

## LINES ON BRIESKORN-PHAM SURFACES

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### Abstract

By using toric modifications and a result of Gonzalez-Sprinberg and Lejeune-Jalabert, we answer the following questions completely. On which Brieskorn-Pham surface there exist smooth curves passing through the singular point? If there exist, how “many” and what are the defining equations?

### 1. Introduction

Let  $(X, 0)$  be an analytic space germ embedded in  $(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ , and  $(L, 0)$  be a smooth curve germ in  $(\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ . Since  $L$  is locally biholomorphic to a line, we often say that  $L$  is a line. If for a singular point  $O \in X_{\text{sing}}$ , there exists a line (smooth curve)  $L$  in  $\mathbb{C}^n$  such that  $O \in L$  and  $L \setminus \{O\} \subset X_{\text{reg}}$ , we say that  $X$  contains (or has) a line passing through  $O$ .

On a singular surface  $X$  in  $\mathbb{C}^3$  one can not always find a smooth curve passing through (not contained in) the singular locus of  $X$ . Gonzalez-Sprinberg and Lejeune-Jalabert proved a criterion for the existence of smooth curve on any (two dimensional) surface. We quote this result here for the convenience of the reader. Let  $\pi: \tilde{X} \rightarrow (X, 0)$  be the minimal resolution of a singular surface  $(X, 0)$ . Let  $\mathcal{L}$  be the set of lines on  $(X, 0)$ . For an exceptional divisor  $E$ , let  $\mathcal{L}_E$  denote the set of lines on  $(X, 0)$  with the strict transform intersecting  $E$  transversally. Let  $\mathfrak{m}$  be the maximal ideal of the local ring  $\mathcal{O}_{X, 0}$ . The cycle  $\mathcal{L}_X$  on  $\tilde{X}$  defined by the ideal sheaf  $\mathfrak{m}\mathcal{O}_{\tilde{X}}$  is called the *maximal cycle* of  $\pi$ .

**GONZALEZ-SPRINBERG AND LEJEUNE-JALABERT THEOREM** ([1, 2]). (1) *There exists lines on  $(X, 0)$  if and only if the maximal cycle  $\mathcal{L}_X$  has at least one reduced component;*

(2) *The set of all the lines on  $(X, 0)$  is a disjoint union of the  $\mathcal{L}_E$ 's with each  $E$  a reduced component in  $\mathcal{L}_X$ . And  $\mathcal{L}_E$  is called the family of lines corresponding to  $E$ .*

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1991 *Mathematics Subject Classification*: 14J17, 32S25, 32S45.

*Key words and phrases*: line, Brieskorn-Pham surface, toric modification, torsion number.

The first author was supported by JSPS: P98028.

Received January 22, 1999; revised December 10, 1999.