Jet schemes of complex plane branches and equisingularity

Hussein MOURTADA

September 30, 2010

Abstract

For $m \in \mathbb{N}$, we give formulas for the number $N(m)$ of irreducible components of the m-th Jet Scheme of a complex branch C and for their codimensions, in terms of m and the generators of the semigroup of C. This structure of the Jet Schemes determines and is determined by the topological type of C.

1 Introduction

Let k be an algebraically closed field. The space of arcs X_∞ of an algebraic $k-$variety X is a non-noetherian scheme in general. It has been introduced by Nash in [N]. Nash has initiated its study by looking at its image by the truncation maps $X_\infty \longrightarrow X_m$ in the jet schemes of X.The $m^{th}-$jet scheme X_m of X is a $k-$ scheme of finite type which parmametizes morphisms $Spec\ \frac{k[t]}{t^{m+1}} \longrightarrow X$. From now on we assume $char\ k = 0$. In [N], Nash has derived from the existence of a resolution of singularities of X, that the number of irreducible components of the Zariski closure of the set of the $m-$truncations of arcs on X that send 0 into the singular locus of X is constant for m large enough. Besides a theorem of Kolchin asserts that if X is irreducible, then X_∞ is also irreducible. More recently , the jet schemes have attracted attention from various viewpoints. In [Mus],Mustata has characterized the locally complete intersection varieties having irreducible X_m for $m \geq 0$.In [ELM] , a formula comparing the codimensions of Y_m in X_m with the log canonical threshold of a pair (X, Y) is given.In this work, we consider a curve C in the complex plane $\mathbb{C}^2$ with a singularity at 0 at which it is analytically irreducible (i.e. the formal neighborhood$(C, 0)$ of C at 0 is a branch). We determine the irreducible components of the space $C_m^0 := \pi_m^{-1}(0)$ where $\pi_m : C_m \longrightarrow C$ is the canonical projection, and we show that their number is not bounded as m grows. More precisely, let x be a transversal parameter in the local ring $O_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}$, i.e. the line $x = 0$ is transversal to C at 0 and following [ELM],for $e \in \mathbb{N}$ let

$$Cont^e(x)_m(resp.Cont^{>e}(x)_m) := \{\gamma \in C_m \mid ord_t x \circ \gamma = e(resp. > e)\}.$$

Let $\Gamma(C) =< \overline{\beta}_0, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_g >$ be the semigroup of the branch $(C, 0)$ and let $e_i = gcd(\overline{\beta}_0, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_i)$, $0 \leq i \leq g$. Recall that $\Gamma(C)$ and the topological type of C near 0 are equivalent data. We show in theorem 4.9 that the irreducible components of C_m^0 are

$$C_{m\kappa I}=\overline{Cont^{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}(x)_m},$$

for $1\leq\kappa$ and $\kappa\bar{\beta}_0\bar{\beta}_1+e_1\leq m$,

$$C^j_{m\kappa v}=\overline{Cont^{\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}{e_{j-1}}}(x)_m}$$

for $2\leq j\leq g, 1\leq\kappa,\kappa\not\equiv 0\ mod\ \frac{e_{j-1}}{e_j}$ and $\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_0\bar{\beta}_1}{e_{j-1}}+e_1\leq m<\kappa\bar{\beta}_j$,

$$B_m=Cont^{>n_1q}(x)_m,$$

if $qn_1\bar{\beta}_1+e_1\leq m<(q+1)n_1\bar{\beta}_1+e_1$.
These irreducible components give rise to infinite and finite inverse systems represented by a tree.We recover $<\overline{\beta}_0,\cdots,\overline{\beta}_g>$ from the tree and the multiplicity $\overline{\beta}_0$ in corollary 4.13, and we give formulas for the number of irreducible components of C^0_m and their codimensions in terms of m and $(\overline{\beta}_0,\cdots,\overline{\beta}_g)$ in proposition 4.7 and corollary 4.10. We recover the fact coming from [ELM] and [I] that

$$min_m\frac{codim(C^0_m,\mathbb{C}^2_m)}{m+1}=\frac{1}{\overline{\beta}_0}+\frac{1}{\overline{\beta}_1}.$$

The structure of the paper is as follows: The basics about Jet schemes and the results that we will need are presented in section 2. In section 3 we present the definitions and the reults we will need about branches. The last section is devoted to the proof of the main result and corollaries.

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express all my gratitude to Monique Lejeune-Jalabert, without whom this work would not exist.

2 Jet schemes

Let k be an algebraically closed field of arbitrary characteristic. Let X be a k-scheme of finite type over k and let $m\in\mathbb{N}$. The functor $F_m: k-Schemes\longrightarrow Sets$ which to an affine scheme defined by a $k-$algebra A associates

$$F_m(Spec(A))=Hom_k(SpecA[t]/(t^{m+1}),X)$$

is representable by a $k-$scheme X_m [V]. X_m is the m-th jet scheme of X, and F_m is isomorphic to its functor of points. In particular the closed points of X_m are in bijection with the $k[t]/(t^{m+1})$ points of X.
For $m,p\in\mathbb{N}, m>p$, the truncation homomorphism $A[t]/(t^{m+1})\longrightarrow A[t]/(t^{p+1})$ induces a canonical projection $\pi_{m,p}:X_m\longrightarrow X_p$. These morphisms clearly verify $\pi_{m,p}\circ\pi_{q,m}=\pi_{q,p}$ for $p<m<q$.
Note that $X_0=X$. We denote the canonical projection $\pi_{m,0}:X_m\longrightarrow X_0$ by π_m.

Example 1. *Let $X = Spec\ \frac{k[x_0,\cdots,x_n]}{(f_1,\cdots,f_r)}$ be an affine $k-$scheme. For a k-algebra A, to give a A-point of X_m is equivalent to give a k-algebra homomorphism*

$$\varphi : \frac{k[x_0,\cdots,x_n]}{(f1,\cdots,fr)} \longrightarrow A[t]/(t^{m+1}).$$

The map φ is completely determined by the image of $x_i, i = 0,\cdots,n$

$$x_i \longmapsto \varphi(x_i) = x_i^{(0)} + x_i^{(1)}t + \cdots + x_i^{(m)}t^m$$

such that $f_l(\phi(x_0),\cdots,\phi(x_n)) \in (t^{m+1})$, $l = 1,\cdots,r$.

If we write

$$f_l(\phi(x_0),\cdots,\phi(x_n)) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} F_l^{(j)}(\underline{x}^{(0)},\cdots,\underline{x}^{(j)})\ t^j mod\ \ (t^{m+1})$$

where $\underline{x}^{(j)} = (x_0^{(j)},\cdots,x_n^{(j)})$, then

$$X_m = Spec\frac{k[\underline{x}^{(0)},\cdots,\underline{x}^{(m)}]}{(F_l^{(j)})_{l=1,\cdots,r}^{j=0,\cdots,m}}$$

Example 2. *From the above example, we see that the m-th jet scheme of the affine space $\mathbb{A}_k^n$ is isomorphic to $\mathbb{A}_k^{(m+1)n}$ and that the projection $\pi_{m,m-1} : (\mathbb{A}_k^n)_m \longrightarrow (\mathbb{A}_k^n)_{m-1}$ is the map that forgets the last n coordinates.*

Lemma 2.1. *If $f : X \longrightarrow Y$ is an étale morphism, then for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, the following diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_m & \xrightarrow{f_m} & Y_m \\ \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi_m} & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle \pi_m} \\ X & \xrightarrow[f]{} & Y \end{array}$$

is cartesian.

Proof : For a k-algebra A, to give an A-point of $Y_m \times_Y X$ is equivalent to give a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} Spec(A) & \longrightarrow & X \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow{\scriptstyle f} \\ Spec(A[t]/(t^{m+1})) & \longrightarrow & Y \end{array}$$

which is equivalent to give a unique morphism $Spec(A[t]/(t^{(m+1)})) \longrightarrow X$ making the two triangles commutative,since f is formally étale. □

Corollary 2.2. *If X is a nonsingular $k-$variety of dimension n, then all projections $\pi_{m,m-1} : X_m \longrightarrow X_{m-1}$ are locally trivial fibrations with fiber $\mathbb{A}^n_k$. Then in particular X_m is a nonsingular variety of dimension $(m+1)n$.*

Proof : It is sufficient to prove that for every $x \in X$ there exists an open neighborhood U of x such that $U_m \simeq U \times_k \mathbb{A}^{mn}_k$. But since X is nonsingular, there exists an open neighborhood U of x and an étale morphism $g : U \longrightarrow \mathbb{A}^n_k$. Then we deduce the claim from the above lemma . □

Let $char(k) = 0$, $S = k[x_0, \cdots., x_n]$ and $S_m = k[\underline{x}^{(0)}, \cdots., \underline{x}^{(m)}]$. Let D be the $k-$derivation on S_m defined by $D(x_i^{(j)}) = (j+1)x_i^{(j+1)}$ if $0 \le j < m$, and $D(x_i^{(m)}) = 0$. For $f \in S$ let $f^{(1)} := D(f)$ and we recursively define $f^{(m)} = D(f^{(m-1)})$.

Proposition 2.3. *Let $X = Spec(S/(f_1, \cdots, f_r)) = Spec(R)$ and $R_m = \Gamma(X_m)$. Then*

$$R_m = Spec(\frac{k[\underline{x}^{(0)}, \cdots., \underline{x}^{(m)}]}{(f_i^{(j)})_{i=1,\cdots,r}^{j=0,\cdots,m}}.$$

Proof : For a $k-$algebra A, to give an $A-$point of X_m is equivalent to give an homomorphism

$$\phi : k[x_0, \cdots., x_n] \longrightarrow A[t]/(t^{m+1})$$

which can be given by

$$x_i \longrightarrow \frac{x_i^{(0)}}{0!} + \frac{x_i^{(1)}}{1!}t + \cdots + \frac{x_i^{(m)}}{m!}t^m.$$

Then for a polynomial $f \in S$, we have

$$\phi(f) = \sum_{j=0}^{m} \frac{f^{(j)}(\underline{x}^{(0)}, \cdots, \underline{x}^{(j)})}{j!} \, t^j.$$

To see this, it is sufficient to remark that it is true for $f = x_i$, and that both sides of the equality are additive and multiplicative in f, and the proposition follows. □

Remark 2.4. *Note that the proposition shows the linearity of the equations $F_i^j(\underline{x}^{(0)}, \cdots, \underline{x}^{(j)})$ defining X_m with respect to the new variables i.e $\underline{x}^{(j)}$, which is the algebraic point of view on the fibration in corollary* 2.2.

3 Semigroup of complex branches

The main references for this section are [Z],[Me],[A],[Sp],[GP],[GT],[LR]. Let $f \in \mathbb{C}[[x,y]]$ be an irreducible power series, which is y-regular (i.e $f(0,y) = y^{\beta_0}u(y)$ where u is invertible in $\mathbb{C}[[y]]$) and such that $mult_0 f = \beta_o$ and let C be the analytically irreducible plane curve(for short branch) defined by f in *Spec* $\mathbb{C}[[x,y]]$. By the Newton-Puiseux theorem, the roots of f are

$$y = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} a_i w^i x^{\frac{i}{\beta_o}} \qquad (1)$$

where w runs over the $\beta_0 - th$-roots of unity in $\mathbb{C}$.This is equivalent to the existence of a parametrization of C of the form

$$x(t) = t^{\beta_0}$$

$$y(t) = \sum_{i \geq \beta_0} a_i t^i.$$

We recursively define $\beta_i = min\{i, a_i \neq 0,\ gcd(\beta_0, \cdots, \beta_{i-1})$ is not a divisor of $i\}$.
Let $e_0 = \beta_0$ and $e_i = gcd(e_{i-1}, \beta_i), i \geq 1$. Since the sequence of positive integers

$$e_0 > e_1 > \cdots > e_i > \cdots$$

is strictly decreasing, there exists $g \in \mathbb{N}$, sucht that $e_g = 1$. The sequence $(\beta_1, \cdots ., \beta_g)$ is the sequence of Puiseux exponents of C. We set

$$n_i := \frac{e_{i-1}}{e_i}, m_i := \frac{\beta_i}{e_i}, i = 1, \cdots, g$$

and by convention, we set $\beta_{g+1} = +\infty$ and $n_{g+1} = 1$.

On the other hand, for $h \in \mathbb{C}[[x,y]]$, we define the intersection number

$$(f,h)_0 = (C, C_h)_0 := dim_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\mathbb{C}[[x,y]]}{(f,h)} = ord_t\ h(x(t), y(t))$$

where C_h is the Cartier divisor defined by h and $\{x(t)), y(t)\}$ is as above.
The mapping $v_f : \frac{\mathbb{C}[[x,y]]}{(f)} \longrightarrow \mathbb{N},\ h \longmapsto (f,h)_0$ defines a divisorial valuation. We define the semigroup of C to be the semigroup of v_f i.e $\Gamma(C) = \Gamma(v_f) = \{(f,h)_0 \in \mathbb{N}, h \not\equiv 0\ mod(f)\}$.
The following propositions and theorem from [Z] characterize the structure of $\Gamma(C)$.

Proposition 3.1. *There exists a unique sequence of* $g+1$ *positive integers* $(\bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_g)$ *such that:*
i)$\bar{\beta}_0 = \beta_0$,
ii)$\bar{\beta}_i = min\{\Gamma(C) \setminus < \bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_{i-1} >\}, 1 \leq i \leq g$,
iii)$\Gamma(C) =< \bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_g >$,
where for $i = 1, \cdots, g+1, < \bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_{i-1} >$ *is the semigroup generated by* $\bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_{i-1}$. *By convention, we set* $\bar{\beta}_{g+1} = +\infty$.

Proposition 3.2. *The sequence* $(\bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_g)$ *verifies:*
i)$e_i = gcd(\bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_i), 0 \leq i \leq g$,
ii)$\bar{\beta}_0 = \beta_0$,$\bar{\beta}_1 = \beta_1$ *and* $\bar{\beta}_i = \beta_i + \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{e_{k-1} - e_k}{e_{i-1}} \beta_k$,$i = 2, \cdots, g$.
iii)$n_i \bar{\beta}_i < \bar{\beta}_{i+1}, 1 \leq i \leq g-1$

Theorem 3.3. *The sequence $(\bar{\beta}_0, \cdots, \bar{\beta}_g)$ and the sequence $(\beta_0, \cdots ., \beta_g)$ are equivalent data They determine and are determined by the topological type of C.*

Then from [A] or [Sp], we can choose a system of approximate roots (or a minimal generating sequence) $\{x_0, \cdots, x_{g+1}\}$ of the divisorial valuation v_f. We set $x = x_0, y = x_1$; for $i = 2, \cdots, g+1, x_i \in \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ is irreducible; for $1 \leq i \leq g$, the analytically irreducible curve $C_i = \{x_i = 0\}$ has $i - 1$ Puiseux exponents and maximal contact with C and $C_{g+1} = C$. This sequence also verifies
i) $v_f(x_i) = \bar{\beta}_i$, $0 \leq i \leq g$,
ii)$\Gamma(C_i) =< \frac{\bar{\beta}_0}{e_{i-1}}, \cdots, \frac{\bar{\beta}_{i-1}}{e_{i-1}} >$ and the Puiseux sequence of C_i is $(\frac{\beta_1}{e_{i-1}}, \cdots, \frac{\beta_{i-1}}{e_{i-1}})$,$2 \leq i \leq g+1$.
iii) for $1 \leq i \leq g$, there exists a unique system of nonnegative integers b_{ij}, $0 \leq j < i$ such that for $1 \leq j < i$, $b_{ij} < n_j$ and $n_i\bar{\beta}_i = \Sigma_{0 \leq j < i} b_{ij}\bar{\beta}_j$. And for $0 \leq i \leq g$, one can choose x_i such that they satisfy identities of the form

$$x_{i+1} = x_i^{n_i} - c_i x_0^{b_{i0}} \cdots x_{i-1}^{b_{i(i-1)}} - \sum_{\gamma=(\gamma_0,\cdots,\gamma_i)} c_{i,\gamma} x_0^{\gamma_0} \cdots x_i^{\gamma_i}, (\star)$$

with ,$0 \leq \gamma_j < n_j$, for $1 \leq j < i$, and $\Sigma_j \gamma_j \bar{\beta}_j > n_i \bar{\beta}_i$ and with $c_{i,\gamma}, c_i \in \mathbb{C}$ and $c_i \neq 0$. These last equations $(\star)$ let us realize C as a complete intersection in $\mathbb{C}^{g+1} = Spec\, \mathbb{C}\ [[x_0, \cdots, x_g]]$ defined by the equations

$$f_i = x_{i+1} - (x_i^{n_i} - c_i x_0^{b_{i0}} \cdots x_{i-1}^{b_{i(i-1)}} - \sum_{\gamma=(\gamma_0,\cdots,\gamma_i)} c_{i,\gamma} x_0^{\gamma_0} \cdots x_i^{\gamma_i})$$

for $1 \leq i \leq g$, with $x_{g+1} = 0$ by convention.

Let $h \in \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ be a y-regular irreducible power series with multiplicity $p = ord_y h(0, y)$. Let $y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}})$ and $z(x^{\frac{1}{p}})$ be respectively roots of f and g as in (1). We call contact order of f and g in their Puiseux series the following rational number

$$o_f(h) := max\{ord_x(y(wx^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{p}})); w^{\beta_0} = 1, \lambda^p = 1\} =$$
$$max\{ord_x(y(wx^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(x^{\frac{1}{p}}); w^{\beta_0} = 1\} =$$
$$max\{ord_x(y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{p}}); \lambda^p = 1\} = o_h(f).$$

The following formula is from [Me], see also [GP] .

Proposition 3.4. *Assume that f and h are as above; let $(\beta_1, \cdots, \beta_g)$ the sequence of Puiseux exponents of f and let $i \leq g+1$ be the smallest strictly positive integer such that $o_f(h) \leq \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0}$. Then*

$$\frac{(f, h)_0}{p} = \sum_{k=1}^{i-1} \frac{e_{k-1} - e_k}{\beta_0} \beta_k + e_{i-1} o_f(h)$$

Corollary 3.5. *[GP] Let $i > 0$ be an integer. Then $o_f(h) \leq \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0}$ iff $\frac{(f,h)_0}{p} \leq e_{i-1}\frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{\beta_0}$. Moreover $o_f(h) = \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0}$ iff $\frac{(f,h)_0}{p} = e_{i-1}\frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{\beta_0}$. In particular $o_f(x_i) = \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0}, 1 \leq i \leq g$.*

4 Jet schemes of complex branches

We keep the notations of sections 2 and 3. We consider a curve $C \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ with a branch of multiplicity $\beta_0 > 1$ at 0, defined by f. Note that in suitable coordinates we can write

$$f(x_0,x_1) = (x_1^{n_1} - cx_0^{m_1})^{e_1} + \sum_{a\beta_0+b\beta_1>\beta_0\beta_1} c_{ab}x_0^a x_1^b; c \in \mathbb{C}^\star \textit{ and } c_{ab} \in \mathbb{C}. \quad (\diamond)$$

We look for the irreducible components of $C_m^0 := (\pi_m^{-1}(0))$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$, where $\pi_m : C_m \to C$ is the canonical projection. Let J_m^0 be the radical of the ideal defining $(\pi_m^{-1}(0))$ in $\mathbb{C}_m^2$.

In the sequel, we will denote the integral part of a rational number r by $[r]$.

Proposition 4.1. *For $0 < m < n_1\bar{\beta}_1$, we have that*

$$(C_m^0)_{red} = (\pi_m^{-1}(0))_{red} = Spec\ \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}]}{(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{([\frac{m}{\beta_1}])},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{([\frac{m}{\beta_0}])})},$$

and

$$(C_{n_1\beta_1}^0)_{red} = (\pi_{n_1\beta_1}^{-1}(0))_{red} = Spec \frac{\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(n_1\beta_1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(n_1\beta_1)}]}{(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(n_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m_1-1)},x_1^{(m_1)^{n_1}} - cx_0^{(n_1)^{m_1}})}.$$

Proof : We write $f = \Sigma_{(a,b)}c_{ab}f_{ab}$ where $(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2$, $f_{ab} = x_0^a x_1^b$, $c_{ab} \in \mathbb{C}$ and $a\beta_0 + b\beta_1 \geq \beta_0\beta_1$(the segment $[(0,\beta_0)(\beta_1,0)]$ is the Newton Polygon of f). Let $supp(f) = \{(a,b) \in \mathbb{N}^2; c_{ab} \neq 0\}$.

For $0 < m < n_1\beta_1$, the proof is by induction on m. For $m = 1$,we have that

$$F^{(1)} = \Sigma_{(a,b)\in supp(f)} c_{ab}F_{ab}^{(1)}$$

where $(F^{(0)},\cdots,F^{(i)})$ (resp.$(F_{ab}^{(0)},\cdots,F_{ab}^{(i)})$) is the ideal defining the i-th jet scheme C_i of C(resp. C_i^{ab} the i-th jet scheme of $C^{ab} = \{f_{ab} = 0\}$) in $\mathbb{C}_i^2$ .Then we have

$$F_{ab}^{(1)} = \sum_{\sum i_k=1} x_0^{(i_1)}\cdots x_0^{(i_a)}x_1^{(i_{a+1})}\cdots x_1^{(i_{a+b})}$$

where $\beta_1(a+b) \geq a\beta_0 + b\beta_1 \geq \beta_0\beta_1$ so $a+b \geq \beta_0 > 1$. Then for every $(a,b) \in supp(f)$ and every $(i_1,\cdots,i_a,\cdots,i_{a+b}) \in \mathbb{N}^{a+b}$ such that $\sum_{k=1}^{a+b} i_k = 1$ there exists $1 \leq k \leq a+b$ such that $i_k = 0$, this means that $F_{ab}^{(1)} \in (x_0^{(0)},x_1^{(0)})$ and since we are looking over the origin, we have that $(x_0^{(0)},x_1^{(0)}) \subseteq J_1^0$ therefore $(\pi_1^{-1}(0))_{red} = Spec\frac{\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},x_0^{(1)},x_1^{(0)},x_1^{(1)}]}{(x_0^{(0)},x_1^{(0)})}$(In fact this is nothing but the Zariski tangent space of of C at 0).

Suppose that the lemma holds until $m-1$ i.e.

$$(\pi_{m-1}^{-1}(0))_{red} = Spec\frac{\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m-1)}]}{(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{([\frac{m-1}{\beta_1}])},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{([\frac{m-1}{\beta_0}])})}.$$

First case:If $[\frac{m-1}{\beta_1}]=[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]$ and $[\frac{m-1}{\beta_0}]=[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]$. We have

$$F^{(m)}=\sum_{(a,b)\in supp(f)} c_{ab}\sum_{\sum i_k=m} x_0^{(i_1)}\cdots x_0^{(i_a)}x_1^{(i_{a+1})}\cdots x_1^{(i_{a+b})}$$

Let $(a,b)\in supp(f)$; if for every $k=1,\cdots,a$, we had $i_k\geq[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]+1$, and for every $k=a+1,\cdots,a+b$, we had $i_k\geq[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+1$, then

$$m\geq a([\frac{m}{\beta_1}]+1)+b([\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+1)>\frac{m}{\beta_1}a+\frac{m}{\beta_0}b=m\frac{a\beta_0+b\beta_1}{\beta_0\beta_1}\geq m.$$

The contradiction means that there exists $1\leq k\leq a$ such that $i_k\leq[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]$ or there exists $a+1\leq k\leq a+b$ such that $i_k\leq[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]$. So $F^{(m)}$ lies in the ideal generated by J^0_{m-1} in $\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}]$ and $J^0_m=J^0_{m-1}.\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}]$.
Second case:If $[\frac{m-1}{\beta_1}]=[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]$ and $[\frac{m-1}{\beta_0}]+1=[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]$ (*i.e.* β_0 divides m). We have that

$$F^{(m)}=F^{(m)}_{0\beta_0}+\sum_{(a,b)\in supp(f);(a,b)\neq(0,\beta_0)} F^{(m)}_{ab},\quad (\star\star)$$

where

$$F^{(m)}_{0\beta_0}=\sum_{\sum i_k=m} x_1^{(i_1)}\cdots x_1^{(i_{\beta_0})}=x_1^{(\frac{m}{\beta_0})^{\beta_0}}+\sum_{\sum i_k=m;(i_1,\cdots,i_{\beta_0})\neq(\frac{m}{\beta_0},\cdots,\frac{m}{\beta_0})} x_1^{(i_1)}\cdots x_1^{(i_{\beta_0})};$$

but $\sum i_k=m$ and $(i_1,\cdots,i_{\beta_0})\neq(\frac{m}{\beta_0},\cdots,\frac{m}{\beta_0})$ implies that there exists $1\leq k\leq\beta_0$ such that $i_k<\frac{m}{\beta_0}$, so

$$\sum_{\sum i_k=m;(i_1,\cdots,i_{\beta_0})\neq(\frac{m}{\beta_0},\cdots,\frac{m}{\beta_0})} x_1^{(i_1)}\cdots x_1^{(i_{\beta_0})}\in J^0_{m-1}.\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}].$$

For the same reason as above, we have that

$$\sum_{(a,b)\in supp(f);(a,b)\neq(0,\beta_0)} F^{(m)}_{ab}\in J^0_{m-1}.\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}].$$

From $(\star\star)$ we deduce that $x_1^{(\frac{m}{\beta_0})}\in J^0_m$ and
$F^{(m)}\in(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{([\frac{m}{\beta_1}])},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(\frac{m}{\beta_0})})$. Then $J^0_m=(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{([\frac{m}{\beta_1}])},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(\frac{m}{\beta_0})})$.
The third case i.e. if $[\frac{m-1}{\beta_1}]+1=[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]$ and $[\frac{m-1}{\beta_0}]=[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]$ is discussed as the second one. Note that these are the only three possible cases since $m<n_1\beta_1=lcm(\beta_0,\beta_1)$(here lcm stands for the least common multiple).
For $m=n_1\beta_1$, we have that $F^{(m)}$ is the coefficient of t^m in the expansion of

$$f(x_0^{(0)}+x_0^{(1)}t+\cdots+x_0^{(m)}t^m,x_1^{(0)}+x_1^{(1)}t+\cdots+x_1^{(m)}t^m).$$

But since we are interested in the radical of the ideal defining the m-th jet scheme, and we have found that $x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(n_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m_1-1)}\in J_{m-1}^0\subseteq J_m^0$, we can annihilate $x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(n_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m_1-1)}$ in the above expansion. Using ($\diamond$), we see that the coefficient of t^m is $(x_1^{(m_1)^{n_1}}-cx_0^{(n_1)^{m_1}})^{e_1}$. □

In the sequel if A is a ring , $I\subseteq A$ an ideal and $f\in A$, we denote by $V(I)$ the subvariety of *Spec A* defined by I and by $D(f)$ the open set $\{f\neq 0\}$ in *SpecA i.e.* $D(f)=SpecA_f$. The proof of the following corollary is analogous to that of proposition 4.1.

Corollary 4.2. *Let $m\in\mathbb{N}$; let $k\geq 1$ be such that $m=kn_1\beta_1+i; 1\leq i\leq n_1\beta_1$. Then if $i<n_1\beta_1$, we have that*

$$Cont^{>kn_1}(x_0)_m=(\pi^{-1}_{m,kn_1\beta_1}(V(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1)})))_{red}=$$

$$Spec\ \frac{k[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}]}{(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1+[\frac{i}{\beta_1}])},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1+[\frac{i}{\beta_0}])})}$$

and if $i=n_1\beta_1$

$$(\pi^{-1}_{m,kn_1\beta_1}(V(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1)})))_{red}=$$

$$Spec\ \frac{k[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(m)}]}{(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{((k+1)n_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{((k+1)m_1-1)},x_1^{((k+1)m_1)^{n_1}}-cx_0^{((k+1)n_1)^{m_1}})}.$$

We now consider the case of a plane branch with one Puiseux exponent.

Lemma 4.3. *Let C be a plane branch with one Puiseux exponent. Let $m,k\in\mathbb{N}$, such that $k\neq 0$ and $m\geq kn_1\beta_1+1$, and let $\pi_{m,kn_1\beta_1}:C_m\rightarrow C_{kn_1\beta_1}$ be the canonical projection. Then*

$$C_m^k:=\pi^{-1}_{m,kn_1\beta_1}(V(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)})\cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)}))_{red}$$

is irreducible of codimension $k(m_1+n_1)+1+(m-kn_1\beta_1)$ in $\mathbb{C}^2_m$.

Proof : First note that since $e_1=1$, we have $m_1=\frac{\beta_1}{e_1}=\beta_1$.Let I_m^{0k} be the ideal defining C_m^k in $\mathbb{C}^2_m\cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)})$.Since $m\geq kn_1\beta_1$, by corollary 4.2, $x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)}\in I_m^{0k}$.So I_m^{0k} is the radical of the ideal $I_m^{*0k}:=(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)},F^{(0)},\cdots,F^{(m)})$. Now it follows from $\diamond$ and proposition 2.5 that

$$F^{(l)}\in(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)})\ \ for\ \ 0\leq l<kn_1m_1,$$

$$F^{(kn_1m_1)}\equiv x_1^{(km_1)^{n_1}}-cx_0^{(kn_1)^{m_1}}\ mod\ (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)}),$$

$$F^{(kn_1m_1+l)}\equiv n_1x_1^{(km_1)^{n_1-1}}x_1^{(km_1+l)}-m_1cx_0^{(kn_1)^{m_1-1}}x_0^{(kn_1+l)}$$

$$+H_l(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1+l-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1+l-1)})\ mod\ (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)}),$$

for $1\leq l\leq m-kn_1m_1$.
This implies that $I_m^{*0k}:=(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)},F^{(kn_1m_1)},\cdots,F^{(m)})$. Moreover the subscheme of $\mathbb{C}^2_m\cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)})$ defined by I_m^{*0k} is isomorphic to the product of $\mathbb{C}^*(\mathbb{C}^*$

is isomorphic to the regular locus of $x_1^{(km_1)^{n_1}} - cx_0^{(kn_1)^{m_1}})$ by an affine space and its codimension is $k(m_1+n_1)+1+(m-kn_1m_1)$; so it is reduced and irreducible, and it is nothing but C_m^k, or equivalently $I_m^{0k} = I_m^{*0k}$.

□

Corollary 4.4. *Let C be a plane branch with one Puiseux exponent. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}, m \neq 0$. let $q \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $m = qn_1\beta_1 + i; 0 < i \leq n_1\beta_1$. Then $C_m^0 = \pi_m^{-1}(0)$ has $q+1$ irreducible components which are:*

$$C_{mkI} = \overline{C_m^k}, 1 \leq k \leq q,$$

$$and \quad B_m = Cont^{>qn_1}(x)_m = \pi^{-1}_{m,qn_1\beta_1}(V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(qn_1)})).$$

We have that

$$codim(C_{mkI}, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = k(m_1+n_1) + 1 + (m - kn_1m_1)$$

and

$$codim(B_m, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = q(m_1+n_1) + [\frac{i}{\beta_0}] + [\frac{i}{\beta_1}] + 2 = [\frac{m}{\beta_0}] + [\frac{m}{\beta_1}] + 2 \quad if \quad i < n_1\beta_1$$

$$codim(B_m, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = (q+1)(m_1+n_1) + 1 \quad if \quad i = n_1\beta_1.$$

Proof : The codimensions and the irreducibility of B_m and C_{mkI} follow from corollary 4.2 and lemma 4.3. This shows that if $1 \leq k < k' \leq q, codim(C_{mk'I}, \mathbb{C}_m^2) < codim(C_{mkI}, \mathbb{C}_m^2)$ then $C_{mk'I} \nsubseteq C_{mkI}$. On the other hand, since $C_{mk'I} \subseteq V(x_0^{(kn_1)})$ and $C_{mkI} \nsubseteq V(x_0^{(kn_1)})$, we have that $C_{mkI} \nsubseteq C_{mk'I}$. This also shows that $dim\ B_m \geq dim\ C_{mkI}$ for $1 \leq k \leq q$, therefore $B_m \nsubseteq C_{mkI}, 1 \leq k \leq q$.But $C_{mkI} \nsubseteq B_m$ because $B_m \subseteq V(x_0^{(qn_1)})$ and $C_{mkI} \nsubseteq V(x_0^{(qn_1)})$ for $1 \leq k \leq q$. We thus have that $C_{mkI} \nsubseteq B^m$ and $B^m \nsubseteq C_{mkI}$. We conclude the corollary from the fact that by construction $C_m^0 = \cup_{k=1}^q C_{mkI} \cup B_m$. □

To understand the general case, i.e. to find the irreducible components of C_m^0 where C has a branch with g Puiseux exponents at 0 , since for $kn_1\bar{\beta}_1 < m \leq (k+1)n_1\bar{\beta}_1, m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ we know by corollary 4.2 the structure of the m-jets that project to $V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(kn_1)}) \cap C^0_{kn_1\beta_1}$, we search to understand for $m > kn_1\beta_1$ the m-jets that projects to $V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(kn_1-1)}) \cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)})$, i.e. $C_m^k := \pi^{-1}_{m,kn_1\bar{\beta}_1}(V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(kn_1-1)}) \cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)}))_{red}$. Let $m, k \in \mathbb{N}$ be such that $m \geq kn_1\beta_1$. Let $j = max\{l, n_2 \cdots n_{l-1}$ divides $k\}$(we set $j = 2$ if the greatest common divisor $(k, n_2) = 1$ or if $g = 1$). Set κ such that $k = \kappa n_2 \cdots n_{j-1}$, then we have $kn_1 = \kappa \frac{\beta_0}{n_j \cdots n_g}$.

Proposition 4.5. *Let $2 \leq j \leq g+1$; for $i = 2, .., g$, and $kn_1\bar{\beta}_1 < m < \kappa e_{i-1}\frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{e_{j-1}}$, we have that*

$$C_m^k = \bar{\pi}^{-1}_{m,[\frac{m}{n_i \cdots n_g}]}(C^k_{i,[\frac{m}{n_i \cdots n_g}]}),$$

where $\bar{\pi}_{m,[\frac{m}{n_i \cdots n_g}]} : \mathbb{C}_m^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^2_{[\frac{m}{n_i \cdots n_g}]}$ is the canonical map. For $j < g+1$ and $m \geq \kappa\bar{\beta}_j$,we have that

$$C_m^k = \emptyset$$

Proof : Let $\phi \in C^k_m$. Let $\tilde{\phi} : Spec\mathbb{C}[[t]] \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ be such that that lifts $\phi = \tilde{\phi}$ mod t^{m+1}. Let $\tilde{f} \in \mathbb{C}[[x, y]]$ be a function that defines the branch $\tilde{C}$ image of $\tilde{\phi}$. we may assume that the map $Spec\mathbb{C}[[t]] \longrightarrow \tilde{C}$ induced by $\tilde{\phi}$ is the normalization of $\tilde{C}$. Since $ord_t x_0 \circ \tilde{\phi} = kn_1, ord_t x_1 \circ \tilde{\phi} = km_1, (ord_t x_0 \circ \tilde{\phi} = kn_1)$ the multiplicity $m(\tilde{f})$ of $\tilde{C}$ at the origin is $ord_{x_1} \tilde{f}(0, x_1) = kn_1 = \kappa \frac{\beta_0}{n_j \cdots n_g}$.

Claim: If $(f, \tilde{f})_0 < \kappa e_{i-1} \frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{e_{j-1}}$ then $(f, \tilde{f})_0 = n_i \cdots n_g (x_i, \tilde{f})_0$.

Indeed, we have that $\frac{(f,\tilde{f})_0}{ord_y \tilde{f}(0,y)} < e_{i-1} \frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{\beta_0}$, therefore by corollary 3.5 we have that

$$o_f(\tilde{f}) < \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0} = o_f(x_i).$$

Let $y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}})$, $z(x^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}})$ and $u(x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}})$ be respectively Puiseux-roots of f,x_i and $\tilde{f}$. There exist w, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $w^{\frac{\beta_0}{n_i \cdots n_g}} = 1, \lambda^{m(\tilde{f})} = 1$ and

$$o_f(\tilde{f}) = ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}))$$

and

$$o_f(x_i) = ord_x(y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(wx^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}})).$$

Since $o_f(\tilde{f}) < o_f(x_i)$, we have that

$$o_f(\tilde{f}) = ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) + y(x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(wx^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}}))$$

$$= ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - z(wx^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}})) \leq o_{x_i}(\tilde{f}).$$

On the other hand, there exist λ and $\delta \in \mathbb{C}$, such that $\lambda^{m(\tilde{f})} = 1, \delta^{\beta_0} = 1$ and such that

$$o_{x_i}(\tilde{f}) = ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - z(x^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}}))$$

and

$$o_f(x_i) = ord_x(y(\delta x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(x^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}})).$$

We have then that

$$o_{x_i}(\tilde{f}) = ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - y(\delta x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) + y(\delta x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(wx^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}})).$$

Now

$$ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - y(\delta x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}})) \leq o_f(\tilde{f}) < o_f(x_i) = ord_x(y(\delta x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}}) - z(wx^{\frac{1}{n_1 \cdots n_{i-1}}})).$$

So

$$o_{x_i}(\tilde{f}) = ord_x(u(\lambda x^{\frac{1}{m(\tilde{f})}}) - y(\delta x^{\frac{1}{\beta_0}})) \leq o_f(\tilde{f}).$$

We conclude that $o_f(\tilde{f}) = o_{x_i}(\tilde{f})$, and since the sequence of Puiseux exponents of C_i is $(\frac{\beta_0}{n_i \cdots n_g}, \cdots, \frac{\beta_{i-1}}{n_i \cdots n_g})$, applying proposition 3.4 to C and C_i, we find that $(f, \tilde{f})_0 =$

$n_i\cdots n_g(x_i,\tilde{f})_0$ and claim follows.
On the other hand by the corollary 3.5 applied to f and $\tilde{f}$,$(f,\tilde{f})_0 \geq \kappa e_{i-1}\frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{e_{j-1}}$ if and only if $o_f(\tilde{f}) \geq \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0} = o_{x_i}(f) = o_f(x_i)$ so $o_f(\tilde{f}) \geq \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0}$ if and only if $o_{x_i}(\tilde{f}) \geq \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_0}$, therefore $(x_i,\tilde{f})_0 \geq \kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_i}{e_{j-1}}$. This proves the first assertion.
The second assertion is a direct consequence of lemma 5.1 in [GP]. □
To further analyse the C^k_m's, we realize, as in section 3, C as a complete intersection in $\mathbb{C}^{g+1} = Spec\ \mathbb{C}[x_0,\cdots,x_g]$ defined by the ideal $(f_1,\cdots,f_g)$ where

$$f_i = x_{i+1} - (x_i^{n_i} - c_i x_0^{b_{i0}}\cdots x_{i-1}^{b_{i(i-1)}} - \sum_{\gamma=(\gamma_0,\cdots,\gamma_i)} c_{i,\gamma}x_0^{\gamma_0}\cdots x_i^{\gamma_i})$$

for $1 \leq i \leq g$ and $x_{g+1}=0$. This will let us see the C^k_m's as fibrations over some reduced scheme that we understand well.
We keep the notations above and let I^0_m be the radical of the ideal defining C^0_m in $\mathbb{C}^{g+1}_m$ and let I^{0k}_m be the ideal defining $C^k_m = (V(I^0_m, x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)}) \cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)}))_{red}$ in $D(x_0^{(kn_1)})$.

Lemma 4.6. *Let $k \neq 0$, j and κ as above. For $1 \leq i < j \leq g$ (resp.$1 \leq i < j-1 = g$) and for $\kappa n_i\cdots n_{j-1}\bar{\beta}_i \leq m < \kappa n_{i+1}\cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_{i+1}$, we have*

$$I^{0k}_m = (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},$$

$$x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},F_l^{(\kappa\frac{n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g})},\cdots,F_l^{(m)}, 1 \leq l \leq i,$$

$$x_{i+1}^{(0)},\cdots,x_{i+1}^{([\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}])},$$

$$F_l^{(0)},\cdots,F_l^{(m)}, i+1 \leq l \leq g-1).$$

Moreover for $1 \leq l \leq i$,

$$F_l^{(\kappa\frac{n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g})} \equiv -(x_l^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{n_l}} - c_l x_0^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_0}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{b_{l0}}}\cdots .\ x_{l-1}^{(\kappa\frac{\overline{\beta}_{l-1}}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{b_{l(l-1)}}})$$

$$mod\ ((x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)})_{0\leq l\leq i}, x_{i+1}^{(0)},\cdots,x_{i+1}^{([\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}])}),$$

for $1 \leq l < i$ and $\kappa\frac{n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g} < n < \kappa\frac{\overline{\beta}_{l+1}}{n_j\cdots n_g}$(resp. $l=i$ and $\kappa\frac{n_i\bar{\beta}_i}{n_j\cdots n_g} < n \leq [\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}]$)

$$F_l^{(n)} \equiv -(n_l x_l^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{n_l-1}} x_l^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}+n-\kappa\frac{n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g})} -$$

$$c_l\sum_{0\leq h\leq l-1} b_{lh}x_0^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_0}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{b_{l0}}}\cdots x_h^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_h}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{b_{lh}-1}} x_h^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_h}{n_j\cdots n_g}+n-\kappa\frac{n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g})}\cdots x_{l-1}^{(\kappa\frac{\overline{\beta}_{l-1}}{n_j\cdots n_g})^{b_{l(l-1)}}} +$$

$$H_l(\cdots,x_h^{(\kappa\frac{\bar{\beta}_h}{n_j\cdots n_g}+n-\kappa\frac{n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},\cdots))$$

$$mod\ ((x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\kappa\frac{\bar\beta_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)})_{0\leq l\leq i},x_{i+1}^{(0)},\cdots,x_{i+1}^{([\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}])}),$$

for $1\leq l<i$ *and* $\kappa\frac{\overline{\beta_{l+1}}}{n_j\cdots n_g}\leq n\leq m$*(resp.* $l=i$ *and* $[\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}]<n\leq m$*), or* $i+1\leq l\leq g-1$ *and* $0\leq n\leq m$,

$$F_l^{(n)}=x_{l+1}^{(n)}+H_l(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(n)},\cdots,x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(n)}).$$

For $i=j-1=g$ *and* $m\geq\kappa n_g\bar\beta_g$,

$$I_m^{0k}=(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(\kappa\bar\beta_0-1)},$$

$$x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\kappa\bar\beta_l-1)},F_l^{(\kappa n_l\bar\beta_l)},\cdots,F_l^{(m)}),1\leq l\leq g,$$

where for $1\leq l<g$ *and* $\kappa n_l\bar\beta_l\leq n\leq m$*, the above formula for* $F_l^{(n)}$ *remains valid,*

$$F_g^{(\kappa n_g\bar\beta_g)}\equiv-(x_g^{(\kappa\bar\beta_g)^{n_g}}-c_gx_0^{(\kappa\bar\beta_0)^{b_{g0}}}\cdots.\ \ x_{g-1}^{(\kappa\overline{\beta_{g-1}})^{b_{g(g-1)}}})$$

$$mod\ ((x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\kappa\bar\beta_l-1)}))_{0\leq l\leq g}$$

and for $\kappa n_g\bar\beta_g<n\leq m$,

$$F_g^{(n)}\equiv-(n_gx_g^{(\kappa\bar\beta_g)^{n_g-1}}x_g^{(\kappa\bar\beta_g+n-\kappa n_g\bar\beta_g)}-$$

$$c_g\sum_{0\leq h\leq g-1}b_{g0}x_0^{(\kappa\bar\beta_0)^{b_{gh}}}\cdots x_h^{(\kappa\bar\beta_h)^{b_{gh}-1}}x_h^{(\kappa\bar\beta_h+n-\kappa n_h\bar\beta_h)}\cdots x_{g-1}^{(\kappa\overline{\beta_{g-1}})^{b_{g(g-1)}}}+$$

$$H_g(\cdots,x_h^{(\kappa\bar\beta_h+n-\kappa n_h\bar\beta_h)},\cdots))$$

$$mod\ ((x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\kappa\bar\beta_l-1)}))_{0\leq l\leq g}$$

Proof : First assume that $\kappa n_i\cdots n_{j-1}\bar\beta_i\leq m<\kappa n_{i+1}\cdots n_{j-1}\bar\beta_{i+1}$ for $1\leq i<j\leq g$ (resp. $1\leq i<j-1=g$). By proposition 4.5, we have that $C_m^k=\bar\pi^{-1}_{m,[\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}]}(C^k_{i+1,[\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}]})$ where $\bar\pi_{m,[\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}]}:\mathbb{C}^2_m\longrightarrow\mathbb{C}^2_{[\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}]}$ is the canonical map. Now $\mathbb{C}^2=Spec\,\mathbb{C}[x_0,x_1]$*(resp.* $C_{i+1}=V(x_{i+1})$) is realized as the complete intersection in $\mathbb{C}^{g+1}=Spec\,\mathbb{C}[x_0,\cdots,x_g]$ defined by the ideal $(f_1,\cdots,f_{g-1})$(resp. $(f_1,\cdots,f_{g-1},x_{i+1})$). So since $m\geq kn_1\bar\beta_1$, I_m^{0k} is the radical of the ideal $I_m^{*0k}=$

$$(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)},F_1^{(0)},\cdots,F_1^{(m)},$$

$$\cdots,F_{g-1}^{(0)},\cdots,F_{g-1}^{(m)},x_{i+1}^{(0)},\cdots,x_{i+1}^{([\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}])}).$$

We first observe that $F_1^{(n)}\equiv x_2^{(n)}\ mod\ (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)})$ for $0\leq n<kn_1\bar\beta_1$. Now since $\frac{m}{n_2\cdots n_g}\geq[\frac{m}{n_2\cdots n_g}]\geq kn_1m_1$, we have

$$F_1^{(kn_1m_1)}\equiv-(x_1^{(km_1)^{n_1}}-c_1x_0^{(kn_1)^{m_1}})$$

$$mod\ (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)},x_2^{(0)},\cdots,x_2^{([\frac{m}{n_2\cdots n_g}])})$$

and

$$F_1^{(n)}\equiv -(n_1x_1^{(km_1)^{n_1-1}}x_1^{(km_1+n-kn_1m_1)}-m_1c_1x_0^{(kn_1)^{m_1-1}}x_0^{(kn_1+n-kn_1m_1)})$$
$$+H_1(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1+n-kn_1m_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1+n-kn_1m_1-1)})$$
$$mod\ (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(kn_1-1)},x_1^{(0)},\cdots,x_1^{(km_1-1)},x_2^{(0)},\cdots,x_2^{([\frac{m}{n_2\cdots n_g}])})$$

for $kn_1\bar{\beta}_1<n\leq[\frac{m}{n_2\cdots n_g}]$. Finally, for $l=1$ and $[\frac{m}{n_2\cdots n_g}]<n\leq m$, or $2\leq l\leq g-1$ and $0\leq n\leq m$, we have

$$F_l^{(n)}=x_{l+1}^{(n)}+H_l(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(n)},\cdots,x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(n)}).$$

As a consequence for $i=1$, the subscheme of $\mathbb{C}^{g+1}\cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)})$ defined by I_m^{*0k} is isomorphic to the product of $\mathbb{C}^*$ by an affine space , so it is reduced and irreducible and $I_m^{*0k}=I_m^{0k}$ is a prime ideal in $\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},\cdots,x_g^{(0)},\cdots,x_g^{(m)}]_{x_0^{(kn_1)}}$, generated by a regular sequence, i.e the proposition holds for $i=1$.
Assume that it holds for $i<j-1<g$(resp. $i<j-2=g-1$). For $\kappa n_{i+1}\cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_{i+1}\leq m<\kappa n_{i+2}\cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_{i+2}$, the ideal in $\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(m)},\cdots,x_g^{(0)},\cdots,x_g^{(m)}]_{x_0^{(kn_1)}}$ generated by $I^{0k}_{\kappa n_{i+1}\cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta_{i+1}}-1}$ is contained in I_m^{0k}. By the inductive hypothesis, $x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)}\in I^{0k}_{\kappa n_{i+1}\cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_{i+1}-1}$ for $l=1,\cdots,i+1$. So I_m^{0k} is the radical of

$$I_m^{*0k}=(x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_0^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},$$
$$x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},F_l^{(0)},\cdots,F_l^{(m)},1\leq l\leq i+1,$$
$$x_{i+2}^{(0)},\cdots,x_{i+2}^{([\frac{m}{n_{i+2}\cdots n_g}])},$$
$$F_l^{(0)},\cdots,F_l^{(m)},i+2\leq l\leq g-1).$$

Now for $0\leq n<\frac{\kappa n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}$,we have

$$F_l^{(n)}\equiv x_{l+1}^{(n)}\ mod\ (x_0^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},x_l^{(0)},\cdots,x_l^{(\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}-1)},$$
$$1\leq l\leq i+1).$$

Here since $\overline{\beta}_{l+1}>n_l\bar{\beta}_l$, for $1\leq l\leq i$ and $\frac{m}{n_{i+2}\cdots n_g}\geq[\frac{m}{n_{i+2}\cdots n_g}]\geq\frac{\kappa n_{i+1}\overline{\beta}_{i+1}}{n_j\cdots n_g}$, we can delete $F_l^{(n)}$, $1\leq l\leq i+1, 0\leq n<\frac{\kappa n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}$ from the above generators of I_m^{*0k} without changing the generated ideal. The identities relative to the $F_l^{(n)}$ for $1\leq l\leq i+1$, $\frac{\kappa n_l\bar{\beta}_l}{n_j\cdots n_g}\leq n\leq m$ or $i+2\leq l\leq g-1$ and $0\leq n\leq m$ follow immediately from ($\diamond$). So here

again the subscheme of $\mathbb{C}^{g+1} \cap D(x_0^{(kn_1)})$ defined by I_m^{*0k} is isomorphic to the product of $\mathbb{C}^*$ by an affine space , so it is reduced and irreducible and $I_m^{*0k} = I_m^{0k}$ is a prime ideal in $\mathbb{C}[x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(m)}, \cdots, x_g^{(0)}, \cdots, x_g^{(m)}]_{x_0^{(kn_1)}}$, generated by a regular sequence, i.e the proposition holds for $i+1$.
The case $i = j-1 = g$ and $m \geq \kappa n_g \overline{\beta_g}$ follows by similar arguments. □
As an immediate consequence we get

Proposition 4.7. *Let C be a plane branch with g Puiseux exponents. Let $k \neq 0, j$ and κ as above. For $m \geq kn_1\beta_1$, let $\pi_{m,kn_1\beta_1} : C_m \to C_{kn_1\beta_1}$ be the canonical projection and let $C_m^k := \pi^{-1}_{m,kn_1\beta_1}(D(x_0^{(kn_1)}) \cap V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(kn_1-1)}))_{red}$. Then for $1 \leq i < j \leq g$ (resp.$1 \leq i < j-1 = g$) and $\kappa n_i \cdots n_{j-1}\bar{\beta}_i \leq m < \kappa n_{i+1} \cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_{i+1}$, C_m^k is irreducible of codimension*

$$\frac{\kappa}{n_j \cdots n_g}(\bar{\beta}_0 + \bar{\beta}_1 + \sum_{l=1}^{i-1}(\overline{\beta}_{l+1} - n_l\overline{\beta_l})) + ([\frac{m}{n_{i+1}\cdots n_g}] - \frac{\kappa n_i \bar{\beta}_i}{n_j \cdots n_g}) + 1$$

in $\mathbb{C}^2_m$.
For $j \leq g$ and $m \geq \kappa\bar{\beta}_j$ (resp.$j = g+1$ and $m \geq \kappa n_g \bar{\beta}_g$),

$$C_m^k = \emptyset$$

(resp. C_m^k is of codimension

$$\kappa(\bar{\beta}_0 + \bar{\beta}_1 + \sum_{l=1}^{g-1}(\overline{\beta}_{l+1} - n_l\overline{\beta_l})) + m - \kappa n_g \bar{\beta}_g + 1)$$

in $\mathbb{C}^2_m$.

For $k' \geq k$ and $m \geq k'n_1\beta_1$, we now compare codim$(C_m^k, \mathbb{C}^2_m)$ and codim$(C_m^{k'}, \mathbb{C}^2_m)$.

Corollary 4.8. *For $k' \geq k \geq 1$ and $m \geq k'n_1\beta_1$, if C_m^k and $C_m^{k'}$ are nonempty, we have*

$$codim(C_m^{k'}, \mathbb{C}^2_m) \leq codim(C_m^k, \mathbb{C}^2_m).$$

Proof : Let $\gamma^k : [kn_1\beta_1, \infty[\longrightarrow [k(n_1+m_1), \infty[$ be the function given by

$$\gamma^k(m) = \frac{k}{e_1}(\bar{\beta}_0 + \bar{\beta}_1 + \sum_{l=1}^{i-1}(\overline{\beta}_{l+1} - n_l\overline{\beta_l})) + (\frac{m}{e_i} - \frac{kn_i\bar{\beta}_i}{e_1}) + 1$$

for $1 \leq i < g$ and $\frac{k\bar{\beta}_i}{n_2 \cdots n_{i-1}} \leq m < \frac{k\bar{\beta}_{i+1}}{n_2 \cdots n_i}$ and

$$\gamma^k(m) = \frac{k}{e_1}(\bar{\beta}_0 + \bar{\beta}_1 + \sum_{l=1}^{g-1}(\overline{\beta}_{l+1} - n_l\overline{\beta_l})) + (m - \frac{kn_g\bar{\beta}_g}{e_1}) + 1$$

for $i = g$ and $m \geq \frac{k\bar{\beta}_g}{n_2 \cdots n_{g-1}}$.
In view of proposition 4.7 , we have that codim(C_m^k,$\mathbb{C}_m^2$) $= [\gamma^k(m)]$ for $k \equiv 0$ mod $n_2 \cdots n_{j-1}$ and $k \not\equiv 0$ mod $n_2 \cdots n_j$ with $2 \leq j \leq g$ and any integer $m \in [kn_1\beta_1, \frac{k\bar{\beta}_j}{n_2 \cdots n_{j-1}}[$ or for $k \equiv 0$ mod $n_2 \cdots n_g$and any integer $m \geq kn_1\beta_1$. Similarly we define $\gamma^{k'} : [k'n_1\beta_1, \infty[\longrightarrow [k'(n_1 + m_1), \infty[$ by changing k to k'.
Let $\Gamma^k(resp.\Gamma^{k'})$ be the graph of γ^k(resp $\gamma^{k'}$) in $\mathbb{R}^2$.Now let $\tau : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be defined by $\tau(a, b) = (a, b - 1)$ and let $\lambda^{k'/k} : \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be defined by $\lambda^{k'/k}(a, b) = \frac{k'}{k}(a, b)$. We note that $\tau(\Gamma^{k'}) = \lambda^{k'/k}(\tau(\Gamma^k))$; we also note that the endpoints of $\tau(\Gamma^k)$ and $\tau(\Gamma^{k'})$ lie on the line through 0 with slope $\frac{\beta_0+\beta_1}{e_1 n_1 \beta_1} = \frac{1}{e_1}\frac{n_1+m_1}{n_1 m_1} < \frac{1}{e_1}$. Since $\frac{k'}{k} \geq 1$, the image of $\tau(\Gamma^k)$ by $\lambda^{k'/k}$ lie on the subset of $\mathbb{R}^2$ whith boundary the union of $\tau(\Gamma^k)$, of the segment joining its endpoint $(kn_1\beta_1, \frac{k}{e_1}(\beta_0 + \beta_1))$ to $(kn_1\beta_1, 0)$ and of $[kn_1\beta_1, \infty[\ \times \ 0$. This implies that $\gamma^{k'}(m) \leq \gamma^k(m)$ for $m \geq k'n_1\beta_1$,hence $[\gamma^{k'}(m)] \leq [\gamma^k(m)]$ and the claim.

□

Theorem 4.9. *Let C be a plane branch with $g \geq 2$ Puiseux exponents. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$. For $1 \leq m < n_1\beta_1 + e_1$,$C_m^0 = Cont^{>0}(x_0)_m$ is irreducible. For $qn_1\beta_1 + e_1 \leq m < (q + 1)n_1\beta_1 + e_1$,with $q \geq 1$ in $\mathbb{N}$, the irreducible components of C_m^0 are :*

$$C_{m\kappa I} = \overline{Cont^{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}(x_0)_m}$$

for $1 \leq \kappa$ and $\kappa\bar{\beta}_0\bar{\beta}_1 + e_1 \leq m$,

$$C^j_{m\kappa v} = \overline{Cont^{\frac{\kappa\bar{\beta}_0}{n_j \cdots n_g}}(x_0)_m}$$

for $j = 2, \cdots, g$, $1 \leq \kappa$ and $\kappa \not\equiv 0$ mod n_j and such that $\kappa n_1 \cdots n_{j-1}\bar{\beta}_1 + e_1 \leq m < \kappa\bar{\beta}_j$,

$$B_m = Cont^{>n_1 q}(x_0)_m.$$

Proof : We first observe that for any integer $k \neq 0$ and any $m \geq kn_1\beta_1$,

$$(C_m^0)_{red} = \cup_{1 \leq h \leq k} C_m^h \cup Cont^{>kn_1}(x_0)_m$$

where $C_m^h := Cont^{hn_1}(x_0)_m$ as above. Indeed , for $k = 1$, we have that $(C_m^0)_{red} \subset V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(n_1-1)})$ by proposition 4.1. Arguing by induction on k, we may assume that the claim holds for $m \geq (k - 1)n_1\beta_1$.Now by corollary 4.2, we know that for $m \geq kn_1\beta_1$, $Cont^{>(k-1)n_1}(x_0)_m \subset V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{(kn_1-1)})$, hence the claim for $m \geq kn_1\beta_1$.
We thus get that for $qn_1\beta_1 + e_1 \leq m < (q + 1)n_1\beta_1 + e_1$,

$$(C_m^0)_{red} = \cup_{1 \leq k \leq q} C_m^k \cup Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m.$$

By proposition 4.7,for $1 \leq k \leq q, C_m^k$ is either irreducible or empty. We first note that if $C_m^k \neq \emptyset$, then $\overline{C_m^k} \not\subset Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m$. Similarly, if $1 \leq k < k' \leq q$ and if

C_m^k and $C_m^{k'}$ are nonempty, then $\overline{C_m^k} \not\subset \overline{C_m^{k'}}$. On the other hand by corollary 4.8, we have that $codim(C_m^{k'}, \mathbb{C}_m^2) \leq codim(C_m^k, \mathbb{C}_m^2)$. So $\overline{C_m^{k'}} \not\subset \overline{C_m^k}$. Finally we will show that $Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m \not\subset \overline{C_m^k}$ if $C_m^k \neq \emptyset$ for $1 \leq k \leq q$. To do so, it is enough to check that $codim(C_m^k, \mathbb{C}_m^2) \geq codim(Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m, \mathbb{C}_m^2)$. For $m \in [qn_1\beta_1 + e_1, (q+1)n_1\beta_1[$, we have

$$\delta^q(m) := codim(Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = 2 + q(n_1 + m_1) + [\frac{m - qn_1\beta_1}{\beta_0}] + [\frac{m - qn_1\beta_1}{\beta_1}]$$

by corollary 4.2.Let $\lambda^q : [qn_1\beta_1 + e_1[\longrightarrow [q(n_1 + m_1), \infty[$ be the function given by $\lambda^q(m) = q(n_1 + m_1) + \frac{m - qn_1\beta_1}{e_1} + 1$. For simplicity, set $i = m - qn_1\beta_1$.For any integer i such that $e_1 \leq i < n_1\beta_1 = n_1m_1e_1$, we have $1 + [\frac{i}{n_1e_1}] + [\frac{i}{m_1e_1}] \leq [\frac{i}{e_1}]$. Indeed this is true for $i = e_1$ and it follows by induction on i from the fact that for any pair of integers (b, a), we have $[\frac{b+1}{a}] = [\frac{b}{a}]$ if and only if $b + 1 \not\equiv 0 \mod a$ and $[\frac{b+1}{a}] = [\frac{b}{a}] + 1$ otherwise, since $i < n_1m_1e_1$. So $\delta^q(m) \leq [\lambda^q(m)]$.
But in the proof of corollary 4.8, we have checked that if $C_m^k \neq \emptyset$, we have $\text{codim}(C_m^k, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = [\gamma^k(m)]$. We have also checked that for $q \geq k$ and $m \geq qn_1\beta$, $\gamma^k(m) \geq \gamma^q(m)$. Finally in view of the definitions of γ^q and λ^q, we have $\gamma^q(m) \geq \lambda^q(m)$, so $[\gamma^q(m)] \geq [\lambda^q(m)] \geq \delta^q(m)$.
For $m = (q + 1)n_1\beta_1$, we have $\delta^q(m) = (q + 1)(n_1 + m_1) + 1$ by corollary 4.2. For $m \in [(q+1)n_1\beta_1, (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1[$, we have $Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m = C_m^{q+1} \cup Cont^{>(q+1)n_1}(x_0)_m$ and $Cont^{>(q+1)n_1}(x_0)_m = V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{((q+1)n_1)}, x_1^{(0)}, \cdots, x_1^{((q+1)m_1)})$ again by corollary 4.2. If in addition we have $m < (q+1)\bar{\beta}_2$, then by proposition 4.5 $C_m^{q+1} = V(x_0^{(0)}, \cdots, x_0^{((q+1)n_1-1)}$, $x_1^{(0)}, \cdots, x_1^{((q+1)m_1-1)}, x_1^{((q+1)m_1)^{n_1}} - c_1 x_0^{((q+1)n_1)^{m_1}}) \cap D(x_0^{((q+1)n_1)}$, thus we have
$Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m = \overline{C_m^{q+1}}$ and $\delta^q(m) = (q + 1)(n_1 + m_1) + 1$. We have $(q + 1)n_1\beta_1 + e_1 \leq (q+1)\overline{\beta}_2$ if $q+1 \geq n_2$, because $\overline{\beta}_2 - n_1\overline{\beta}_1 \equiv 0 \mod (e_2)$. If not , we may have $(q+1)\overline{\beta}_2 < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$, so for $(q+1)\overline{\beta_2} \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$, we have $C_m^{q+1} = \emptyset, Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m = Cont^{>(q+1)n_1}(x_0)_m$ and $\delta^q(m) = (q + 1)(n_1 + m_1) + 2$.
In both cases, for $m \in [(q+1)n_1\beta_1, (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1[$, we have $\delta^q(m) \leq (q+1)(n_1+m_1)+2$. Since $[\lambda^q(m)] = q(n_1+m_1)+n_1m_1+1$, we conclude that $[\lambda^q(m)] \geq \delta^q(m)$, so for $1 \leq k \leq q$, if $C_m^k \neq \emptyset$, we have $[\gamma^k(m)] \geq \delta^q(m)$. This proves that the irreducible components of C_m^0 are the $\overline{C_m^k}$ for $1 \leq k \leq q$ and $C_m^k \neq \emptyset$, and $Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m$, hence the claim in viewof the characterization of the nonempty $C_m^{k's}$'s given in proposition 4.5.

□

Corollary 4.10. *Under the assumption of theorem* 4.9*, let* $q_0 + 1 = min\{\alpha \in \mathbb{N}; \alpha(\overline{\beta}_2 - n_1\overline{\beta}_1) \geq e_1\}$*. Then* $0 \leq q_0 < n_2$*. For* $1 \leq m < (q_0 + 1)n_1\beta_1 + e_1, C_m^0$ *is irreducible and we have* $codim(C_m^0, \mathbb{C}_m^2) =$

$$2 + [\frac{m}{\beta_0}] + [\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \quad for \quad 0 \leq q \leq q_0 \quad and \quad qn_1\beta_1 + e_1 \leq m < (q + 1)n_1\beta_1$$

$$or \quad 0 \leq q \leq q_0 \quad and \quad (q + 1)\overline{\beta}_2 \leq m < (q + 1)n_1\beta_1 + e_1.$$

$$1 + [\frac{m}{\beta_0}] + [\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \quad for \quad 0 \leq q < q_0 \quad and \quad (q + 1)n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q + 1)\overline{\beta}_2$$

$$or \quad (q_0 + 1)n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q_0 + 1)n_1\beta_1 + e_1.$$

For $q \geq q_0+1$ in $\mathbb{N}$ and $qn_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$, the number of irreducible components of C_m^0 is:

$$N(m) = q+1-\sum_{j=2}^{g}([\frac{m}{\bar{\beta}_j}]-[\frac{m}{n_j\bar{\beta}_j}])$$

and $codim(C_m^0, \mathbb{C}_m^2) =$

$$2+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \quad for \quad qn_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1.$$

$$1+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \quad for \quad (q+1)n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1.$$

Proof : We have already observed that $n_2(\overline{\beta}_2-n_1\overline{\beta}_1) \geq e_1$ because $\overline{\beta}_2-n_1\overline{\beta}_1 \equiv 0$ mod (e_2), so $1 \leq q_0+1 \leq n_2$.
For $qn_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$, with $q \geq 1$, we have seen in the proof of theorem 4.9 that the irreducible components of C_m^0 are the $\overline{C_m^k}$ for $1 \leq k \leq q$ and $C_m^k \neq \emptyset$ and $Cont^{qn_1}(x_0)_m$. We thus have to enumerate the empty C_m^k for $1 \leq k \leq q$. By proposition 4.5, $C_m^k = \emptyset$ if and only if $j := max\{l; l \geq 2$ and $k \equiv 0 \bmod n_2\cdots n_{l-1}\} \leq g$ and $m \geq \frac{k}{n_2\cdots n_{j-1}}\overline{\beta}_j$. Now recall that $\overline{\beta}_{i+1} > n_i\overline{\beta}_i$ for $1 \leq i \leq g-1$ and that $\overline{\beta}_2-n_1\overline{\beta_1} \geq e_2$. This implies that for $3 \leq j \leq g$, we have $\overline{\beta}_j - n_1\cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_1 > n_2\cdots n_{j-1}(\overline{\beta}_2-n_1\overline{\beta}_1) \geq n_2\cdots n_{j-1}e_2 \geq e_1$. So if $j \geq 3$ and κ is a positive integer such that $m \geq \kappa\overline{\beta}_j$, we have $\frac{m-e_1}{n_1\beta_1} > \kappa n_2\cdots n_{j-1}$, hence $q = [\frac{m-e_1}{n_1\beta_1}] \geq \kappa n_2\cdots n_{j-1}$. Therefore for $j \geq 3$, there are exactly $[\frac{m}{\overline{\beta}_j}]$ integers $\kappa \geq 1$ such that $m \geq \kappa\overline{\beta}_j$ and $\kappa n_2\cdots n_{j-1} \leq q$, among them $[\frac{m}{n_j\overline{\beta}_j}]$ are $\equiv 0$ mod (n_j).
Similarly if $(q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq (q+1)\overline{\beta}_2$, or equivalently $q \geq q_0$, and if κ is a positive integer such that $m \geq \kappa\overline{\beta}_2$, we have $\kappa \leq \frac{m}{\overline{\beta}_2} < q+1$. Therefore if $q \geq q_0+1$, we conclude that there are $\sum_{j=2}^{g}([\frac{m}{\overline{\beta}_j}]-[\frac{m}{n_j\overline{\beta}_j}])$ empty C_m^k's with $1 \leq k \leq q$. Moreover we have shown in the proof of theorem 4.9 that $codim(C_m^0, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = codim(Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = 2+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]$ if $m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1 (resp. 1+(q+1)(n_1+m_1) = 1+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}]$ for $m \geq (q+1)n_1\beta_1)$.Also note that $q_0\overline{\beta}_2 < q_0n_1\beta_1+e_1 < (q_0+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq (q_0+1)\overline{\beta}_2 \leq n_2\overline{\beta}_2 < \overline{\beta}_3\cdots$. Therefore for $q_0n_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q_0+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$, we have $[\frac{m}{\overline{\beta}_2}] = q_0, [\frac{m}{n_2\overline{\beta}_2}] = [\frac{m}{\overline{\beta}_3}] = \cdots = 0$, so $N(m) = 1$, i.e. C_m^0 is irreducible.
Finally, assume that $qn_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$ with $q \geq 1$ and $q \leq q_0$. Since $q_0 < n_2$, for $1 \leq k \leq q$ we have $k \not\equiv 0$ mod(n_2) and $m \geq qn_1\beta_1+e_1 > q\overline{\beta}_2$, hence for $1 \leq k \leq q, C_m^k = \emptyset$ and $C_m^0 = Cont^{qn_1}(x_0)_m$ is irreducible.(The case $q = q_0$ was already known).So for $n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q_0+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$, C_m^0 is irreducible.(Recall that for $1 \leq m < q_0n_1\beta_1+e_1$, the irreducibility of C_m^0 is already known).It only remains to check the codimensions of C_m^0 for $1 \leq m \leq q_0n_1\beta_1+e_1$. Here again we have seen in the proof of Theorem 4.9 that $codim(C_m^0, \mathbb{C}_m^2) = codim(Cont^{>qn_1}(x_0)_m, \mathbb{C}_m^2) =: \delta^q(m)$ for any $q \geq 1$ and $qn_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$ and that $\delta^q(m) =$

$$2+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \quad for \quad any \quad q \geq 1 \quad and \quad qn_1\beta_1+e_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1$$

$$(q+1)(n_1+m_1)+1 = 1+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \;\; for \;\; q<q_0 \;\; and \;\; (q+1)n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q+1)\overline{\beta}_2$$

$$(q+1)(n_1+m_1)+2 = 2+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \;\; for \;\; q<q_0 \;\; and \;\; (q+1)\overline{\beta}_2 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1.$$

This completes the proof.

□

In [I], Igusa has shown that the log-canonical threshold of the pair $((\mathbb{C}^2,0),(C,0))$ is $\frac{1}{\beta_0}+\frac{1}{\beta_1}$. Here $(\mathbb{C}^2,0)$(resp.$(C,0)$)) is the formal neighberhood of $\mathbb{C}^2$ (resp. C) at 0. Corollary .4.10 allows to recover corollary B of [ELM] in this special case.

Corollary 4.11. *If the plane curve C has a branch at 0, with multiplicity β_0, and first Puiseux exponent β_1, then*

$$min_m \frac{codim(C^0_m, \mathbb{C}^2_m)}{m+1} = \frac{1}{\beta_0}+\frac{1}{\beta_1}.$$

Proof : For any $m, p \neq 0$ in $\mathbb{N}$, we have $m-p[\frac{m}{p}] \leq p-1$ and $m-p[\frac{m}{p}] = p-1$ if and only if $m+1 \equiv 0$ mod (p); so for any $m \in \mathbb{N}, 2+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \geq (m+1)(\frac{1}{\beta_0}+\frac{1}{\beta_1})$ and we have equality if and only if $m+1 \equiv 0$ mod (β_0) and mod (β_1) or equivalently $m+1 \equiv 0$ mod $(n_1\beta_1)$ since $n_1\beta_1$ is the least common multiple of β_0 and β_1.If not we have $1+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \geq (m+1)(\frac{1}{\beta_0}+\frac{1}{\beta_1})$. Now if $(q+1)n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1$ with $q \in \mathbb{N}$,we have $(q+1)n_1\beta_1 < m+1 \leq (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1 < (q+2)n_1\beta_1$, so $m+1 \not\equiv 0$ mod $(n_1\beta_1)$. If $(q+1)n_1\beta_1 \leq m < (q+1)\overline{\beta}_2$ with $q \in \mathbb{N}$ and $q<q_0$, then $(q+1)n_1\beta_1 < m+1 \leq (q+1)n_1\beta_1+e_1 < (q+2)n_1\beta_1$, so $m+1 \not\equiv 0$ mod $(n_1\beta_1)$. So in both cases, we have $1+[\frac{m}{\beta_0}]+[\frac{m}{\beta_1}] \geq (m+1)(\frac{1}{\beta_0}+\frac{1}{\beta_1})$. The claim follows from corollary 4.10.

□

It also follows immediately from corollary 4.10

Corollary 4.12. *Let $q_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ as in corollary 4.10. There exists $n_1\beta_1$ linear functions, $L_0,\cdots,L_{n_1\beta_1-1}$ such that $dim(C^0_m) = L_i(m)$ for any $m \equiv i$ mod $(n_1\beta_1)$ such that $m \geq q_0n_1\beta_1+e_1$.*

The canonical projections $\pi_{m+1,m} : C^0_{m+1} \longrightarrow C^0_m, m \geq 1$, induce infinite inverse systems

$$\cdots B_{m+1} \longrightarrow B_m \cdots \longrightarrow B_1$$

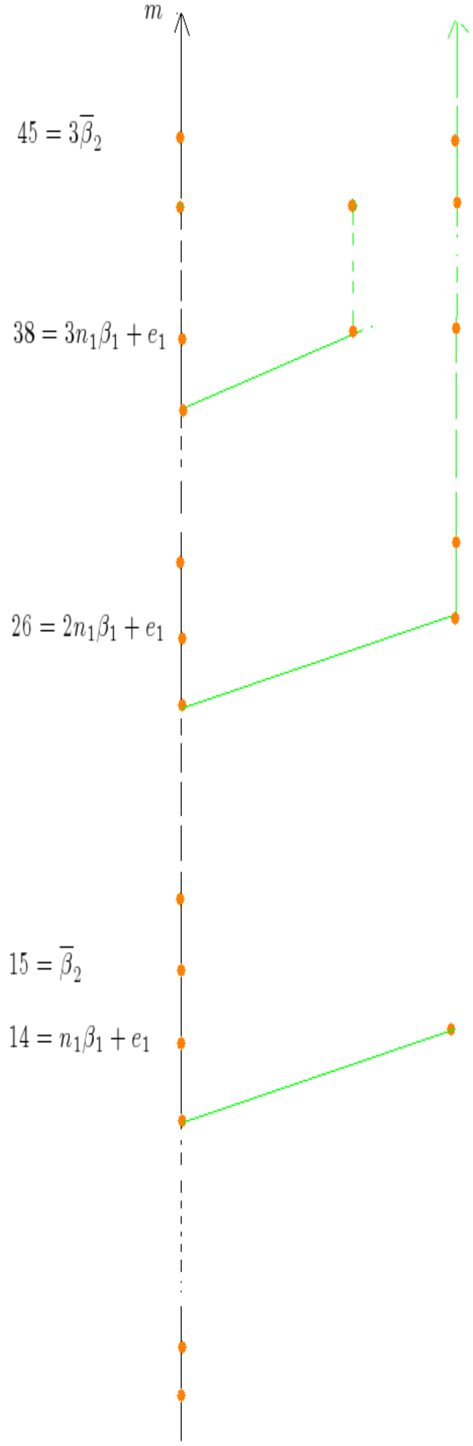
$$\cdots C_{(m+1)\kappa I} \longrightarrow C_{m\kappa I} \cdots \longrightarrow C_{(\kappa\beta_0\beta_1+e_1)\kappa I} \longrightarrow B_{\kappa\beta_0\beta_1+e_1-1}$$

and finite inverse systems

$$C^j_{(\kappa\overline{\beta}_j-1)\kappa v} \longrightarrow C^j_{m\kappa v} \cdots \longrightarrow C^j_{(\kappa n_1\cdots n_{j-1}\beta_1+e_1)\kappa v} \longrightarrow B_{\kappa n_1\cdots n_{j-1}\beta_1+e_1-1}$$

for $2 \leq j \leq g$, and $\kappa \not\equiv 0$ mod (n_j).
We get a tree $T_{C,0}$ by representing each irreducible component of $C^0_m, m \geq 1$, by a vertex $v_{i,m}, 1 \leq i \leq N(m)$, and by joining the vertices $v_{i_1,m+1}$ and $v_{i_0,m}$ if $\pi_{m+1,m}$ induces one of the above maps between the corresponding irreducible components. We represent the

tree for the branch defined by $f(x,y) = (y^2 - x^3)^2 - 4x^6y - x^9 = 0$, whose semigroup is $(4, 6, 15)$.



This tree only depends on the semigroup Γ.
Conversely , we recover $\overline{\beta}_0, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_g$ from this tree and $max\{m, codim(B_m, \mathbb{C}^2_m) = 2\} = \overline{\beta}_0 - 1$. Indeed the number of edges joining two vertices from which an infinite branch of the tree starts is $\beta_0\beta_1$. We thus recover $\overline{\beta}_1$ and e_1. We recover $\overline{\beta}_2 - n_1\overline{\beta}_1, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_j - n_1 \cdots n_{j-1}\overline{\beta}_1, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_g - n_1 \cdots n_{g-1}\overline{\beta}_1$, hence $\overline{\beta}_2, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_g$ from the number of edges in the finite branches.

Corollary 4.13. *Let C be a plane branch with $g \geq 1$ Puiseux exponents. The tree $T_{C,0}$ described above and $max\{m, dim\ C^0_m = 2m\}$ determine the sequence $\overline{\beta}_0, \cdots, \overline{\beta}_g$ and conversely.*

References

[A] S.S. Abhyankar, Irreducibility Criterion for Germs of Analytic Functions of Two Complex Variables, Advances in Mathematics 74, (1989), 190-257.

[ELM] L. Ein, R. Lazarsfeld, M. Mustata, Contact Loci in Arc Spaces. Compositio Math. 140 (2004) 1229-1244.

[G] E. Garca Barroso, Invariants des singularits de courbes planes et courbure des fibres de Milnor. Servicio de Publicaciones de la ULL (2004).

[GT] R. Goldin,B. Teissier , Resolving singularities of plane analytic branches with one toric morphism. Resolution of singularities (Obergurgl, 1997), 315–340, Progr. Math., 181, Birkhuser, Basel, 2000.

[GP] Gwozdziewicz J., Ploski A., On the approximate roots of polynomials, Ann. Polon. Math. LX.3,1995.

[I] J.I.Igusa, On the first terms of certain asymptotic expansion, Complex and Algebraic Geometry,Iwanami Shoten and Cambridge Univ.Press, 1977,p.357-368.

[LR] M. Lejeune-Jalabert,A. Reguera-Lpez, Arcs and wedges on sandwiched surface singularities. Amer. J. Math. 121 (1999), no. 6, 1191–1213.

[Me] M. Merle, Invariants polaires des courbes planes, Invent. Math. 41, (1977) 103-111.

[Mus] M. Mustata with an appendix by D.Eisenbud and E.Frenkel, Jet schemes of locally complete intersection canonical singularities,Invent. Math. 145 , 2001.

[N] J. F. Nash, Arc structure of singularities, Duke Math. J. 81 , 1995.

[Sp] M. Spivakovsky, Valuations in Function Fields of Surfaces, American Journal of Mathematics Vol. 112 No. 1., 1990.

[V] P.Vojta, Jets via Hasse-Schmidt derivations. Diophantine geometry, 335–361, CRM Series, 4, Ed. Norm., Pisa, 2007.

[Z] O. Zariski with an appendix by B.Teissier, Le probleme des modules pour les branches planes, Ecole Polytechnique, 1973.

Laboratoire de Mathématiques de Versailles, Université de Versailles-St-Quentin-en-Yvelines, 45 avenue des États-Unis, 78035 Versailles Cedex, France.
Email address: mourtada@math.uvsq.fr