

LIMITS OF TANGENT SPACES TO FIBRES AND THE w_f CONDITION

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Let $f: U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ be a holomorphic function defined on an open neighbourhood U of the origin in $\mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ such that $f(0) = 0$ and 0 is the only (possible) critical value of f . The main purpose of this paper is to prove the following theorem.

THEOREM. *Let $\mathcal{S} = \{S_i\}$ be a Whitney stratification of $X = f^{-1}(0)$. Then, for each stratum S of $\mathcal{S}$ the pair $(U \setminus X, S)$ satisfies the w_f condition.*

(We say that $(U \setminus X, S)$ satisfies w_f if for every $x_0 \in S$ there is a neighbourhood U_{x_0} in U and a constant C such that for every $x \in U_{x_0} \setminus X$,

$$\delta(T_{x_0}S, T_x f^{-1}(f(x))) \leq C \|x - x_0\|,$$

where the left-hand side denotes the angle between $T_{x_0}S$ and the tangent space to the level of f at x ; see [HMS] for the details.)

The theorem is proven in Section 2. Section 1 contains the necessary preparation for the proof, that is, a local analysis on the (projectivized) relative conormal space C_f of f , or rather its blow-up $E_Y C_f$, where Y is a nonsingular subset of U (see the diagram (1.1) below), and a study of the exceptional divisor $\mathcal{E}$ in $E_Y C_f$, which can be interpreted as the space of the limits of secants and tangent hyperplanes to the levels of f . This construction appeared and was developed before in several places both for the absolute conormal spaces (see [BS], [HM2], [LT], [T2]) and for the relative ones [HMS]. In [LT, Corollaire 2.1.3] the authors give a beautiful characterization of such space of limits in the absolute case as a finite union of dual correspondences. (See a remark on terminology below.) As a by-product of our method we give in Proposition 1 below a similar description of such spaces in our case, which, however, does not characterize them completely.

Assume that the set of singular points ΣX of X is itself nonsingular, and consider the pair $(X \setminus \Sigma X, \Sigma X)$ as a stratification of X . In this case the result of the theorem is well known since then both the Whitney conditions and the w_f condition are equivalent to the μ^* -constant condition [T1], [BS], and [HMS]. The author's original idea for the proof of the theorem was to generalize this argument using polar multiplicities and Lê numbers ([M]) of the generic plane sections (note that both of these families generalize μ^* numbers) and use Proposition 2.9 of [M]. An attempt to make this idea precise led to the study of the geometry of conormal

Received 14 February 1992. Revision received 31 March 1993.