Advanced Studies in Pure Mathematics 50, 2008 Algebraic Geometry in East Asia — Hanoi 2005 pp. 1–100

A survey on Zariski pairs

Enrique Artal Bartolo, José Ignacio Cogolludo and Hiro-o Tokunaga

Dedicated to Professor Kenji Ueno on his sixtieth birthday.

§ Introduction

In 1929, O. Zariski published a paper entitled "On the Problem of Existence of Algebraic Functions of Two Variables Possessing a Given Branch Curve" [130] where the following question was considered:

Does an algebraic function z of x and y exist, possessing a preassigned curve f as branch curve?

As Zariski pointed out in the *Introduction* of [130], this question was first considered by Enriques and the problem is reduced to finding the fundamental group of the complement of the given curve (the word *complement* is understood and often omitted for short). Zariski considered some explicit cases and *proved* important results. Here we detail some of the most relevant:

- (Z1) If two curves lie in a connected family of equisingular curves, then they have isomorphic fundamental groups.
- (Z2) If a continuous family $\{C_t\}_{t\in[0,1]}$ is equisingular for $t \in (0,1]$ and C_0 is reduced, then there is a natural epimorphism $\pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus C_0, p_0) \twoheadrightarrow \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^2 \setminus C_t, p_t)$, where the base point p_t $(t \in [0,1])$ depends on t continuously.
- (Z3) The fundamental group of an irreducible curve of order n, possessing ordinary double points only, is cyclic of order n ([130, Theorem 7]), see Remark 1.

Received May 23, 2006.

Key words and phrases. Zariski pair, fundamental group, Alexander invariants, Galois cover.

The two first authors are partially supported by MTM2007-67908-C02-01.

Revised May 14, 2007.

²⁰⁰⁰ Mathematics Subject Classification. 14H50, 20F36, 14B0, 14G32.