

## On the Number of Cusps of Stable Perturbations of a Plane-to-Plane Singularity

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### Introduction

Let  $f: (\mathbf{R}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{R}^2, 0)$  be a smooth map germ. By the theorem of Whitney [Wh],  $f$  can be approximated (in the semi-local sense) by a  $C^\infty$  stable mapping. In other words,  $f$  is a "degeneration" of neighboring stable mappings, which we call stable perturbations of  $f$ . Then it will be natural to expect that stable perturbations have several properties in common reflecting the structure of the "generating" map-germ  $f$ .

In this paper we concentrate on investigating the number of cusps of stable perturbations of a generic plane-to-plane singularity. For instance, we observe that the number  $\kappa(\tilde{f})$  modulo 2 of cusps of a stable perturbation  $\tilde{f}$  of a generic map-germ  $f: (\mathbf{R}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{R}^2, 0)$  is a topological invariant of  $f$  (Theorem 2.4). In fact  $\kappa(\tilde{f}) \bmod 2$  is determined by the number of branches of the locus of critical points of  $f$  and the mapping degree of  $f$  (Theorem 2.1). Thus if two generic map-germs  $f, g: (\mathbf{R}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{R}^2, 0)$  are topologically equivalent, then the parities of  $\kappa(\tilde{f})$  and  $\kappa(\tilde{g})$  are coincident for any stable perturbations  $\tilde{f}$  of  $f$  and  $\tilde{g}$  of  $g$ .

This observation is obtained as an application of a global formula for singularities of maps between oriented 2-manifolds with boundary (Theorem 1.1), which is a modified form of Quine's formula [Q]. The topological invariant  $\kappa(\tilde{f}) \bmod 2$  is algebraically calculable from  $f$  (Theorem 2.2).

In §1, our global formula is proved from Quine's formula. In §2, the genericity condition is explained and  $\kappa(\tilde{f}) \bmod 2$  is investigated for stable perturbations  $\tilde{f}$  of a generic map-germ  $f: (\mathbf{R}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{R}^2, 0)$ . Another restriction for the number  $\kappa(f_i)$  of cusps near the origin for a deformation  $\{f_i\}$  of  $f$  is obtained in §3, using complex analytic geometry.