $\mathcal{M}$ has a special cover. Then $\omega_*^r(\mathcal{F}) = 0$ for $r > 1$ and $\mathcal{F}$ any coherent sheaf on $\mathcal{M}$. In particular, $\omega_*^r(\mathcal{F})$ is $\mathcal{O}$ -flat. Θ is locally free and so is ω -flat. Let $\mathfrak{m}_q$ be the ideal sheaf of $q \in Q$. Then [22, Proposition 2.2, p. 208] $H^1(M_q, \Theta_q) \approx \omega_*^1(\Theta)/\mathfrak{m}_q \omega_*^1(\Theta)$. Let $\mathcal{T}$ be the tangent sheaf on Q . Then the Kodaira-Spencer map [11] $\varrho: \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \omega_*^1(\Theta)$ is a map of coherent analytic sheaves. Since ${}_qT_0 \approx \mathcal{T}/\mathfrak{m}_0 \mathcal{T}$, the given hypothesis that ϱ_0 is surjective says that $\varrho_0: \mathcal{T}/\mathfrak{m}_0 \mathcal{T} \rightarrow \omega_*^1(\Theta)/\mathfrak{m}_0 \omega_*^1(\Theta)$ is surjective. By Nakayama's Lemma, ϱ is surjective at 0. Then ϱ is surjective near 0 by coherence. Then ϱ_q is surjective for q near 0.

To deal with non-reduced parameter spaces, we need the following easy strengthening of [2].

THEOREM 4. *Let M be a Stein manifold and $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ a deformation of $M = M_0 = \omega^{-1}(0)$ with S a possibly non-reduced analytic space. Then given any compact set $K \subset M$, there is a neighborhood $\mathcal{M}_1$ of K in $\mathcal{M}$ such that $\omega|_{\mathcal{M}_1}$ is a trivial deformation.*

PROOF. ω is given to be locally trivial. As in [9, p. 266-269], we may use a C^∞ strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion function on M to write $M = \bigcup M^{(i)}$ $1 \leq i < \infty$, with $M^{(i)} \subset M^{(i+1)}$, $M^{(i)}$ a strictly pseudoconvex Stein manifold, and $M^{(i+1)} = M^{(i)} \cup N^{(i)}$ with $N^{(i)}$ a Stein manifold near which ω is a trivial deformation. We may assume that ω is a trivial deformation near $M^{(1)}$.

We can now prove the theorem by induction on i . The case $i = 1$ is given. $M^{(i+1)} = M^{(i)} \cup N^{(i)}$. After shrinking a little, we may assume by induction that ω is trivial near $M^{(i)}$ and $N^{(i)}$. Then near $M^{(i+1)}$, ω may be

defined by giving just one transition map $g_{12}: U_1 \cap U_2 \rightarrow U_1 \cap U_2$ with $U_1 \approx M^{(i)} \times S$ and $U_2 \approx N^{(i)} \times S$. Shrinking $M^{(i+1)}$ a little more, we shall extend ω to a (non-singular) ambient neighborhood Δ of $0 \in S$. The theorem will then follow from the original formulation in [2].

To extend ω , let $M'' \in M' \in M^{(i)}$ and $N'' \in N' \in N^{(i)}$ with M'' , M' , N'' and N' Stein. Then for T a sufficiently small neighborhood of 0 in S , g_{12} restricts to give a map $(h_{12}(s), s): (M'' \cap N'') \times T \rightarrow (M' \cap N') \times T$. Here, in the domain of h_{12} , we are using the product structure on U_2 . In the range of h_{12} , we are using the product structure on U_1 . $h_{12}(0)$ is the inclusion map. So that $h_{12}(s)$ may be given by a set of functions, embed the Stein manifold $M' \cap N'$ in $\mathbb{C}^n$ for some n . By [9, Theorem VIII, C. 8, p. 257], there is a neighborhood V of $M' \cap N'$ in $\mathbb{C}^n$ and a holomorphic retraction map $\varrho: V \rightarrow M' \cap N'$. Let the initial ambient neighborhood Δ' of 0 in S be Stein with $\Delta' \cap T$ a subvariety of Δ' . Then the functions defining $h_{12}(s)$ extend to functions on $(M'' \cap N'') \times \Delta'$. By restricting to a smaller neighborhood Δ'' , we may assume that the image of the extended $h_{12}(s)$ lies in V . Composing with ϱ gives $(f_{12}(s), s): (M'' \cap N'') \times \Delta'' \rightarrow (M' \cap N') \times \Delta''$. Since $f_{12}(0) = h_{12}(0)$ is the identity map onto its image, $f_{12}(s)$ is a biholomorphic map onto its image for all sufficiently small $s \in \Delta''$. Proceeding as in the proof of Theorem 2, we may shrink $M^{(i+1)}$ a little more and form the desired deformation which extends ω . This completes the proof of Theorem 4.

THEOREM 5. *Let M be a strictly pseudoconvex manifold with a special cover $\mathfrak{U}$. Let Θ_0 be the tangent sheaf to M . Let $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ be a deformation of $M = M_0 = \omega^{-1}(0)$ such that Q is a manifold and $\varrho_0: {}_Q T_0 \rightarrow H^1(M_0, \Theta_0)$ is surjective. Let $\lambda: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow S$ be any deformation of $M = M_0 = \lambda^{-1}(0)$ with S a possibly non-reduced analytic space. Then, given any compact set K in M , there are neighborhoods $\mathcal{M}_1$ and $\mathcal{R}_1$ of K in $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ respectively, neighborhoods Q_1 and S_1 of 0 in Q and S respectively, and a holomorphic map $f: S_1 \rightarrow Q_1$ such that $\omega|_{\mathcal{M}_1} = \omega_1: \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow Q_1$ and $\lambda|_{\mathcal{R}_1} = \lambda_1: \mathcal{R}_1 \rightarrow S_1$ are deformations with λ_1 induced by f . If ϱ_0 is also injective, then the tangent map of f at the origin is uniquely determined.*

PROOF. Shrinking M and $\mathfrak{U}$ a little, we may assume by Theorem 4 that λ is trivial near 0 on each U_i . As in the proof of Theorem 4, we may shrink M further and extend λ to a non-singular ambient neighborhood Δ of 0 in S .

So, without loss of generality, we shall now assume that S is non-singular. Let the transition maps for λ be given by $g_{ij}(s)$, $s \in S$. Let the transition maps for ω be given by $h_{ij}(q)$, $q \in Q$. Let $U''_i \in U'_i \in U_i$ be two refinements of $\mathfrak{U}$. Choose Q_1 and S_1 small so that $h_{ij}(q) \circ g_{ij}(s) = k_{ij}(q, s): U''_i \cap U''_j \rightarrow U'_i \cap U'_j$ is well defined for $(q, s) \in Q_1 \times S_1$. Then, as in the proof of The-

orem 2, the k_{ij} may be used to construct a deformation $\tau: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow B$ of a slightly shrunk M . B is a Cartesian product $Q_1 \times S_1$ of neighborhoods Q_1 and S_1 of 0 in Q and S respectively. Above $0 \times S_1$, τ coincides with λ . Above $Q_1 \times 0$, τ coincides with ω . Let $\mathcal{T}$ be the tangent sheaf of B . Let ${}_Q\mathcal{T}$ be the subsheaf of $\mathcal{T}$ of germs of vector fields on B in the Q_1 directions. Choose [19, Satz 1, p. 547] τ to be a 1-convex map. Then, by the proof of Theorem 2, $\varrho_Q: {}_Q\mathcal{T} \rightarrow \tau_*^1(\Theta)$ is surjective near $0 \times 0 = 0$. Let $v_1, \dots, v_n$ be vector fields on B such that $v_1(0), \dots, v_n(0)$ project onto a basis of ${}_sT_0$. Since ϱ_Q is surjective near 0, we may modify $v_1, \dots, v_n$ by sections of ${}_Q\mathcal{T}$ and assume that $\varrho(v_i) = 0$ in $\tau_*^1(\Theta)$ for all i and small B . Then, for sufficiently small B , $\varrho(v_i) = 0$ in $H^1(\tau^{-1}(B), \Theta)$. Then, by the nature of ϱ , for each i there exists a vector field θ_i on $\tau^{-1}(B)$ such that at each point b of $\tau^{-1}(B)$, τ_* maps $\theta_i(b)$ to $v_i(\tau(b))$. Let $(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ be near $(0, \dots, 0)$. Then, integrating along $t_1\theta_1 + \dots + t_n\theta_n$ and $t_1v_1 + \dots + t_nv_n$ for time 1 and for small $(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ gives a Cartesian product structure $\mathcal{Y} \approx \mathcal{M} \times S_1$ with a projection map $\omega \times id: \mathcal{M} \times S_1 \rightarrow Q_1 \times S_1$ which shows that $\mathcal{Y}$ is a deformation of a slightly smaller M . There is also an automorphism of $B = Q_1 \times S_1$ near 0×0 which shows that τ and $\omega \times id$ are equivalent deformations. $\lambda: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow S_1$ is a subspace of $\tau: \mathcal{Y} \rightarrow B$. Projecting $\mathcal{Y}$ onto $\mathcal{M}$ via the Cartesian product structure gives the desired map $f: S_1 \rightarrow Q_1$.

This concludes the proof of Theorem 5 except for the last sentence. But the tangent map of f at the origin just agrees with the infinitesimal Kodaira-Spencer map in this case.

Let M be as in Theorem 5. Then $H^2(M, \mathcal{O}) = 0$. [19, Satz 5, p. 562] says that under such circumstances we can form its simultaneous-blow-down subspace T of Q , as in Definition 9 below. The versality result of Theorem 5 implies versality for deformations of germs of M near A . Blow down M to V . Let p be the singular point of V . Then [19, Satz 7, p. 562] says that the simultaneous blow-down over T is versal for deformations which can be simultaneously resolved.

The following corollary about the rigidity of exceptional curves of the first kind is known. For example, use [10, Theorem 3, p. 85], which says that A lists above S , and [19, Satz 2, p. 547], which says that one can simultaneously blow down near the lifting. We shall use it to strengthen our results in the two-dimensional case.

COROLLARY 6. *Let M be a two-dimensional manifold. Let A be a sub-manifold of M which is a compact Riemann surface of genus 0 with $A \cdot A = -1$. Let $\lambda: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow S$ be a deformation of $M = \lambda^{-1}(0)$. Then in a neighborhood of A in $\mathcal{M}$, λ is the trivial deformation.*

PROOF. It suffices to see that for any small strictly pseudoconvex neighborhood N of A in M , $H^1(N, \Theta) = 0$.

Since A is in fact an exceptional curve of the first kind, $H^1(N, \Theta)$ can be directly computed via a Leray cover to give 0. Or, one may use [8, Satz 1, p. 355] and [14, (3.9), p. 85].

PROPOSITION 7. *Let M be a strictly pseudoconvex two-dimensional manifold. Let A be the exceptional set. Then there are a finite number of points $p_i \in M - A$ such that the manifold M' obtained from M by quadratic transformations at the p_i can be written $M' = U_1 \cup U_2$ with U_1 and U_2 open Stein subsets of M' .*

PROOF. Let M^* be a strictly pseudoconvex manifold with $M \in M^*$ and also with the same exceptional set A . Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be the ideal sheaf of A . By [12, Lemma 4.10, p. 61], we can find a divisor D on A with $A_i \cdot D$ arbitrarily negative for all irreducible components A_i of A . Let $\mathfrak{J}$ be the ideal sheaf corresponding to D . Then, by [12, Lemma 6.19, p. 117] (and its proof in case A lacks normal crossings), for the $A_i \cdot D$ sufficiently negative, $H^1(M^*, \mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{J}) = H^1(M^*, \mathfrak{J}^2\mathfrak{J}) = 0$. Then $\Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J}) \rightarrow \Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J}/\mathfrak{J}^2\mathfrak{J})$ and $\Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{J}) \rightarrow \Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{J}/\mathfrak{J}^2\mathfrak{J})$ are surjective. Then we can find $f_1, f_2 \in \Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J})$ such that $(f_1) - D$ and $(f_2) - D$ contain no A_i and also if $p \in \text{supp}((f_1) - D) \cap \text{supp}((f_2) - D) \cap M$, then $p \notin A$ and p is a point of normal crossing for $(f_1) - D$ and $(f_2) - D$. There are only a finite number of such p_i . Let M' be obtained from M by quadratic transformations at the p_i . Let D_1 and D_2 be the proper transforms on M' of $(f_1) - D$ and $(f_2) - D$ respectively. Let $U_i = M' - \text{supp } D_i$, $i = 1, 2$. Then U_1 and U_2 are the desired Stein subsets of M' . One may construct the needed holomorphic functions on the U_i by considering f_3/f_i , with $f_3 \in \Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J})$ or $f_3 \in \Gamma(M^*, \mathfrak{J}\mathfrak{J})$. Then U_i is holomorphically convex and the f_3/f_i will give local coordinates. This concludes the proof of Proposition 7.

THEOREM 8. *Let M be a strictly pseudoconvex two-dimensional manifold. Then there exists a deformation $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ of $M = \omega^{-1}(0)$ such that ω is 1-convex, Q is a manifold and the Kodaira-Spencer map $\varrho_0: {}_Q T_0 \rightarrow H^1(M, \Theta_0)$ is an isomorphism. Let $M_q = \omega^{-1}(q)$. $\varrho_q: {}_Q T_q \rightarrow H^1(M_q, \Theta_q)$ is surjective for all small $q \in Q$. Let $\lambda: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow S$ be any deformation of $M = M_0 = \lambda^{-1}(0)$ with S a possibly non-reduced analytic space. Then, given any compact set K in M , there are neighborhoods $\mathcal{M}_1$ and $\mathcal{R}_1$ of K in $\mathcal{M}$ and $\mathcal{R}$ respectively, neighborhoods Q_1 and S_1 of 0 in Q and S respectively, and a holomorphic map $f: S_1 \rightarrow Q_1$ such that $\omega|_{\mathcal{M}_1} = \omega_1: \mathcal{M}_1 \rightarrow Q_1$ and $\lambda|_{\mathcal{R}_1} = \lambda_1: \mathcal{R}_1 \rightarrow S_1$ are deformations with λ_1 induced from ω_1 by f . The tangent map of f at 0 is uniquely determined.*

PROOF. For any coherent sheaf $\mathcal{F}$ on M , $H^1(M, \mathcal{F})$ is determined by small neighborhoods of the exceptional set. If N is a small holomorphically convex neighborhood of an exceptional curve of the first kind, then $H^1(N, \mathcal{O}) = 0$. Hence quadratic transformations off the exceptional set have no effect on $H^1(M, \mathcal{O})$.

To construct ω , let M^* be a strictly pseudoconvex manifold with $M \subset M^*$. Let $M^{*'}$ be obtained from M^* by a finite number of quadratic transformations and have a special cover (Proposition 7). $\pi: M^{*'} \rightarrow M^*$. By the proof of Theorem 2, there is a deformation $\omega': \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow Q$ of $M' = \pi^{-1}(M)$ with $\varrho'_0: {}_qT_0 \rightarrow H^1(M', \mathcal{O})$ an isomorphism and ω' a 1-convex map. By Corollary 6, the exceptional curves of the first kind in M' which are the result of quadratic transformations in M have neighborhoods on which ω' is a trivial deformation. Simultaneously blow down the exceptional curves of the first kind in these neighborhoods. This gives a deformation $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ of M . ω is 1-convex. ϱ_0 is an isomorphism by the observation of the previous paragraph. ϱ'_q is surjective for small q by Theorem 3. $\cup A'_q$, with A'_q the exceptional set in M'_q , is the subvariety of $\mathcal{M}'$ where the Remmert reduction is not an isomorphism [19, p. 553]. Hence for small q , M'_q is obtained from M_q by quadratic transformations off the exceptional set. Then also ϱ_q is surjective for small q .

Consider $\lambda: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow S$, a deformation of M . λ is locally trivial. So we may perform quadratic transformations simultaneously on all M_s , s small, to get a deformation $\lambda': \mathcal{R}' \rightarrow S$ of M' . Then by Theorem 5, with $K' = \pi^{-1}(K)$, we get $\mathcal{M}'_1$, $\mathcal{R}'_1$, Q_1 , S_1 and $f: S_1 \rightarrow Q_1$ for λ' . Simultaneously blowing down the exceptional curves of the first kind on $\mathcal{M}'_1$ and $\mathcal{R}'_1$ yields the desired $\mathcal{M}_1$ and $\mathcal{R}_1$. This completes the proof of Theorem 8.

We now wish to blow down a deformation $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ of M . $M = M_0 = \omega^{-1}(0)$. We essentially follow ideas and work of Riemenschneider [19] and of Artin and Schlessinger [4], [3, especially Theorem 4, p. 341]. Choose ω to be 1-convex. $M_q = \omega^{-1}(q)$ is an open manifold of dimension two, so $H^2(M_q, \mathcal{O}) = 0$ [22]. Then [19, Satz 5, p. 558] says that there is a maximal reduced subspace T of Q near 0 such that, letting $\mathcal{A} = \omega^{-1}(T)$, the family $\omega_a = \omega|_{\mathcal{A}}: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow T$ simultaneously blows down to a flat deformation $\pi_a: \mathcal{X} \rightarrow T$ of the blow down $V = X_0 = \pi_a^{-1}(0)$ of M . $T = \{q \in Q | \dim H^1(M_q, \mathcal{O}) = \dim H^1(M_0, \mathcal{O})\}$.

DEFINITION 9. Let $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ be a 1-convex deformation of $M = M_0 = \omega^{-1}(0)$. Let the reduced space T be given by $T = \{q \in Q | \dim H^1(M_q, \mathcal{O}) = \dim H^1(M_0, \mathcal{O})\}$. Then T is the *simultaneous-blow-down* subspace of Q .

THEOREM 10. *Let M be a strictly pseudoconvex two-dimensional manifold with exceptional set A . Let $\omega: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow Q$ be as in Theorem 8. Suppose that M is the minimal resolution of the normal two-dimensional analytic space V . Let T be the simultaneous-blow-down subspace of Q . Then the blow-down $\pi_a: \mathfrak{X} \rightarrow T$ of ω over T is the unique deformation of V which is versal for deformations with reduced parameter spaces that can be simultaneously resolved, i.e. given any deformation $\pi: \mathfrak{Y} \rightarrow S$ of $V = X_0 = \pi^{-1}(0)$ with S reduced such that π may be simultaneously resolved and any compact set $K \subset V$, then there exist neighborhoods $\mathfrak{X}_1$ and $\mathfrak{Y}_1$ of K in $\mathfrak{X}$ and $\mathfrak{Y}$ respectively, neighborhoods T_1 and S_1 of 0 in T and S respectively, and a holomorphic map $f: S_1 \rightarrow T_1$ such that $\pi_a|_{\mathfrak{X}_1}: \mathfrak{X}_1 \rightarrow T_1$ and $\pi_1 = \pi|_{\mathfrak{Y}_1}: \mathfrak{Y}_1 \rightarrow S_1$ are deformations with π_1 induced by f . The induced map f_* on the Zariski tangent space of S at 0 to the Zariski tangent space of T at 0 is unique.*

For all points $t \in T$ sufficiently near to 0 , π_a is versal near t except for the uniqueness of the map f_ .*

If $\mathfrak{X}'$, open in $\mathfrak{X}$, has $\pi'_a = \pi_a|_{\mathfrak{X}'}: \mathfrak{X}' \rightarrow T$ a deformation with $V' = (\pi'_a)^{-1}(0)$ being a strictly pseudoconvex neighborhood of the singular points of V , then π'_b is the unique deformation of V' which is versal for deformations with reduced parameter spaces which can be simultaneously resolved.

PROOF. Let $\lambda: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow S$ be a simultaneous resolution of π . Then $R = \lambda^{-1}(0)$ is a resolution of $V = \pi^{-1}(0)$. Suppose that $A_i \subset R$ is an exceptional curve of the first kind. Then by Corollary 6, we can simultaneously blow down A_i and nearby exceptional curves of the first kind and still have a deformation of the blown down R . Thus, without loss of generality, we may assume that R is the minimal resolution of V . Since minimal resolutions are unique [20], [12, pp. 87-88], $R \approx M$. Let $\tau_0: M \rightarrow V$ be the resolving map. Apply Theorem 8, using the compact set $\tau_0^{-1}(K)$. We need that $f(S_1) \subset T$. But since λ may be simultaneously blown down, for $s \in S$, $\dim H^1(R_s, \mathcal{O}) = \dim H^1(M, \mathcal{O})$. Hence $f(s) \in T$. The first paragraph of the Theorem now follows by letting $\mathfrak{X}_1$ and $\mathfrak{Y}_1$ be the blow downs of $\mathcal{M}_1 \cap \omega^{-1}(T_1)$ and R respectively. (The uniqueness of π_a is proved in the usual way from the uniqueness of f_* .)

The second paragraph of the Theorem follows from Theorem 8 and the above argument, which proved the first paragraph.

Let $M' = \tau_0^{-1}(V')$. Let K' be a compact set in M' with $A \subset K'$. By [19, Satz 1, p. 547], there is a neighborhood $\mathcal{M}'$ of K' in $\mathcal{M}$ and a neighborhood Q' of $0 \in Q$ such that $\omega' = \omega|_{\mathcal{M}'}: \mathcal{M}' \rightarrow Q'$ is a 1-convex map. Since in $\mathcal{M}$ the union of the exceptional sets of M_q is the subvariety of $\mathcal{M}$ where the Remmert reduction is not an isomorphism [19, p. 553], $M_q = \omega^{-1}(q)$ and $M'_q = (\omega')^{-1}(q)$ have the same exceptional set for all small q . Then

[13, Lemma 3.1, p. 599] the restriction map $H^1(M_q, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^1(M'_q, \mathcal{O})$ is an isomorphism for all small q . Thus ω and ω' have the same simultaneous blow-down subspace T of Q for small q . This concludes the proof of Theorem 10.

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State University of New York
Department of Mathematics
Stony Brook, New York 11794