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Normal forms and moduli spaces of curve singularities with semigroup $\langle 2p, 2q, 2pq + d \rangle$

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The aim of this paper is to classify map germs $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \to \mathbb{C}$ and germs of curve singularities in $\mathbb{C}^2$ given by an equation of the type $f = (x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{i+2jp>2pq} q_{ij} x^i y^j = 0$ with a fixed Milnor number $\mu(f) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(\partial f/\partial x, \partial f/\partial y)$. Here we always suppose $p < q$ and $\gcd(p, q) = 1$.

The moduli space $M_{p, q, \mu}$ of the map germs described above is an affine Zariski-open subset of $\mathbb{C}^{(p-1)(q-1)-p-q+2+\frac{q}{p}}$ divided by a suitable action of $\mathbb{Z}_{2pq}$ (the group of $2pq$-roots of unity) depending on $\mu(f)$.

The moduli space $T_{p, q, \mu}$ of all plane curve singularities described above (which is the moduli space of all plane curve singularities with the semigroup $\langle 2p, 2q, \mu-2(p-1)(q-1)+1 \rangle$ if $\mu$ is even) is $\mathbb{C}^{(p-2)(q-2)+\frac{q}{p}-1}$ divided by a suitable action of $\mu_d$, $d = \mu - (2p-1)(2q-1)$.

In both cases we also get an algebraic universal family. It turns out that the Tjurina-number $\tau(f) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(f, \partial f/\partial x, \partial f/\partial y) = \mu(f) - (p-1)(q-1)$ depends only on $\mu(f)$ and $p$ and $q$.

Constructing the moduli spaces we use the graduation of $\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ defined by $p, q$: $\deg x^i y^j = iq + jp$.

We use the following idea to construct the moduli spaces: Let $\mu = (2p-1)(2q-1) + d$. We prove that for all $f$ of the above type we can choose the same monomial base of $\mathbb{C}[[x, y]]/(\partial f/\partial x, \partial f/\partial y)$ (Lemma 2). We choose $\alpha, \beta$ and that $\alpha < p, \alpha q + \beta p = 2pq + d$. Hence $\mu(f_0) = \mu$ with $f_0 = (x^p + y^q)^2 + x^a y^b$. Then we consider a universal $\mu$-constant unfolding of $f_0$ as a “global” family (Lemma 3). The parameter space $U$ of that unfolding is an affine open subset of $\mathbb{C}^{(p-1)(q-1)-p-q+2+\frac{q}{p}}$. The group $\mu_{2pq}$ acts on $U$ and $M_{p, q, \mu} = U/\mu_{2pq}$. 

To construct $T_{p,q,\mu}$ we consider the Kodaira-Spencer map of the universal $\mu$-constant unfolding. The Kernel of the Kodaira-Spencer map is a Lie-algebra acting on $U$. The integral manifolds of that Lie-algebra are the analytically trivial subfamilies of the unfolding.

We choose a suitable section transversal to those integral manifolds, which turns out to be isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}^{(p-2)(q-2)+[q/p]-1}$. The group $\mu_d$ acts on the corresponding family and we prove that $T_{p,q,\mu} = \mathbb{C}^{(p-2)(q-2)+[q/p]-1}/\mu_d$.

1. A normal form for map germs $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \to \mathbb{C}$ with initial term $(x^p + y^q)^2$

**Lemma 1.** Let

$$f = \left( x^p + y^q + \sum_{i+jp \geq pq} h_{ij} x^i y^j \right)^2 + \sum_{i+jp \geq 2pq + d} w_{ij} x^i y^j$$

then $\mu(f) \geq (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d$, and $\mu(f) = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d$ iff

$$f_d := \sum_{i+jp = 2pq + d} (-1)^{|[i/p]|} w_{ij} \neq 0.$$

**Proof.** Either $f$ is irreducible or the components of $f$ have the same tangent direction. This implies that

$$\mu(f) = \mu(f) - 2p(2p - 1),$$

where $\tilde{f}$ is the blowing up

$$\tilde{f} = \frac{f(xy, y)}{y^{2p}} = \left( x^p + y^{q-p} + \sum h_{ij} x^i y^{j+p-q} \right)^2 + \sum w_{ij} x^i y^{j+p-q}$$

$$= \left( x^p + y^{q-p} + \sum h_{i,j-p+q} x^i y^j \right)^2 + \sum w_{i,j-p+q} x^i y^j + \sum w_{i,j-p+q} x^i y^j.$$

Using induction we may assume that

$$\mu(\tilde{f}) \geq (2p - 1)(2q - p - 1) + d$$
and
\[ \mu(f) = (2p - 1)(2q - p - 1) + d \iff 0 \neq \sum_{iq+jp=2pq+d} (-1)^{|(i,p)|}w_{ij} \]
\[ = \sum_{i(q-p)+jp=2(p-q)p+d} (-1)^{|(i,p)|}w_{i,j-i+2p}. \]

This yields the if part of the result. Now if \( f \) is as above and \( \mu(f) > (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d \), the condition \( f_d = 0 \) says that \((x^p + y^q)\) divides \( \sum_{iq+jp=2pq+d} w_{ij} x^i y^j \), and adding \(-\frac{1}{2}\sum_{iq+jp=2pq+d} w_{ij} x^i y^j \) to the first part of \( f \) one gets \( f = (x^p + y^q + \cdots)^2 + \) terms of degree greater than \( 2pq + d \). Continuing this way, we get the result.

**Lemma 2.** Let \( f = (x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{iq+jp>2pq} h_{ij} x^i y^j \) and \( \mu(f) = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d \). Let \( \gamma, \delta \) such that \( \gamma q + \delta p = 3pq - q - p + d \), \( \gamma < p \). Let \( B = \{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 / i < 2p - 1, j < q - 1\} \cup \{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 / i < p, j < q\} \cup \{(i,j) \in \mathbb{N}^2 / i < \gamma, j < \delta + q\} \). Then \( \{x^iy^j\}_{(i,j) \in B} \) is a base of \( C[[x, y]]/(xf, yf) \).

**Proof.** We use the algorithm of Mora (cf. [3]) to compute a Groebner base of the ideal \((\partial f/\partial x, \partial f/\partial y)\). We consider \( C[[x, y]] \) as a graded ring with deg \( x = q \), deg \( y = p \). Let \( f_1 = \frac{1}{2p}(\partial f/\partial x) \) and \( f_2 = \frac{1}{2q}(\partial f/\partial y) \).

Consider \( s(f_1, f_2) = y^{q-1}f_1 - x^{p-1}f_2 \) and let \( f_3 \) be the reduction of \( s(f_1, f_2) = y^{q-1}f_1 - x^{p-1}f_2 \) with respect to the initial terms \( x^{2p-1} \) resp. \( x^p y^{q-1} \) of \( f_1 \) resp. \( f_2 \), i.e.

\[ s(f_1, f_2) = f_3 + h_1 f_1 + h_2 f_2 \]

\[ f_3 = \sum_{\gamma_i < p} l_i x^{\gamma_i} y^{\delta_i} \]

\[ q\gamma_i + p\delta_i = 3pq - q - p + i \]

and the initial terms of \( h_1 \) resp. \( h_2 \) have degree \( >pq - p \) resp. \( >pq - q \). \( f_3 \neq 0 \) because of \( \mu(f) < \infty \). Let \( k \) be the minimal such that \( l_k \neq 0 \), i.e. \( l_k x^{\gamma_k} y^{\delta_k} \) is the initial term of \( f_3 \). Consider now

\[ s(f_2, f_3) = l_k y^{\delta_k - q + 1}f_2 - x^{p - \gamma}f_3 \]

\[ = l_k y^{\delta_k + q} + \text{terms of degree} > p\delta_k + pq \]

\[ = f_4. \]

It is not difficult to see that the reductions of \( s(f_1, f_3) \) and \( s(f_1, f_4) \) for \( i = 1, 2, 3 \) with respect to the initial terms of \( f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 \) are zero, i.e. \( f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 \) is a
Groebner base of \((\partial f/\partial x, \partial f/\partial y)\). This implies that

\[
\{x^i y^j\}_{(i,j) \in B'}, B' = \{(i, j), i < 2p - 1, j < q - 1\} \cup \{(i, j), i < p, j < \delta_k\} \cup \{(i, j), i < \gamma_k, j < \delta_k + q\},
\]
is a base of \(\mathbb{C}[\![x, y]\!]/(\partial f/\partial x, \partial f/\partial y)\).

This implies \(\mu(f) = (p - 1)(q - 1) + q\gamma_k + p\delta_k\) and therefore \(\gamma = \gamma_k\) and \(\delta = \delta_k\) and \(B = B'\).

**Lemma 3.** Let \(f = (x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_{ij} x^i y^j\) and \(\mu(f) = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d\).

Let \(\gamma, \delta\) be defined by

\[
\gamma < p \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma q + \delta p = 3pq - q - p + d
\]

Let \(B_0 = \{(i, j), iq + jp > pq, i < p - 2, j < q - 2\}\);

\[
B_1 = \{(i, j), iq + jp \geq 2pq + d, i < p, j < \delta\} \cup \{(i, j), iq + jp \geq 2pq + d, i < \gamma, j < \delta + q\}.
\]

There is an automorphism \(\phi: \mathbb{C}[\![x, y]\!] \to \mathbb{C}[\![x, y]\!]\) such that

\[
f(\phi) = \left(x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} h_{ij} x^i y^j\right)^2 + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} w_{ij} x^i y^j
\]
for suitable \(h_{ij}, w_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}\).

**Proof.** Using Lemma 1 we may assume that

\[
f = \left(x^p + y^q + \sum_{iq + jp > pq} b_{ij} x^i y^j\right)^2 + \sum_{iq + jp \geq 2pq + d} c_{ij} x^i y^j.
\]
Assume that there is an automorphism $\varphi^{(k)}$ such that

$$f(\varphi^{(k)}) = \left( x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} h_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j + \sum_{iq + jp \geq pq + k} b_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j \right)^2 +$$

$$+ \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} w_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j + \sum_{iq + jp \geq 2pq + k} c_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j,$$

$\varphi^{(1)} = \text{identity}.$

Now

$$\sum_{iq + jp = 2pq + k} c_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j = (x^p + y^q)H + \sum_{iq + jp = 2pq + k} (\text{a negative term})$$

for a suitable homogeneous $H$ of degree $pq + k$ and $i_0 < p, i_0q + j_0p = 2pq + k$.

If $\sum_{iq + jp > 2pq + k} (\text{a negative term}) \neq 0$ and $(i_0, j_0) \notin B_1$, then $k \geq pq - q - p + d$ (Lemma 1) and $j_0 \geq \delta, i_0 \geq \gamma$ or $j_0 \geq \delta + q$.

Let $\alpha, \beta$ be defined by $\alpha x + \beta y = 2pq + d, \alpha < p$, then $w_{\alpha\beta} \neq 0$. Notice that $\alpha - 1 \equiv \gamma \mod p$ and $\beta - 1 \equiv \delta \mod q$.

Let

$$g := x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} h_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j + \sum_{iq + jp \geq pq + k} b_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j$$

and

$$\omega := e \cdot x^i y^j \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial g}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right), \xi q + \eta p = k - pq + p + q - d$$

$$e := \frac{1}{(\alpha q + \beta p)w_{\alpha\beta}} \cdot \sum_{i_p + j_q = 2pq + k} (\text{a negative term})$$

with $(\xi, \eta) = \{ (i_0 - \gamma, j_0 - \delta) \text{ if } j_0 \geq \delta, i_0 \geq \gamma \}

\{ (i_0 - \gamma + p, j_0 - \delta - q) \text{ if } j_0 \geq \delta + q \}.$

Let $\psi : \mathbb{C}[[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ the automorphisms corresponding to the vector field $\omega$, then $g(\psi) = g$.

Hence,

$$f(\psi \circ \varphi^{(k)}) = g^2 + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} w_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j + \sum_{iq + jp \geq 2pq + k} c_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j$$
and
\[
\sum_{iq + jp = 2pq + k} (-1)^{\lfloor i/p \rfloor} c_{ij}^{(k)}
= \sum_{iq + jp = 2pq + k} (-1)^{\lfloor i/p \rfloor} c_{ij}^{(k)} + (-1)^{\lfloor a-1 + \xi/p \rfloor (aq + \beta p)} w_{aB} e.
\]

If \((i_0, j_0) \notin B_1\) we may assume now that \(\sum_{iq + jp = 2pq + k} (-1)^{\lfloor i/p \rfloor} c_{ij}^{(k)} = 0\).

Let \(g_1 := g + \frac{1}{2} H\) and
\[
\sum_{iq + jp = pq + k} b_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j + \frac{1}{2} H + m_k \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial x} + n_k \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial y} = \sum_{(i, j) \in B_1} d_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j.
\]

The degree of the initial part of \(m_k\) resp. \(n_k\) is \(q + k\) resp. \(p + k\).

We define \(\varphi^{(k+1)}\) by
\[
\varphi^{(k+1)}(x) = \varphi^{(k)}(x) + m_k \\
\varphi^{(k+1)}(y) = \varphi^{(k)}(y) + n_k
\]

and
\[
\begin{align*}
h_{ij}^{(k+1)} &= h_{ij}^{(k)} + d_{ij}^{(k)} \\
w_{ij}^{(k+1)} &= w_{ij}^{(k)} \quad \text{if} \ (i, j) \neq (i_0, j_0) \\
w_{i_0, j_0}^{(k+1)} &= w_{i_0, j_0}^{(k)} + \sum_{iq + jp = 2pq + k} (-1)^{\lfloor i/p \rfloor} c_{ij}^{(k)} \quad \text{if} \ (i_0, j_0) \in B_1.
\end{align*}
\]

Then
\[
f(\varphi^{(k+1)}) = \left(x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i, j) \in B_1} h_{ij}^{(k+1)} x^i y^j + \sum_{iq + jp \geq pq + k + 1} b_{ij}^{(k+1)} x^i y^j\right)^2
+ \sum_{(i, j) \in B_1} w_{ij}^{(k+1)} x^i y^j + \sum_{iq + jp \geq 2pq + k + 1} c_{ij}^{(k+1)} x^i y^j
\]

for suitable \(b_{ij}^{(k+1)}, c_{ij}^{(k+1)}\).

\[\square\]

**Lemma 4.** Let
\[
f_i = (x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{iq + jp > 2pq} a_{ij}(t)x^i y^j, a_{ij}(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t]
\]

and \(\mu(f_i) = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d\) for \(t \in \mathbb{C}\).
Let $\gamma, \delta, B_0, B_1$ be as in Lemma 3. There is a $\mathbb{C}[t]$-automorphism $\varphi: \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]]$ such that

$$f_t(\varphi) = \left(x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} h_{ij}(t)x^iy^j\right)^2 + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} w_{ij}(t)x^iy^j$$

for suitable $h_{ij}(t), w_{ij}(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t]$.

The proof is similar to that of Lemma 3.

Let us consider the family

$$F(x, y, H, W) = \left(x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} H_{ij}x^iy^j\right)^2 + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} W_{ij}x^iy^j$$

depending on the parameters $H = (H_{ij})_{(i,j) \in B_0}, W = (W_{ij})_{(i,j) \in B_1}$ and define $N = \# B_0 + \# B_1$, then $\mu(F) = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d$ on the open set $U$ defined by $W_{03B1} \neq 0, \alpha q + \beta p = 2pq + d$, in $\mathbb{C}^N = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[H, W]$. Notice that $N = 2(p - 1)$ $(q - 1) - p - q + 2 + \left\lceil q/p \right\rceil$ is not depending on $d$!

The group of $2pq$-roots of unity acts on $U$:

$$\lambda \in \mu_{2pq}, \lambda \cdot (h_{ij}, (w_{ij})) = ((\lambda^{iq+jp-pq}h_{ij}), (\lambda^{iq+jp-2pq}w_{ij})).$$

**THEOREM 1.** $U/\mu_{2pq}$ is the moduli space of all functions

$$f = (x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{iq+jp > 2pq} a_{ij}x^iy^j$$

with $\mu(f) = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d$ and $F$ is the universal family.

**Proof.** Using Lemma 3 we have to prove the following

**LEMMA 5.** Let $\varphi$ be an automorphism $\varphi: \mathbb{C}[[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ such that

$$F(\varphi(x), \varphi(y), \tilde{H}, \tilde{W}) = F(x, y, h, w)$$

for $(\tilde{H}, \tilde{W}), (h, w) \in U \subseteq \mathbb{C}^N$ then $\lambda \cdot (\tilde{H}, \tilde{W}) = (h, w)$ for a suitable $\lambda \in \mu_{2pq}$.

**Proof.** Let $\tilde{x} := \varphi(x), \tilde{y} := \varphi(y)$ then grouping the squared part of $(\ast)$ one gets:

$$\left(x^p + y^q + \tilde{x}^p + \tilde{y}^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} \tilde{h}_{ij}\tilde{x}^iy^j + \sum h_{ij}x^iy^j\right) \times$$

$$\times \left(x^p + y^q - \tilde{x}^p - \tilde{y}^q - \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} \tilde{h}_{ij}\tilde{x}^iy^j + \sum h_{ij}x^iy^j\right)$$

$$= \sum \tilde{w}_{ij}\tilde{x}^iy^j - \sum w_{ij}x^iy^j.$$
This equation implies obviously that the degree of the initial term of $\varphi(x)$ is $\geq q$ and

$$\bar{x} = \lambda(x + \sum_{iq + jp > q} a_{ij}^{(1)} x^i y^j) \quad \bar{y} = \lambda(y + \sum_{iq + jp > p} a_{ij}^{(2)} x^i y^j), \lambda \in \mu_{2pq}.$$ 

We may assume that $\lambda = 1$ and prove $(\bar{h}, \bar{w}) = (h, w)$.

Let the degree of the leading parts of both sides of the above equation be $2pq + m$ and let $r$ be the degree of $\varphi$, i.e. $a_{ij}^{(1)} = 0$ if $iq + jp < q + r$, $a_{ij}^{(2)} = 0$ if $iq + jp < p + r$ and $a_{ij}^{(1)} \neq 0$ or $a_{ij}^{(2)} \neq 0$ for suitable $i, j$ with $iq + jp = q + r$ resp. $iq + jp = p + r$.

1. Step. We prove that

(a) $r \geq pq - p - q$

$$\sum_{iq + jp = q + r} a_{ij}^{(1)} x^i y^j = \frac{1}{p} y^{q-1} \cdot k, \quad \sum_{iq + jp = p + r} a_{ij}^{(2)} x^i y^j = - \frac{1}{q} x^{p-1} \cdot k$$

(b) $h = \bar{h}$ and $w_{ij} = \bar{w}_{ij}$ if $iq + jp < 3pq - p - q + d$.

First of all $m \geq d + r$ because the leading part of the left side of the equation is divisible by $x^p + y^q$ and $m < d + r$ would imply that the leading part of the right side is a monomial. This implies $w_{ij} = \bar{w}_{ij}$ if $iq + jp < 2pq + d + r$. Now $h_{ij} = \bar{h}_{ij}$ if $iq + jp < pq + r$. Otherwise the leading part of the left side of the equation would be $2(x^p + y^q)(h_{ij} - \bar{h}_{ij}) x^i y^j$ for some $i, j$ with $iq + jp < pq + r$ and therefore of degree $2pq + r < 2pq + m$.

Now suppose $r < pq - p - q$. Then there is at most one monomial of degree $p + r$ resp. $q + r$.

If $iq + jp = pq + r$ for some $(i, j) \in B_0$ and

$$qi_0 + pj_0 = q + r$$
$$qi_1 + pj_1 = p + r$$

then

$$(h_{ij} - \bar{h}_{ij}) x^i y^j - pa_{i_0j_0}^{(1)} x^{i_0 + p - 1} y^{j_0} - qa_{i_1j_1}^{(2)} x^{i_1} y^{j_1} + q - 1 = 0$$

otherwise the leading part of the left side of the equation would have degree $2pq + r < 2pq + m$.

But $(i, j) \in B_0$, i.e. $i < p - 1$ and $j < q - 1$. This implies $h_{ij} = \bar{h}_{ij}, a_{i_0j_0}^{(1)} = a_{i_1j_1}^{(2)} = 0$ (because of $r < pq - p - q$ we have $i_1 < p - 1$). This is a contradiction since $a_{i_0j_0}^{(1)} \neq 0$ or $a_{i_1j_1}^{(2)} \neq 0$ by the definition of $r$. 


Similarly one gets a contradiction if there is no \((i, j) \in B_0\) with \(qi + pj = p + r\), resp. no \(i_0, j_0\) with \(qi_0 + pj_0 = q + r\) resp. no \(i_1, j_1\) with \(qi_1 + pj_1 = p + r\).

This proves that \(r \geq pq - p - q\). With the same method we obtain

\[
\sum_{iq+jp=p+r} a_{ij}^{(2)} x^i y^j = -\frac{1}{q} x^{p-1} k \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{iq+jp=q+r} a_{ij}^{(1)} x^i y^j = \frac{1}{p} y^{q-1} k.
\]

(b) is clear now by the choice of \(B_0\) and the fact that \(r \geq pq - p - q\).

2. Step. We prove that \(r \geq 2pq - p - q\).

Assume that \(r < 2pq - p - q\). Then \(\deg k < pq\), i.e., \(k\) is a monomial.

The leading part of the left side of the above equation is divisible by \(x^p + y^q\).

The leading part \(L\) of the right side is

\[
(\tilde{w}_{ij} - w_{ij}) x^i y^j + \tilde{w}_{ab} \cdot k \left( \frac{\alpha}{p} x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta+q} - \frac{\beta}{q} x^{\alpha+p-1} y^{\beta-1} \right)
\]

if \(iq + jp = 2pq + m\) for some \((i, j) \in B_1\) or

\[
\tilde{w}_{ab} \cdot k \left( \frac{\alpha}{p} x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta+q} - \frac{\beta}{q} x^{\alpha+p-1} y^{\beta-1} \right)
\]

if \(iq + jp \neq 2pq + m\) for \((i, j) \in B_1\).

Let \(k = \kappa \cdot x^\alpha y^\beta\). If \(\alpha + \zeta - 1 < p\), then \(i = \alpha + \zeta - 1\) and \(j = \beta + \eta + q - 1\). If \(\alpha + \zeta - 1 \geq p\), then \(i = \alpha + \zeta - 1 - p\) and \(j = \beta + \eta + 2q - 1\). But \((\alpha + \zeta - 1, \beta + \eta + q - 1) \notin B_1\) and \((\alpha + \zeta - 1 - p, \beta + \eta + 2q - 1) \notin B_1\). This implies \(L = \tilde{w}_{ab} \cdot k x^{\alpha-1} y^{\beta+q} - (\alpha/p)x^p - (\beta/q)y^q\) which is not divisible by \(x^p + y^q\). This is a contradiction and therefore \(r \geq 2pq - p - q\).

Now \(iq + jp \leq 4pq - 2p - 2q + d\) for \((i, j) \in B_1\) then \(w_{ij} = \tilde{w}_{ij}\) for all \((i, j) \in B_1\).

2. The construction of the moduli space

We will construct the moduli space of all plane curve singularities given by an equation \((x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{iq+jp \geq 2pq} a_{ij} x^i y^j = 0\) with fixed Milnor number \(\mu\).

For \(\mu\) being even we get especially the moduli space for all irreducible plane curve singularities with the semigroup \(\Gamma = \langle 2p, 2q, \mu - 2(p - 1)(q - 1) + 1 \rangle\).

We use the family

\[\forall(F) \subseteq U \times \mathbb{C}^2 \to U\]

constructed in Theorem 1.
$U$ admits a $\mathbb{C}^*$-action defined by

$$\lambda \circ ((h_{ij}, w_{ij})) = ((\lambda^{iq + isp - pq} h_{ij}), (\lambda^{iq + jsp - 2pq} w_{ij})).$$

We get

$$F(\lambda^h x, \lambda^p y, h, w) = \lambda^{2pq} F(x, y, \lambda \circ (h, w)).$$

If $\mu = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d$ and $\alpha q + \beta p = 2pq + d, \alpha < p$, then $U \subseteq \mathbb{C}^N$ was defined by $W_{x, \beta} \neq 0$.

For the construction of the moduli space it is enough to consider the restriction of our family to the transversal section to the orbits of the $\mathbb{C}^*$-action defined by $W_{x, \beta} = 1$.

Let $W'$ be defined by $W = (W_{x, \beta}, W')$ and $G(x, y, H, W') = F(x, y, H, 1, W')$.

The parameter space of $G$ is $\mathbb{C}^{N-1} = \text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[H, W']$.

The group $\mu_d$ of $d$th roots of unity acts on the family

$$V(G) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{C}^{N-1} \to \mathbb{C}^{N-1}$$

induced by the above $\mathbb{C}^*$-action

$$G(\lambda^h x, \lambda^p y, h, w') = \lambda^{2pq} G(x, y, \lambda \circ (h, w)) \quad \lambda \in \mu_d.$$

**Lemma 6.** Let $\varphi: \mathbb{C}[[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ be an automorphism and $u \in \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ a unit such that

$$u \cdot G(\varphi(x), \varphi(y), h, w') = G(x, y, \bar{h}, \bar{w}').$$

then there is a $\lambda \in \mu_d$ such that $(h, w')$ and $\lambda \circ (\bar{h}, \bar{w}')$ are contained in an analytically trivial subfamily of $V(G) \to \mathbb{C}^{N-1}$.

**Proof.** Let

$$\varphi(x) = \sum a_{ij}^{(1)} x^i y^j \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi(y) = \sum a_{ij}^{(2)} x^i y^j, \quad u = \sum u_{ij} x^i y^j.$$

implies

1. $a_{ij}^{(1)} = 0$ if $iq + jsp < q$
2. $a_{1,0}^{(1)2p} = a_{0,1}^{(2)2q} = a_{1,0}^{(1)p} a_{0,1}^{(2)q} = u_{0,0}^{-1}$.

Let $a_{1,0}^{(1)} = \lambda^q$ and $a_{0,1}^{(2)} = \lambda^p$.

We will prove later that $\lambda^d = 1$. 
Now we may assume that $\lambda = 1$ and prove that $(h, w')$ and $(\tilde{h}, \tilde{w}')$ are contained in an analytically trivial subfamily of $V(G) \to \mathbb{C}^{N-1}$.

We choose

(1) $u(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]]$ with the following properties $u(0) = 1$, $u(1) = u$ and $u$ is a unity for all $t \in \mathbb{C}$.

(2) $\varphi_i : \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]]$ with the following properties $\varphi_0 = \text{identity}$, $\varphi_1 = \varphi$ and $\varphi_i$ is an automorphism of positive degree for all $t \in \mathbb{C}$.

Let $H(t) := u(t)G(\varphi_i(x), \varphi_i(y), h, w')$ and apply Lemma 4. There is an $\mathbb{C}[t]$-automorphism $\Phi_i : \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[t][[x, y]]$ such that

$$H(\Phi_i) = F(x, y, h(t), w(t))$$

for suitable $h_{ij}(t), w_{ij}(t) \in \mathbb{C}[t]$ with the property

$$h(0) = h$$

$$w(0) = (1, w').$$

$H(\Phi_i)$ has a constant Milnor number, i.e. $w_{x, \beta}(t)$ has to be constant.

This implies

$$H(\Phi_i) = G(x, y, h(t), w'(t)).$$

But,

$$G(x, y, h(1), w'(1)) = H(\Phi_1) = G(\Phi_1(x), \Phi_1(y), \tilde{h}, \tilde{w'}).$$

Using Lemma 5 and the fact that $\Phi_1$ has positive degree we get

$$\tilde{h} = h(1)$$

$$\tilde{w}' = w'(1),$$

i.e. $(h, w')$ and $(\tilde{h}, \tilde{w}')$ are in the trivial family

$$G(x, y, h(t), w'(t)) = u(\Phi_1)G(\Phi_1, h, w').$$

To finish the proof of Lemma 6 we have to prove

**Lemma 7.** Let

$$f_k = \left(x^p + y^q + \sum_{iq + jq > pq} a_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j\right)^2 + x^p y^q + \sum_{iq + jq > 2pq + d} b_{ij}^{(k)} x^i y^j, \quad k = 1, 2$$

$\alpha < p, \alpha q + \beta p = 2pq + d.$
Let \( \varphi: \mathbb{C}[[x, y]] \to \mathbb{C}[[x, y]] \) be an automorphism with the property

\[
\varphi(x) = \lambda^q x + \text{terms of degree } > q \\
\varphi(y) = \lambda^p y + \text{terms of degree } > p
\]

and \( u \) a unit, such that

\[
f_1(\varphi) = f_2 \cdot u
\]

then \( \lambda^d = 1. \)

**Proof.** \( u = \lambda^{2pq} + \text{terms of higher degree}. \)

\[
u \cdot f_2 = \lambda^{2pq} \left( x^p + y^q + \sum_{i \geq j \geq pq} \tilde{a}_{ij}^{(2)} x^i y^j \right)^2 + \lambda^{2pq} x^q y^p + \sum_{i \geq j \geq 2pq + d} b_{ij}^{(2)} x^i y^j
\]

\[
f_1(\varphi) = \lambda^{2pq} \left( x^p + y^q + \sum_{i \geq j \geq pq} \tilde{a}_{ij}^{(1)} x^i y^j \right)^2 + \lambda^{2pq + d} x^q y^p + \sum_{i \geq j \geq 2pq + d} b_{ij}^{(1)} x^i y^j
\]

for suitable \( \tilde{a}_{ij}^{(k)}, b_{ij}^{(k)}. \)

This implies

\[
\left( 2x^p + 2y^q + \sum_{i \geq j \geq pq} (\tilde{a}_{ij}^{(1)} + \tilde{a}_{ij}^{(2)}) x^i y^j \right) \cdot \sum_{i \geq j \geq pq} (\tilde{a}_{ij}^{(1)} - \tilde{a}_{ij}^{(2)}) x^i y^j
\]

\[
= (1 - \lambda^d) x^q y^p + \sum_{i \geq j \geq 2pq + d} \lambda^{-2pq} (b_{ij}^{(2)} - b_{ij}^{(1)}) x^i y^j.
\]

Because the leading term of the left side of the equation is divisible by \( x^p + y^q, \)

we get \( \lambda^d = 1. \) \( \square \)

We consider now the Kodaira-Spencer map of the family

\[
V(G) \to \mathbb{C}^{N-1};
\]

\[
\rho: \text{Der}_c \mathbb{C}[H, W^*] \to \mathbb{C}[H, W^*][[x, y]]/[\left( G, \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right)],
\]

defined by

\[
\rho(\delta) = \text{class}(\delta G).
\]
The kernel of the Kodaira-Spencer map is a Lie-algebra $L$ and along the integral manifolds of $L$ the family is analytically trivial. We will choose a transversal section to the integral manifolds of $L$ and divide by the action of $\mu_d$ to get the moduli space. To describe this transversal section we choose a suitable subset of $B_1$:

$$B_2 = \{(i,j) \in B_1, i \leq \gamma, j \leq \delta\} \cup \{(i,j) \in B_1, j \leq \delta - q\}.$$ 

Let $M := \#B_0 + \#B_2 = N - (p - 1)(q - 1) = (p - 2)(q - 2) + [q/p] - 1$. Let $W'' = (W_{ij})_{(i,j) \in B_2}$ and $C^M = \text{Spec } \mathbb{C}[H, W'']$

$$G_u(x, y, H, W'') := \left( x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} H_{ij} x^i y^j \right)^2 + x^\gamma y^\delta + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_2} W_{ij} x^i y^j$$

As before $\mu_d$ acts on the family $V(G_u) \subseteq \mathbb{C}^2 \times C^M \to C^M$.

**Theorem 2.** $C^M/\mu_d$ is the moduli space of all plane curve singularities defined by an equation

$$(x^p + y^q)^2 + \sum_{i \geq j \geq 2pq} a_{ij} x^i y^j = 0$$

with Milnor numbers $\mu = (2p - 1)(2q - 1) + d$ and $G_u$ is the corresponding universal family.

Especially the Tjurina number $\tau = \mu - (p - 1)(q - 1)$ only depends on $\mu$ for these singularities.

**Corollary.** Let $\Gamma = \langle 2p, 2q, 2pq + d \rangle$, $d$ odd, a semigroup. Then $\mathbb{C}^{(p-2)(q-2)+[q/p]-1}/\mu_d$ is the moduli space of all irreducible plane curve singularities with the semigroup $\Gamma$.

$G_u$ is the corresponding universal family.

**Proof.** To prove the theorem we compute generators of the kernel of the
Kodaira-Spencer map.

Let

\[ G^{(0)} = x^p + y^q + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} H_{ij} x^i y^j \]

\[ G^{(1)} = x^a y^b + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} W_{ij} x^i y^j, \quad \text{i.e.} \]

\[ G = G^{(0)2} + G^{(1)}. \]

Let \( \delta \in \text{Der}_C \mathbb{C}[H, W'] \) be a vector field which belongs to the kernel of the Kodaira-Spencer map, i.e.

\[ \delta G \in \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right). \]

Now

\[ \delta G = 2G^{(0)} \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} \delta H_{ij} x^i y^j + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} \delta W_{ij} x^i y^j = S \cdot G \mod \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \]

for a suitable \( S \in \mathbb{C}[H, W'][[x, y]]. \)

We will associate to any monomial \( x^a y^b, (a, b) \neq (0, 0) \), a vector field \( \delta_{a,b} \in \text{Der}_C[H, W'] \) such that

\[ \delta_{a,b} G = x^a y^b G \mod \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right). \]

Obviously \( \{\delta_{a,b}\} \) generate the kernel of the Kodaira-Spencer map as \( \mathbb{C}[H, W'] \)-module.

Now consider

\[ x^a y^b G = x^a y^b G^{(0)2} + x^a y^b G^{(1)}. \]

Let \( x^a y^b G^{(0)} = \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} E_{ij}^{ab} x^i y^j + L_1 \frac{\partial G^{(0)}}{\partial x} + L_2 \frac{\partial G^{(0)}}{\partial y} \]

for suitable \( E_{ij}^{ab} \in \mathbb{C}[H, W'], L_1, L_2 \in \mathbb{C}[H, W'][[x, y]], \)

\[ L_1 = \frac{1}{p} x^{a+1} y^b + \text{terms of higher degree} \]

\[ L_2 = \frac{1}{q} x^a y^{b+1} + \text{terms of higher degree}, \]
then

\[ x^a y^b G = G^{(0)} \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} E_{ij}^{ab} x^i y^j + x^a y^b G^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2} L_1 \frac{\partial G^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} L_2 \frac{\partial G^{(1)}}{\partial y} \mod \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right). \]

The leading term of

\[ x^a y^b G^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2} L_1 \frac{\partial G^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} L_2 \frac{\partial G^{(1)}}{\partial y} \]

is \(-(d/2pq)x^a y^b\).

Using Lemma 2 we get

\[ x^a y^b G^{(1)} - \frac{1}{2} L_1 \frac{\partial G^{(1)}}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{2} L_2 \frac{\partial G^{(1)}}{\partial y} = \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} D_{ij}^{ab} x^i y^j \mod \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right) \]

for suitable \(D_{ij}^{ab} \in \mathbb{C}[H, W']\).

This implies

\[ x^a y^b G = G^{(0)} \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} E_{ij}^{ab} x^i y^j + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} D_{ij}^{ab} x^i y^j \mod \left( \frac{\partial G}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial G}{\partial y} \right) \]

We define for \((a, b) \neq (0, 0)\)

\[ \delta_{a,b}(H_{ij}) := \frac{1}{2} E_{ij}^{ab} \]

\[ \delta_{a,b}(W_{ij}) := D_{ij}^{ab}, \text{ i.e.,} \]

\[ \delta_{a,b} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} E_{ij}^{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial H_{ij}} + \sum_{i,j} D_{ij}^{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}} \]

The vector fields \(\delta_{a,b}\) have the following properties:

1. \(\delta_{a,b}\) is zero if \(aq + bp > 2pq - 2p - 2q\)
2. \(\delta_{a,b}(W_{ij}) = 0\) if \(iq + jp < 2pq + d + aq + bp\)
3. \(\delta_{a,b}(W_{ij}) = -d/2pq\) if \((i,j) = (a + a, \beta + b)\) or \((i,j) = (a + a - p, \beta + b + q)\) (in this case \(iq + jp = 2pq + d + aq + bp\)).
(4) \( \delta_{a,b}(H_{ij}) = 0 \) for all \((i,j) \in B_0\) if \(aq + bp \geq pq - 2p - 2q\).

(5) For \(iq + jp \geq 3pq + d - q\) and \((i,j) \in B_1\) there is \((a',b')\) such that

\[
(i,j) = (\alpha + a', \beta + b') \text{ or } (i,j) = (\alpha + a' - p, \beta + b' + q),
\]

i.e. \(\delta_{a',b'}(W_{ij}) = -d/2pq\).

(6) For any \((a,b),\ aq + bp < pq - q\), always \((\alpha + a, \beta + b)\) or \((\alpha + a - p, \beta + b + q)\) \(\in B_1\), i.e. \(\delta_{a,b}(W_{ij}) = -d/2pq\) for the corresponding \((i,j) \in B_1\).

(1) and (4) hold because of the fact that

\[
iq + jp \leq 2pq - 2p - 2q \quad \text{if } (i,j) \in B_0
\]

\[
iq + jp \leq 4pq + d - 2p - 2q \quad \text{if } (i,j) \in B_1.
\]

(2) and (3) hold because of the fact that the leading term of \(G^{(1)}\) has degree \(2pq + d\) and because of Lemma 2. To prove (5) we consider two cases

1. Case \(i \geq \alpha - 1\)

In this case \((i,j) \in B_1\) implies \(i \leq p - 1\). But \(iq + jp \geq 3pq + d - q\) implies \(j \geq \beta\). Then \(a' = i - \alpha, b' = j - \beta\) have the required properties. Notice that \(i < \alpha - 1\) and \(iq + jp \geq 3pq + d - q\) implies \((i,j) \notin B_1\).

2. Case \(i < \alpha - 1\)

Now \(iq + jp \geq 3pq + d - q\) implies \(j \geq \beta + q\) then \(a' = p + i - \alpha, b' = j - \beta - q\) have the required properties. (6) is similar to (5):

We may assume that \((\alpha + a, \beta + b) \notin B_1\). This implies \(2p - 3 \geq \alpha + a \geq p\) and \(\alpha \geq 2\) because \(b \leq q - 2, a \leq p - 2\). Suppose \((\alpha + a - p, \beta + b + q) \notin B_1\) then \(\beta + b + q \geq \beta + 2q - 1\), i.e. \(b \geq q - 1\), or \(\alpha + a - p \geq \alpha - 1\), i.e. \(a \geq p - 1\), but this is not possible.

For the coefficients to the vectorfields \(\delta_{a,b}\) we get, because of (1)–(6), the following matrix:

\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\frac{1}{2}E_{ij} & d & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} \\
0 & 0 & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} & \frac{d}{2pq} \\
\end{pmatrix}
\]
This implies that the kernel of the Kodaira–Spencer map is generated (as \(C[H,W']\)-module) by the vector fields

\[
\delta_{ij} := \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}} \quad (i,j) \in B_1, \quad iq + jp \geq 3pq + d - q
\]

and

\[
\frac{pq}{d} \sum_{(i,j) \in B_0} E_{ij}^{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial H_{ij}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{i,m}} + \sum_{(i,j) \in B_1} \left( -\frac{2pq}{d} \right) D_{ij}^{ab} \frac{\partial}{\partial W_{ij}}
\]

\[
\times (l,m) \in B_1 \setminus (B_2 \cup \{(x,\beta)\}, lq + mp < 3pq + d - q,
\]

with \((l,m) = \{(\alpha + a, \beta + b) \text{ if } l \geq \alpha \}
\{(\alpha + a - p, \beta + b + q) \text{ else.} \}

The vectorfields \(\delta_{i,m}\) act nilpotently on \(C[H,W']\). Namely, if we consider \(C[H,W']\) as a graded algebra defined by \(\deg H_{ij} = pq - iq - jp < 0, \deg W_{ij} = 2pq - iq - jp < 0\) then the \(E_{ij}^{ab}\) resp. \(D_{ij}^{ab}\) are polynomials in \(C[H,W']\) of degree \(\geq aq + b p + pq - iq - jp\) resp. \(\geq aq + b p + 2pq - iq - jp\). Notice that their degree is always \(\leq 0\). Let \(A \in C[H,W']\) be any polynomial of degree \(0 \geq \deg A = s (\deg A = \text{minimum of the degrees of the monomials in } A)\). Then the degree of \(\delta_{i,m}^{\prime}(A) = s\). Therefore there is some \(n\) with \(\delta_{i,m}^{n}(A) = 0\).

**LEMMA 8.** Let \(A\) be a ring of finite type over a field \(k, L \subseteq \text{Der}_k(A)\) a Lie-Algebra.

Let \(\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_r\) vector fields with the following properties:

1. \(\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_r \in L \text{ and } L \subseteq \Sigma \delta_i A\)
2. \([\delta_i, \delta_j] \in \Sigma_{k \geq \max(i,j)} \delta_k A\)
3. There are \(x_1, \ldots, x_r \in A\) such that
   \[
   \delta_i(x_i) = 1 \text{ and } \delta_j(x_i) = 0 \quad j > i
   \]
4. \(\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_r\) act nilpotently on \(A\).

Then \(A^{\delta} \in A_1, \ldots, x_r \in A\) such that

\[
A^{\delta} = A.
\]

The Lemma is not difficult to prove. A similar lemma was used in the construction of the moduli space for curve singularities with the semi-group \(\langle p, q \rangle\) (cf. [1], [2]).

Obviously \(A^{\delta}\) is the ring of all elements of \(A\) being invariant under \(\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_r\).
Now $A^b[x_r] = A$ and the conditions (2)–(4) of the lemma are satisfied for $\delta_1, \ldots, \delta_{r-1}$ acting on $A^b$.

Now we may apply the Lemma 8 to the kernel of the Kodaira-Spencer map and its generators $\{\delta'_{lm}\}$.

Because of the lemma the geometric quotient of $\mathbb{C}^{N-1} = \text{Spec} \mathbb{C}[H, W']$ by the action of the kernel of the Kodaira-Spencer map exist and is isomorphic to the transversal section to the maximal integral manifolds (which intersect therefore each of these integral manifolds exactly in one point) defined by

$$W_{i,m} = 0, \quad (i, m) \in B_1 \setminus (B_2 \cup \{(\alpha, \beta)\}).$$

Now we use Lemma 6 and get Theorem 2. Notice that

$$\{G(0)x^iy^j\}_{(i,j) \in B_0} \cup \{x^iy^j\}_{(i,j) \in B_2} \cup \{x^iy^j, iq + jp \leq 2pq, (i, j) \in B\}$$

is a base of the free $\mathbb{C}[H, W']$-module $\mathbb{C}[H, W'][[x, y]]/(G, \partial G/\partial x, \partial G/\partial y)$. This implies $\mu - \tau = \#(B_1 \setminus B_2) = (p - 1)(q - 1)$. 

References