

TOPOLOGICAL TYPES OF PFAFFIAN MANIFOLDS

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Abstract. Let $\Omega = (\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{n-k})$ be differential 1-forms with polynomial coefficients in \mathbf{R}^n . A *Pfaffian manifold* of Ω is by definition a maximal integral k -manifold of Ω . It is shown that the number of homeomorphism classes of all Pfaffian manifolds of Rolle Type of Ω is finite and, moreover, bounded by a computable function in variables n, k and the degree of $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{n-k}$. Finiteness is proved also in any o-minimal structure.

We give also an example of a semi-algebraic C^1 differential form on a semi-algebraic C^2 3-manifold whose Pfaffian manifolds have homeomorphism classes of the cardinality of continuum. Hence the cardinality of all manifolds is the continuum (not countable).

§1. Introduction

This paper treats of Pfaffian manifolds in the o-minimal setting. See [15], [16] for the theory of o-minimal structure. We have to give definitions and notations before we introduce and discuss our results.

Let M be a C^2 manifold. Let $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_q\}$ be C^1 differential 1-forms on M . A *Pfaffian manifold* of Ω is a maximal connected C^1 manifold V immersed in M such that $T_x V = \bigcap_{i=1}^q \ker(\omega_i)$ for all $x \in V$. Remark that it is not necessarily a submanifold of M . In particular, if $q = 1$, we call it a *Pfaffian hypersurface*. We call (V, Ω, M) a *Pfaffian manifold* for short. A *foliation defined by Ω* is a foliation whose leaves are Pfaffian manifolds of Ω .

A Pfaffian manifold (V, Ω, M) is of *Rolle type* if the following *Rolle Property* is satisfied.

- Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow M$ be a C^1 curve such that $\gamma(0)$ and $\gamma(1)$ are contained in V . Then, for any $i = 1, \dots, q$, there exists $t_i \in [0, 1]$ such that $\omega_i(\gamma(t_i)) \cdot \gamma'(t_i) = 0$.

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It is easy to see that a Pfaffian manifold of Rolle type is a submanifold of M . This notion of Pfaffian manifold of Rolle type is a generalization of the notion of Rolle hypersurface due to Khovanskii and Mossu-Roche [6], [10], [11]. Many remarkable studies for Rolle hypersurface are published, for example, [2], [3], [6], [7], [8], [9], [10], [11], [14], [17]. A *Pfaffian manifold of non-Rolle type* is a Pfaffian manifold which is not of Rolle type. For some (M, Ω) , almost all Pfaffian manifolds are of Rolle type. For example, any Pfaffian manifold is of Rolle type if M is simply connected, if $\Omega = \{\omega\}$, i.e. $q = 1$, and if ω is nonsingular and integrable everywhere (Haefliger [5]). We call a Pfaffian manifold of Rolle type a *Rolle leaf* when Ω defines a *foliation*, that is, Ω is integrable everywhere on M .

Consider an o-minimal expansion $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ of the real field. A *definable C^r manifold* M is a subset of some \mathbb{R}^n which is both definable and a C^r submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n . Consider a differential 1-form on M . Identify it with the image of its dual under the natural inclusion $T_*M \hookrightarrow T_*\mathbb{R}^n$ with the usual inner product. A differential 1-form on M is *definable* if its coefficients are definable.

Now we introduce and discuss our results. We show in Section 2 that a Pfaffian manifold of Rolle type is a connected component of an intersection of Pfaffian hypersurfaces of Rolle type.

Speissegger showed in his paper [14] that there exists an o-minimal expansion $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ of $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ such that V is definable in it for any Pfaffian hypersurface $(V, \Omega = \{\omega_1\}, M)$ (namely, in the case when $q = 1$) of Rolle type if ω_1 and M are definable in it. Since a Pfaffian manifold of Rolle type is a connected component of an intersection of Pfaffian hypersurfaces of Rolle type, we have the following corollary.

COROLLARY 1.1. *Let $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ be an o-minimal structure on \mathbb{R} . Then, for a $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable C^2 manifold and for a family Ω of $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable differential 1-forms on it, any Pfaffian manifold of Ω of Rolle type is also $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable.*

The o-minimal expansion with the above property is called the *Pfaffian closure* of $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$.

Corollary 1.1 and its proof have a good application. Re-scrutinizing its proof closely, we can prove the following theorems concerning the topological types of Pfaffian manifolds of Rolle type.

THEOREM 1.2. *Let $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ be an o-minimal structure on \mathbb{R} . Let M be a $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable C^2 manifold and Ω be a finite family of $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable C^1 differential 1-forms on it. Then any Pfaffian manifold of Ω of Rolle type is homeomorphic to some nonsingular affine real algebraic set and the homeomorphism can be chosen to be definable in $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$.*

THEOREM 1.3. *Let $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$, M and Ω be the same as above. Let \mathcal{T}_Ω be the set of all Pfaffian manifolds of Ω of Rolle type. Then the quotient set of \mathcal{T}_Ω up to $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable homeomorphism is finite.*

In particular,

THEOREM 1.4. *Let M be a compact real analytic manifold. Let Ω be a finite family of analytic differential 1-forms on M . Let \mathcal{T}_Ω^{ana} be the set of all Pfaffian manifolds of Ω of Rolle type. Then any Pfaffian manifold of Ω of Rolle type is homeomorphic to some affine nonsingular real algebraic set and the quotient set of \mathcal{T}_Ω^{ana} up to homeomorphism is finite.*

The algebraic case is more simple.

THEOREM 1.5. *Let n, d, q be positive integers. Consider all the differential 1-forms on \mathbb{R}^n with polynomial coefficients of total degree $\leq d$. Let $\mathcal{T}_{n,d,q}$ denote the set of all Pfaffian manifold of such q 1-forms of Rolle type. Then any element of $\mathcal{T}_{n,d,q}$ is homeomorphic to a nonsingular real algebraic set, the quotient set of $\mathcal{T}_{n,d,q}$ up to homeomorphism is finite and the number of elements of this quotient set is bounded by some computable function $l(n, d, q)$.*

The latter claim of this theorem is the direct corollary of [2, Théorème 1] in the case when $q = 1$.

Pfaffian manifolds of Rolle type have some good properties as it is described above. What about the non-Rolle case? The research of Pfaffian manifolds of non-Rolle type can be reduced to the Rolle case in the following sense.

PROPOSITION 1.6. *Let $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ and M be the same as above. Let ω be a nonsingular integrable $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable C^1 differential 1-form on M . Then there exists a finite definable open covering $\{U_i\}$ of M such that any Pfaffian manifold of $\omega|_{U_i}$ is of Rolle type.*

PROPOSITION 1.7. *Let M be a semialgebraic C^2 manifold, and let ω be a nonsingular and integrable semialgebraic C^1 differential 1-form on M . Then there exists a finite semialgebraic open covering $\{U_i\}$ of M such that any Pfaffian manifold of the restriction $\omega|_{U_i}$ is of Rolle type.*

PROPOSITION 1.8. *Let M be a compact real analytic manifold, and let ω be a nonsingular and integrable analytic differential 1-form on M . Then there exists a finite open covering $\{U_i\}$ of M with the same property in the above theorem.*

On the mere face of these theorems, the topological types of leaves of a foliation defined by a semialgebraic or an analytic differential 1-form seem to be finite or at most countable. Nevertheless, a foliation defined by a differential 1-form may have more topological types. Incidentally, it was not known whether the topological types of all 2-dimensional manifolds are countable or not.

THEOREM 1.9. *There exist a semialgebraic C^2 manifold of dimension 3 and a semialgebraic C^1 differential 1-form on it such that the quotient set of the set of all Pfaffian manifolds of the form up to homeomorphism has cardinality of the continuum.*

THEOREM 1.10. *There exist a compact real analytic manifold of dimension 3 and an analytic differential 1-form on it with the following property. The quotient set of the set of Pfaffian manifolds of the form up to homeomorphism has cardinality of the continuum.*

Remark that the differential 1-form given in the last theorem has the nonempty singular locus. We do not know an example without singularities.

We are grateful to the referee for the valuable advice.

§2. Generalized Khovanskii's theory and Pfaffian closure

We first show the following proposition which is proposed by the referee. Remark that Corollary 1.1 is the direct corollary of it.

PROPOSITION 2.1. *A Pfaffian manifold of Rolle type is a connected component of an intersection of Pfaffian hypersurfaces of Rolle type.*

Proof. Let M be a C^2 manifold and $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_q\}$ be a family of C^1 differential 1-forms. Fix an arbitrary Pfaffian manifold (V, Ω, M) of Rolle type. We may assume without loss of generality that V is contained in $M \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^q \text{Sing}(\omega_i)$, where $\text{Sing}(\omega_i)$ denotes the singular locus of ω_i . We have only to show that each ω_i is integrable on a neighborhood of V , namely

$$V \subset M \cap \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^q \{\omega_i \wedge d\omega_i = 0\} \right).$$

Let $P \in M$ such that $\omega_i \wedge d\omega_i(P) \neq 0$. Since ω_i is nonsingular at P , there exists a local C^1 coordinates (x_1, \dots, x_n) around $P \in M$ such that P is the origin and $\omega_i = dx_1 + x_2 dx_3 + \sum_{i=4}^n a_i dx_i$ for some C^1 functions a_4, \dots, a_n by Darboux's Theorem.

Consider the closed curve $\gamma_\varepsilon : [0, 2\pi] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ defined by

$$\gamma_\varepsilon(t) = (\varepsilon^2 \sin(2t)/2, 2\varepsilon \sin(t), \varepsilon(1 - \cos(t)), 0, \dots, 0),$$

where ε is a sufficiently small positive number. Then the curve verify:

$$\omega_i(\gamma_\varepsilon(t)) \cdot \gamma'_\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon^2 \quad \text{and} \quad P = \gamma_\varepsilon(0).$$

Namely, $P \notin V$. □

Theorem 1.2 and the following corollaries are the consequence of Proposition 2.1.

Proof of Theorem 1.2. Immediate by [13, Theorem II.5.11], [12, Remark VI.2.11] and Corollary 1.1. □

COROLLARY 2.2. *Consider an o-minimal structure on \mathbb{R} . Let $\Omega_i = \{\omega_{i1}, \dots, \omega_{iq(i)}\}$ be definable C^1 differential 1-forms on a definable C^2 manifold M for $i = 1, \dots, p$. Let A be a definable subset of M . Then there exists an integer N determined by M , Ω_i , $i = 1, \dots, p$, and A such that, for any Pfaffian manifolds V_i of Ω_i of Rolle type, the number of connected components of $A \cap V_1 \cap \dots \cap V_p$ is smaller than N .*

Proof. Obvious by Proposition 2.1 and [14, Theorem 2.6]. □

Consider an o-minimal structure on \mathbb{R} . Definable sets $X_\lambda \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ are with parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$ if $\bigcup_{\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m} X_\lambda \times \{\lambda\}$ is a definable subset of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^m$. We say that a definable set M_λ with parameter is a *definable C^2 manifold with parameter* if $\bigcup_\lambda M_\lambda$ and M_λ are C^2 manifolds for all λ . Similarly, definable C^1 differential 1-forms on a definable C^2 manifold with parameter are defined to be *with parameter*.

COROLLARY 2.3. *Consider an o-minimal structure on \mathbb{R} . Let X_λ , M_λ and $\Omega_{i,\lambda} = \{\omega_{i1,\lambda}, \dots, \omega_{iq(i),\lambda}\}$, $i = 1, \dots, p$, be definable subsets of \mathbb{R}^n with parameter $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^m$, definable C^2 submanifold of \mathbb{R}^n with parameter and definable C^1 differential 1-forms with parameter on M_λ , respectively. Then there exists an integer N determined only by M , X and $\Omega_{i,\lambda}$ such that the number of connected components of $X_\lambda \cap V_1 \cap \dots \cap V_p$ is smaller than N for any λ and for any Pfaffian manifolds V_i of $\Omega_{i,\lambda}$ of Rolle type.*

Proof. We show this corollary in the same way as [11, Théorème 1 $_\lambda$], using Proposition 2.1 and [14, Theorem 2.6].

Set $M = \bigcup_\lambda M_\lambda$. Apply the cylindrical definable C^2 cell decomposition to M . Then M is a finite number of definable C^2 manifolds M_j such that M_j , $\{\lambda ; M_{j,\lambda} \neq \emptyset\}$ and each $M_{j,\lambda}$ are definably C^2 diffeomorphic to Euclidean spaces. Hence we may assume that $M = \mathbb{R}^m \times \mathbb{R}^s$ and \mathbb{R}^s is the parameter space.

We may view the Pfaffian manifold V_i of $\Omega_{i,\lambda}$ as the Pfaffian manifold of $\Omega'_i = \Omega_{i,\lambda} \cup \{d\lambda_1, \dots, d\lambda_s\}$. Then each V_i is a Pfaffian manifold of Ω'_i of Rolle type. Therefore this corollary follows from Corollary 2.2. \square

COROLLARY 2.4. *For any positive integers q , n , d , there exists an integer N satisfying the following property.*

- *Let $\Omega = \{\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} dx_j\}_{1 \leq i \leq q}$ be semialgebraic C^1 differential 1-forms on \mathbb{R}^n such that, for any i, j , the graph of a_{ij} is of the form*

$$B_{i,j} = \bigcup_{s=1}^d \bigcap_{t=1}^d \{f_{s,t} *_{s,t} 0\},$$

where $f_{s,t}$ are polynomials in $n+1$ indeterminates of total degree $\leq d$ and $*_{s,t} \in \{<, =\}$.

Let A is a semi-algebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^n of the form

$$\bigcup_{s=1}^d \bigcap_{t=1}^d \{g_{s,t} *_{s,t} 0\},$$

where $g_{s,t}$ are polynomials in n indeterminates of total degree $\leq d$ and $*_{s,t} \in \{<, =\}$.

Let V be a u-Pfaffian manifold of Ω of Rolle type. Then the number of connected components of $A \cap V$ is smaller than N .

Proof. Set $K := qd^2 \binom{n+1+d}{d} + d^2 \binom{n+d}{d}$. We identify \mathbb{R}^K with the coefficient space of $d^2(q+1)$ polynomials. Because there are only finite ways of choice of signs $*_{s,t}$, we have only to show this corollary for fixed signs. Set

$$U' := \{x \in \mathbb{R}^K : \text{the set } B_{i,j} \text{ determined by } x \text{ is the graph of} \\ \text{a } C^2 \text{ function on } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ for all } i, j\}.$$

Then U' is semialgebraic. Applying Corollary 2.3, we obtain the corollary. \square

§3. Sketch of the proof of Theorem 1.3

One can prove Theorem 1.3 repeating the argument of [14], [15], [16] with an additional consideration described below. Therefore, we only give a sketch of the proof of Theorem 1.3.

DEFINITION 3.1. Let Π_ι denote the map from \mathbb{R}^n onto \mathbb{R}^k given by $\Pi_\iota(x_1, \dots, x_n) = (x_{\iota(1)}, \dots, x_{\iota(k)})$ for a strictly increasing map $\iota : \{1, \dots, k\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$. A submanifold L of \mathbb{R}^n is in standard position if there is an integer d such that $\Pi_\iota|_L$ has constant Jacobian rank d for all ι .

DEFINITION 3.2. A subset W of \mathbb{R}^n is a *basic $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set* if $W = A \cap V_1 \cap \dots \cap V_q$ for families $\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_q$ of finite definable differential 1-forms on \mathbb{R}^n whose ranks are full, for Pfaffian manifolds V_i of Ω_i of Rolle type and for a definable set A . This notion is a generalization of [14, Definition 2.10]. We call then W *defined by* $\Omega_1, \dots, \Omega_q$ and A . An *$\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set* is a finite union of basic $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian sets. Recall the definition of a Λ^∞ -set ([14, Definition 3.1]). We define a Λ_D^∞ -set to be a Λ^∞ -set obtained from Pfaffian sets.

DEFINITION 3.3. Two basic Pfaffian sets are *of the same form* if they are defined by the same families and the same definable set. Two Pfaffian sets W and W' are *of the same form* if there exist tuples of basic Pfaffian sets (W_1, \dots, W_l) and (W'_1, \dots, W'_l) with $W = \bigcup_{j=1}^l W_j$ and $W' = \bigcup_{j=1}^l W'_j$ such that W_j and W'_j are of the same form for all j . Two Λ_D^∞ -sets, which are obtained from Pfaffian sets (W_1, \dots, W_l) and (W'_1, \dots, W'_l) , respectively, are *of the same form* if W_j and W'_j are of the same form for all j .

It is obvious the collection of all Pfaffian sets satisfies the axioms of Λ -sets. Furthermore, the following lemma holds true.

LEMMA 3.4. *Let A, B, A' and B' be Pfaffian sets such that A and A' (resp. B and B') are of the same form. Assume that A and A' are subsets of \mathbb{R}^n .*

1. $A \cap B$ and $A' \cap B'$ are of the same form.
2. $A \times B$ and $A' \times B'$ are of the same form.
3. Let π be a permutation of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$. Then $\pi(A)$ and $\pi(A')$ are of the same form.
4. There exist a projection $\Pi : \mathbb{R}^m \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ and closed Pfaffian subsets C, C' of \mathbb{R}^m of the same form such that $A = \Pi(C)$ and $A' = \Pi(C')$.
5. Let k be a positive integer. There exists an integer N such that the number of connected components of each fibre $\tilde{A}_x = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k} : (x, y) \in \tilde{A}\}$ is smaller than N for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and for any Pfaffian set \tilde{A} which together with A are of the same form.
6. There exist C^1 manifolds $B_1, \dots, B_l, B'_1, \dots, B'_l$ in standard position with $A = \bigcup_{j=1}^l B_j$ and $A' = \bigcup_{j=1}^l B'_j$ such that B_j and B'_j are Pfaffian sets of the same form for all j .

Proof. Claims 1–4 are clear. Claim 5 is nothing but Corollary 2.2. Claim 6 is a direct consequence of [14, Corollary 2.9]. \square

The proof of that intersection, union and difference of two Λ^∞ -set and the projection image of a Λ^∞ -set are Λ^∞ -sets is constructive [14]. One can check that the following lemma holds true when one chase the proof of Speiseger's corresponding statements keeping Lemma 3.4 in mind. Hence, we omit the proof of it.

LEMMA 3.5. *Let A, B, A' and B' are $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^\infty$ -subsets of \mathbb{R}^n such that A and A' (resp. B and B') are of the same form. Then the intersection (resp. union and difference) of A and B and the one of A' and B' are of the same form. In addition, the projection images of A and A' are of the same form.*

The following lemma is an immediate consequence of 5 of Lemma 3.4.

LEMMA 3.6. *Let A be a $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^\infty$ -set and k be a positive integer. Then there exists an integer N such that the number of connected components of each fibre $\tilde{A}_x = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k} : (x, y) \in \tilde{A}\}$ is smaller than N for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and for any $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^\infty$ -set \tilde{A} which together with A are of the same form.*

The following lemma follows from Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6. See [15], [16]. There, a simplex means a definable set which is definably homeomorphic to a simplex in the usual sense.

LEMMA 3.7. *Let A be a compact $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^{\infty}$ -set. Let B_i be locally closed $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^{\infty}$ -subsets of A for $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then there exists a triangulation T_A of A compatible with B_i for all i whose simplicial complex is $\{\sigma_1^A, \dots, \sigma_k^A\}$ (some of σ_j^A 's may be empty,) with the following property.*

- *Let A' be a compact $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^{\infty}$ -set such that A and A' are of the same form. Let B'_i be locally closed $\Lambda_{\mathcal{D}}^{\infty}$ -subsets of A' , for $i = 1, \dots, k$, such that B_i and B'_i are of the same form. Then there exists a triangulation $T_{A'}$ of A' compatible with B'_i for all i whose simplicial complex is $\{\sigma_1^{A'}, \dots, \sigma_k^{A'}\}$ such that σ_j^A and $\sigma_j^{A'}$ are of the same form for all j .*

LEMMA 3.8. *The quotient set of all definable subsets of an Euclidean space of the same form up to $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -homeomorphism is finite.*

Proof. Consider a $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable set S . We may assume that S is bounded. Set $S_0 = \overline{S}$, $S_1 = \overline{S} \setminus S$ and $S_{i+1} = \overline{S_i} \setminus S_i$ for $i \geq 1$. Then $S_{n+1} = \emptyset$ by o-minimality. Applying Lemma 3.7 to S_0, S_1, \dots, S_n , we have shown that there exists a natural number k such that any $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable set which is of the form with S is divided into k $\mathcal{P}(\tilde{\mathbb{R}})$ -definable simplices. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Two Pfaffian manifolds of Rolle type of the same family are of the same form by [14, Lemma 2.1]. Therefore, Theorem 1.3 is immediate from Lemma 3.8. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.4. A real analytic manifold is an analytic submanifold of some \mathbb{R}^n by a Grauert's theorem. Especially, it is a subanalytic subset of $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ under the canonical inclusion $\mathbb{R}^n \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ if it is compact. Therefore, Theorem 1.4 follows from Theorems 1.2 and 1.3. \square

§4. Sketch of the proof of Theorem 1.5

The proof of Theorem 1.5 is similar to that of Theorem 1.3. Hence, we also give a sketch of the proof of Theorem 1.5.

First, we begin in a general setting. Fix an o-minimal structure $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ on \mathbb{R} . We call a function c from all definable sets to \mathbb{N} *complexity* of $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$. We also call the image $c(A)$ of a definable set A under this function *complexity* of it.

DEFINITION 4.1. A complexity c of the given o-minimal structure is calculable if the following conditions are satisfied.

- c1** The complexity $c(A \cap B)$ of $A \cap B$ is bounded from above by the number determined only by the complexities $c(A)$ and $c(B)$ of definable sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{R}^n$.
- c2** The complexity $c(A \cup B)$ is also less than the number determined by $c(A)$ and $c(B)$.
- c3** The number $c(\mathbb{R}^n \setminus A)$ is smaller than the number determined by $c(A)$, where A is a definable subset of \mathbb{R}^n .
- c4** The number $c(A \times \mathbb{R})$ is smaller than the number determined by $c(A)$.
- c5** Let $p : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ denote the projection forgetting the last factor. There exists a function from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{N} such that $c(p^{-1}(x))$ is smaller than the image of n for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$.
- c6** Let $p : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{n-1}$ be the same as above. Then $c(p(A))$ is bounded from above by the number determined only by $c(A)$.
- c7** The number of connected components of a definable subset of \mathbb{R} is smaller than the number determined only by the complexity of it.

We call a complexity of the graph of f *complexity of f* for short if f is a definable function.

EXAMPLE 4.2. Set $\overline{\mathbb{R}} := \langle \mathbb{R}, <, 0, 1, +, -, \cdot \rangle$. Definable sets in $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ are semi-algebraic sets. Any semi-algebraic set S in \mathbb{R}^n is of the form

$$S = \bigcup_{i=1}^k \bigcap_{j=1}^k \{x \in \mathbb{R}^n ; f_{ij}(x) *_{i,j} 0\},$$

where f_{ij} are polynomials in k indeterminates of total degree $\leq k$ and $*_{ij} \in \{<, =\}$. In this paper, the smallest k satisfying the above conditions is a complexity of $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ by definition. It is easy to check that it satisfies all the above axioms but **c6**. [4], [1] imply **c6**. Therefore, $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ has a calculable complexity.

The known proofs of cylindrical definable cell decomposition and definable triangulation are constructive and one can easily check the following propositions using the above axioms. See [15], [16] for the proof of cylindrical definable cell decomposition and triangulation.

LEMMA 4.3. ($C^s\text{CDCD}_n$) Assume that $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ has a complexity c . A non-negative integer s is fixed.

Let A_1, \dots, A_k be definable subsets of \mathbb{R}^n . There exists a cylindrical definable C^s cell decomposition compatible with A_1, \dots, A_k the number of whose cells is smaller than the number determined only by $c(A_1), \dots, c(A_k)$, n and s , and each complexity of whose cells C and definable C^s diffeomorphisms $\phi_C : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\dim(C)}$ is also bounded from above by the number determined by $c(A_1), \dots, c(A_k)$, n and s .

LEMMA 4.4. Assume that $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ has a complexity c . Let A be a compact definable set of \mathbb{R}^n and B_i be a locally closed definable subset of A for each $i = 1, \dots, k$. Then there exists a definable triangulation of A which is compatible with B_i for all $i = 1, \dots, k$ and whose number of simplices is bounded from above by the number determined by n , $c(A)$ and $c(B_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, k$.

LEMMA 4.5. Assume that $\tilde{\mathbb{R}}$ has a complexity c . Given natural numbers n and d . Then the number of topological types of all definable subsets S of \mathbb{R}^n with $c(S) = d$ is finite.

Proof. The proof of this lemma is the same as that of Lemma 3.8. \square

LEMMA 4.6. Let M be a definable C^2 manifold and $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_q\}$ be definable C^1 differential 1-forms on M . Let A be a definable subset of M . Then there exists a finite partition of M into C^s cells ($2 \leq s < \infty$) compatible with A such that, for each cell C and $J \subset \{1, \dots, q\}$, $\Omega_{J'}$ is a basis of Ω_J along C for some subset $J' \subset J$. Furthermore, the number of cells of this partition is smaller than the number determined by n , complexities of M , A and $\{a_{i,j}\}$, where $\omega_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{i,j} dx_j$. Each complexity of cells C of this partition and the definable diffeomorphisms $\phi_C : C \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^{\dim(C)}$ are bounded from above by the number determined by complexities of them.

Proof. The first part of this lemma is [14, Lemma 2.8]. One can easily check the last part using Lemma 4.3 when one chase the proof of [14, Lemma 2.8]. \square

In the rest of this section, we only consider the o-minimal structure $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ of the real field. The calculable complexity of semialgebraic sets is given in Example 4.2.

Set $\eta_1(\omega) := \max_{i=1, \dots, n}(\text{complexity of } a_i)$ for any semialgebraic C^1 differential 1-form $\omega = \sum_{i=1}^n a_i(x) dx_i$. Let $\Omega = \{\omega_1, \dots, \omega_q\}$ be semialgebraic C^1 differential 1-forms on \mathbb{R}^n of full rank. Set secondly $\eta_2(V) := \max\{q, \eta_1(\omega_1), \dots, \eta_1(\omega_q)\}$ for any Pfaffian manifold V of Ω of Rolle type. Set thirdly $\eta_3(W) := \max\{p, (\text{complexity of } A, \eta_2(V_1), \dots, \eta_2(V_p))\}$ for any basic $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set $W = V_1 \cap \dots \cap V_p \cap A$. Set finally

$$\eta(X) := \max\{s, \eta_3(W_1), \dots, \eta_3(W_s)\}$$

for any $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^s W_i$, where W_1, \dots, W_s are basic $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian sets.

Let $\Lambda_{\text{alg}, n}$ be the collection of all $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian subset of \mathbb{R}^n . Set $\Lambda_{\text{alg}} = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \Lambda_{\text{alg}, n}$. Then the family Λ_{alg} satisfies the axioms of Λ -sets as pointed out in Section 2.

LEMMA 4.7. 1. *Let X and Y be $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian sets of \mathbb{R}^n . Then $\eta(X \cap Y)$ is less than the number determined only by $\eta(X)$ and $\eta(Y)$.*

2. *Let X be an $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set of \mathbb{R}^n . Then $\eta(X \times \mathbb{R})$ is bounded from above by the number determined only by $\eta(X)$.*

3. *Let X be the same as above and π be a permutation of $\{1, \dots, n\}$. Then $\eta(\pi(X))$ is also bounded from above by the number determined by $\alpha \in \eta(X)$.*

4. *Assume that non-negative integers n and m are given. There exist positive integers n' and m' with the following property.*

- *Let X be an $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian subset of \mathbb{R}^n with $\eta(X) \leq m$. Then there exists a closed $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set Y with $\Pi(Y) = X$ and $\eta(Y) \leq m'$, where $\Pi : \mathbb{R}^{n+n'} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ is the projection forgetting the last n' factors.*

5. *Let k and m be non-negative integers. Then, for any $x \in \mathbb{R}^k$ and for any $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian subset X of \mathbb{R}^n with $\eta(X) \leq m$, the number of connected components of $X_x = \{y \in \mathbb{R}^{n-k} : (x, y) \in X\}$ is smaller than the number determined only by k and m .*

6. *Assume that non-negative integers m and n are given. Then, there exist positive integers N and m' with the following property.*

- *Let X be an $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian subset of \mathbb{R}^n with $\eta(X) \leq m$. Then there exist manifolds $B_1, \dots, B_k \in \Lambda_{\text{alg}, n}$ in standard position with $k \leq N$ such that $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^k B_i$ and $\eta(B_i) \leq m'$ for any $i = 1, \dots, k$.*

Proof. The statements 1, 2 and 3 are clear by the definition of η .

We show the statement 4. We may assume that X is a basic $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian subset $A \cap V_1 \cap \cdots \cap V_p$ of \mathbb{R}^n , where A is a semialgebraic set. There exists a closed semialgebraic subset B of $\mathbb{R}^{n+n'}$ such that $\Pi(B) = A$. Furthermore, the number n' is determined by n and m and $\eta(B)$ is smaller than the number determined by n and m . The set $Y = B \cap (V_1 \times \mathbb{R}^{n'}) \cap \cdots \cap (V_p \times \mathbb{R}^{n'})$ is a closed basic $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set. It is obvious that the relation $\Pi(Y) = X$ holds and $\eta(Y)$ is smaller than some number determined by n and m .

The statement 5 follows from Corollary 2.4

We show the statement 6 last. We may assume that X is a basic $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian set $A \cap V_1 \cap \cdots \cap V_p \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, where A is a semialgebraic set and V_i are Pfaffian manifolds of Ω_i of Rolle type. Apply Proposition 4.6 to $\bigcup_{i=1}^p \Omega_i \cup \{dx_1, \dots, dx_n\}$. We obtain a partition \mathcal{P} . Then the manifold $W_C := C \cap V_1 \cap \cdots \cap V_p$ is in standard position for any cell C of \mathcal{P} by the proof of [14, Corollary 2.9]. Furthermore, the number of cells is smaller than the number determined by n and m , and $\eta(C)$ is bounded from above by the number determined by n and m for any cell C . \square

A Λ_{alg}^∞ -set is a Λ^∞ -set obtained from $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian sets. Let Y be a Λ_{alg}^∞ -set with $Y := \bigcup_{i=1}^r X_i$, where X_i are basic Λ_{alg}^∞ -sets obtained from $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$ -Pfaffian sets W_i . We define the number $\kappa(Y)$ as follows.

$$\kappa(Y) := \max\{r, \eta(W_1), \dots, \eta(W_r)\}$$

LEMMA 4.8. *The function κ defined above is a complexity of the o-minimal structure constructed from all Pfaffian manifolds of Rolle type over $\overline{\mathbb{R}}$.*

Proof. We have only to check that κ satisfies all the axioms of a complexity. They are proved by repeating the proof of [14] using Lemma 4.7 in the same way as Lemma 3.5 and Lemma 3.6. We omit the proof. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.5. The first part is an immediate consequence of Corollary 1.1 and Theorem 1.2. The last part follows from Theorem 4.5 and Lemma 4.8. \square

§5. Pfaffian manifolds of non-Rolle type

The purpose of this section is to prove Proposition 1.6 and to construct manifolds and differential 1-forms which satisfy the conditions of Theorem 1.9 and Theorem 1.10.

We show Proposition 1.6 first.

Proof of Proposition 1.6. Let \mathcal{T} be a triangulation of \overline{M} compatible with M . Let σ be a definable open simplex contained in M with $\dim \sigma < \dim M$. The set

$$U_\sigma = \sigma \cup \bigcup \tau,$$

where the large union is taken over all open simplices of \mathcal{T} with $\dim(\tau) > \dim(\sigma)$ and $\sigma \subset \overline{\tau}$, is a simply connected open set containing σ . Then open covering of M consisting of all open simplices of \mathcal{T} of dimension = $\dim M$ and all open sets of the form U_σ satisfies the conditions of the proposition by Haefliger ([5]). \square

Proposition 1.7 and 1.8 are direct corollaries of Proposition 1.6.

We show Theorem 1.9 next.

Proof of Theorem 1.9. Let M_1 be a Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to a 2-dimensional open disc. Let M_2 be a Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$. We construct a Nash manifold M_3 by sticking two strips on a Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to $S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ in the following way. Set $V_1 = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1/4 < x^2 + y^2 < 1 \text{ or } (-1/4 < x < 1/4, -1/2 < y < 1/2)\}$, $V_2 = (-1/2, 1/2) \times (-1/4, 1/4)$ and $V' = \{1/4 < x^2 + y^2 < 1\} \cap (((-1/2, -1/4) \cup (1/4, 1/2)) \times (-1/4, 1/4)) \subset V_1$. We define the manifold M_3 by sticking open sets V_2 on V_1 by the mapping $\varphi : V' \rightarrow V_2$ given by $\varphi(x, y, z) := (x, y, z)$.

Set $A := M_1 \times (0, \infty)$, $B := M_2 \times (0, \infty)$ and $C := M_3 \times (0, \infty)$. The sets A , B and C can be regarded as ‘towers’ with $(0, \infty)$ ‘floors’ such that each ‘floor’ of A , B , and C is M_1 , M_2 and M_3 , respectively. Let M_4 be a Nash manifold which is Nash diffeomorphic to a strip \mathbb{R}^2 . Paste six ‘passages’ $M_4 \times (0, \infty)$ and ‘towers’ in the following way.

The **Passage1** links $(1/9, 1/2)$ ‘floors’ of A and $(2/9, 1)$ ‘floors’ of A .

The **Passage2** links $(1/9, 1/3)$ ‘floors’ of A and $(1/3, 1)$ ‘floors’ of A .

The **Passage3** links $(1/2, 1)$ ‘floors’ of A and $(3/2, 3)$ ‘floors’ of B .

The **Passage4** links $(1/3, 1/2)$ ‘floors’ of A and $(1, 3/2)$ ‘floors’ of C .

The **Passage5** links $(3/2, \infty)$ ‘floors’ of B and $(3/2, \infty)$ ‘floors’ of B .

The **Passage6** links $(1, 3/2) \cup (3/2, \infty)$ ‘floors’ of C and $(3, 9/2) \cup (9/2, \infty)$ ‘floors’ of C .

If we proceed from the p -th ‘floor’ along the **Passage1**, we reach the $2p$ -th ‘floor’. We reach the $3p$ -th ‘floor’ if we proceed from the p -th ‘floor’ along the other ‘passages’.

Figure 1 represents the p -th floors of Tower A , B , C and the connections among them by ‘passages’. Let X be the Nash manifold constructed above which has three ‘towers’ and six ‘passages’.

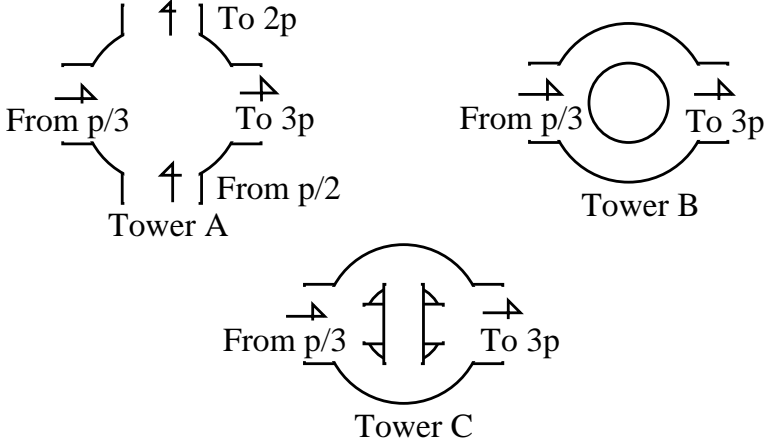
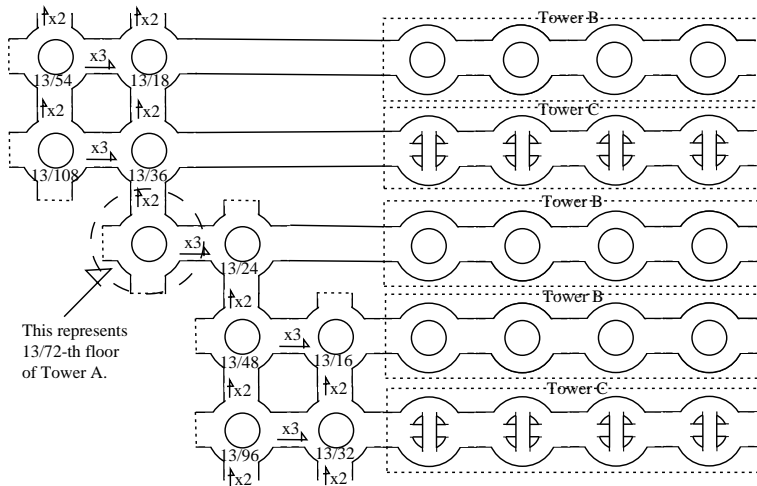


Figure 1: The ‘floor’ of each ‘towers’.

Let ω_A , ω_B and ω_C be a canonical analytic differential 1-form on A , B and C whose Pfaffian manifolds are ‘floors’, respectively. There exists an integrable semialgebraic C^2 differential 1-form ω on X which equals ω_A , ω_B and ω_C on A , B and C , respectively, and whose Pfaffian manifold X_p containing the p -th ‘floor’ is just the reachable region from the p -th ‘floor’ passing ‘passages’.

Figure 2 represents the shape of $X_{\frac{13}{72}}$. Let m be an integer. When one goes up the **Passage1** just m -times and **Passage2** some times from the p -th floor of Tower A and goes up the **Passage3** or **Passage4** last, one reaches Tower B or Tower C . If m is negative, we go down the **Passage1** just $-m$ times. For example, we can reach Tower B if we go up **Passage1** just twice from the $13/72$ -th floor. In this way, for any p , we can construct a mapping from \mathbb{Z} onto $\{B, C\}$. This mapping is expected to be a topological invariant. We will prove it.

We define the equivalence relation \simeq on positive real numbers. The relation $p \simeq p'$ holds by definition if there exist two integers m and n with $p'/p = 2^m 3^n$. Note that, if $p \simeq p'$ and $p \neq 1$, then $X_p = X_{p'}$. We claim that there exists at most one another leaf of the foliation defined by ω which is homeomorphic to X_p if $p \neq 1$. The manifold X and the differential 1-form ω are the required ones, if the claim is proved, because X is an affine

Figure 2: The shape of $X_{\frac{13}{72}}$.

semialgebraic C^2 manifold by [12, Theorem III.1.1].

Fix a Pfaffian manifold X_p with $p \neq 1$.

Set $\alpha := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 1 < x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$. Two proper embeddings $f'_1, f'_2 : \alpha \rightarrow X_p$ are *equivalent* if there exist proper embeddings $f'_3 : \alpha \rightarrow X_p$ and $g'_1, g'_2 : \alpha \rightarrow \alpha$ with $f'_3 = f'_1 \circ g'_1$ and $f'_3 = f'_2 \circ g'_2$. This relation is an equivalence relation. Let S_α be the set of all equivalence classes. We choose one representative for each element of S_α . Then we can construct a new manifold DX_p by sticking $D := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 \leq 4\}$ on X_p by the chosen proper embeddings. Another choice of representatives makes another manifold. We don't care about the choice of representatives because we only need the common property of DX_p which is not effected by the choice.

Set $\beta := \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < y \leq 1\}$. Let $f_1, f_2 : \beta \rightarrow X_p$ be proper embeddings such that the composition of the inclusion $X_p \hookrightarrow DX_p$ and f_1 (resp. the one of the inclusion and f_2) is also a proper embedding. Two proper embeddings $f_1, f_2 : \beta \rightarrow X_p$ are *equivalent* if there exist proper embeddings $f_3 : \beta \rightarrow X_p$ and $g_1, g_2 : \beta \rightarrow \beta$ with $f_1 = f_3 \circ g_1$ and with $f_2 = f_3 \circ g_2$. This relation is an equivalence relation by the construction of the manifold DX_p . The notation $[f]$ denotes the equivalence class of f . Set $S_\beta := \{[f]\}$. Two proper embeddings $f_1, f_2 : \beta \rightarrow X_p$ are *equivalent including boundary* if there exist proper embeddings $f_3 : \beta \rightarrow X_p$ and $g_1, g_2 : (\bar{\beta}, \beta) \rightarrow (\bar{\beta}, \beta)$ with $f_1 = f_3 \circ g_1$ and with $f_2 = f_3 \circ g_2$. The notation $[[f]]$

denotes the equivalence class of f under the equivalence relation including boundary. Set $S_\beta^r := \{[[f]]\}$. Then there exists a natural map $\varpi : S_\beta^r \rightarrow S_\beta$. Let T be a subset of S_β^r such that the map $\varpi|_T : T \rightarrow S_\beta$ is a bijection. We can construct a manifold $(BDX)_p$ with boundary by pasting DX_p and $\bar{\beta}$ by the elements of T . The notation $[[f]]$ also denotes the boundary determined by $[[f]]$ later. Figure 3 represents $(BDX)_{\frac{13}{72}}$. The exceptional boundary and $[[f]]$ are also figured in Figure 3.

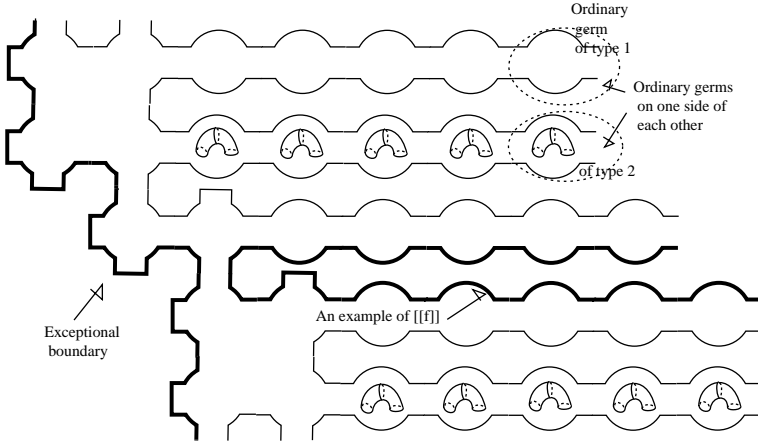


Figure 3: $(BDX)_{\frac{13}{72}}$.

Let $f_1, f_2 : \beta \rightarrow (BDX)_p$ be proper embeddings. We say that f_1 and f_2 are *equivalent* if the last equivalence condition is satisfied replacing X_p with $(BDX)_p$. We can construct a manifold $(CDX)_p$ in the same way as $(BDX)_p$. Let T be the set defined in the construction of $(BDX)_p$. By the construction, there exist natural inclusions $X_p \hookrightarrow (BDX)_p \hookrightarrow (CDX)_p$. Only one connected component of $(CDX)_p \setminus X_p$ equals some connected component E_p of $(BDX)_p \setminus X_p$. There exists only one element $[[\xi]] \in T$ such that $\xi(\beta) \cup E_p$ is connected for any representative ξ of $[[\xi]]$. We call such $[[\xi]]$ an *exceptional boundary*.

The above definitions are the substitutions of the boundary in the natural sense. The first equivalence relation corresponds to the boundary homeomorphic to a circle S^1 and the others are correspondences of the one homeomorphic to \mathbb{R} .

We define the germ of DX_p at infinity. Let F and G be connected subsets of DX_p . These are *equivalent* if there exists a compact set K of

$(BDX)_p$ such that $F \setminus K = G \setminus K$ and the sets $F \setminus K'$ and $G \setminus K'$ are connected for any compact subset K' of $(BDX)_p$ containing K . An equivalence class under this equivalent relation is called a *germ at infinity*. We define the relation of inclusion. Let ζ_1 and ζ_2 be germs at infinity. A germ ζ_1 at infinity is *contained* in ζ_2 if, for any representative F_1 of ζ_1 , there exists a representative F_2 of ζ_2 with $F_1 \subset F_2$. A *maximal germ at infinity* is a germ at infinity which is maximal with respect to this inclusion relation.

A maximal germ ζ_1 at infinity is *on one side of* ζ_2 if there exists a proper curve $\gamma : [0, \infty) \rightarrow X_p$ with the following properties.

- $F \cap \gamma([0, \infty)) \neq \emptyset$ and $G \cap \gamma([0, \infty)) \neq \emptyset$ for any representatives F and G of ζ_1 and ζ_2 , respectively.
- Let ζ be a maximal germ at infinity distinct from ζ_1 and ζ_2 . Then $H \cap \gamma([0, \infty)) = \emptyset$ for some representative H of ζ .
- There exists only one element $[f]$ of S_β such that $f(\beta) \cap \gamma([0, \infty))$ is not empty for any representative $f : \beta \rightarrow X_p$ of $[f]$.

A maximal germ ζ at infinity is an *ordinary germ at infinity* if $F \cup [[\xi]]$ is not connected for some representative F of ζ , where $[[\xi]]$ is the exceptional boundary. Remark that there exist two ordinary germs at infinity which are on one side of a given ordinary germ at infinity.

An ordinary germ at infinity ζ is *of type 1* if the homotopy group $\pi_1(F)$ is a group consisting of a single element for some representative F of ζ . An ordinary germ at infinity ζ is *of type 2* if it is not of type 1. The germ ξ at infinity of type 1 and the one of type 2 never map onto each other by any homeomorphism from DX_p to DX_p because homotopy is a topological invariant.

We construct a new topological invariant.

We define first the equivalence relation on all maps from \mathbb{Z} to $\{1, 2\}$. Let $\tilde{\kappa}$ and $\tilde{\kappa}'$ be maps from \mathbb{Z} into $\{1, 2\}$. Maps $\tilde{\kappa}$ and $\tilde{\kappa}'$ are equivalent if there exist integers $l \in \mathbb{Z}$ and $m \in \{-1, 1\}$ with $\tilde{\kappa}(i) = \tilde{\kappa}'(mi + l)$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Let $\kappa : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{\text{ordinary germ at infinity}\}$ be a map such that $\kappa(i)$ and $\kappa(i + 1)$ are on one side of the other for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Define the map $\tilde{\kappa} : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \{1, 2\}$ as follows.

$$\tilde{\kappa}(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \kappa(i) \text{ is of type 1,} \\ 2 & \text{if } \kappa(i) \text{ is of type 2.} \end{cases}$$

It is obvious that the equivalence class of $\tilde{\kappa}$ is the topological invariant. The equation $\tilde{\kappa}(i) = 1$ holds if and only if we reach the ‘tower’ B proceeding

from some fixed ‘floor’ in A along the **Passage1** just i times.

We calculate this invariant for X_p with $p \neq 1$. Let $\eta(i)$ be the largest integer which does not exceed the number $-\frac{\log p}{\log 2} - \frac{\log 3}{\log 2}i$ for any $i \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$\tilde{\kappa}(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } 1/2 < 2^{\eta(i)}3^i p < 1, \\ 2 & \text{if } 1/3 < 2^{\eta(i)}3^i p < 1/2. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, there exists at most one p' such that $X_{p'}$ is homeomorphic to X_p . \square

We show Theorem 1.10 last.

Proof of Theorem 1.10. We construct a compact real analytic manifold and an analytic differential 1-form on it such that there exist Pfaffian manifolds of it which are homeomorphic to X_p for all p with $1/9 < p < 1$. Let M be a compact Nash manifold of dimension 2 given in Figure 4. Let

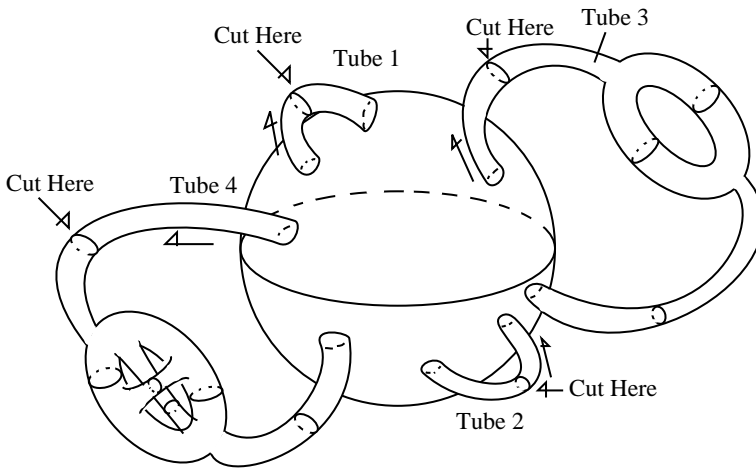


Figure 4: The shape of M .

$\psi : M \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be an analytic function such that a connected component of $\psi^{-1}(\{x \in \mathbb{R} : x \neq 0\})$ is analytically diffeomorphic to the analytic manifold in Figure 5. It can be chosen by the Weierstrass-Stone theorem. Let $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}_{i=1,2}$ be an atlas of S^1 defined as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1 : \varphi_1^{-1}(U_1 \cap U_2) &= \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} = \varphi_2^{-1}(U_1 \cap U_2), \\ \varphi_2 \circ \varphi_1(x) &= 1/x. \end{aligned}$$

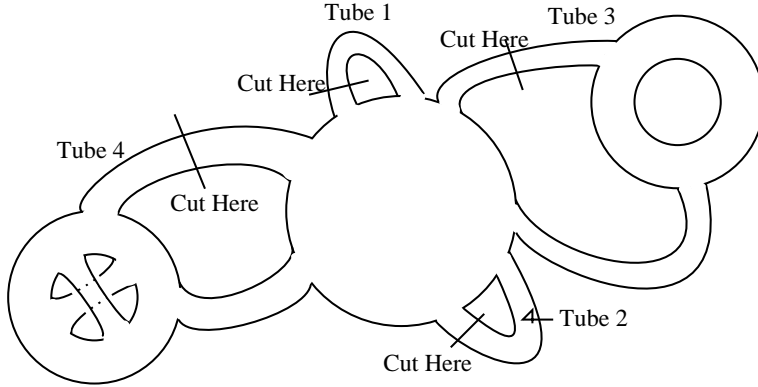


Figure 5: A connected component of $(\psi)^{-1}(\{x \in \mathbb{R} ; x \neq 0\})$.

For any $r \in \mathbb{R}$ with $r \neq 0$, let $t_r : S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be an analytic mapping defined by $\varphi_1^{-1} \circ t_r \circ \varphi_1(x) = rx$. Let $\Pi : M \times S^1 \rightarrow S^1$ be the natural projection. Let ω be an analytic differential 1-form on $M \times S^1$ whose Pfaffian manifolds are of the form $\Pi^{-1}(x)$.

Cut tube 1, tube 2, tube 3 and tube 4 at the ‘Cut Here’ points in Figure 4 and Figure 5. Join tube 1 in $\Pi^{-1}(x)$ with tube 1 in $\Pi^{-1}(t_2(x))$. Join tube 2 (resp. tube 3, tube 4) in $\Pi^{-1}(x)$ with tube 2 (resp. tube 3, tube 4) in $\Pi^{-1}(t_3(x))$. The constructed manifold \tilde{M} is a compact Nash manifold and the function ψ defined above can be regarded as an analytic function on \tilde{M} naturally.

Let g be an analytic Riemann metric on M . Identify ω with its dual. Then the differential 1-form $\omega/g(\omega, \omega)$ on \tilde{M} is well-defined and analytic. Set $\tilde{\omega} = \omega/g(\omega, \omega)$. We identify the subset U_1 of S^1 with \mathbb{R} . We may assume that the manifold \tilde{M} is a ‘tower’ with four ‘passages’ as in the case of Theorem 1.9. Four ‘passages’ are tubes. The ∞ -th ‘floor’ is by definition the fibre $\Pi^{-1}(S^1 \setminus U_1)$.

Consider an analytic mapping from \tilde{M} to S^1 which sends an arbitrary point to its ‘floor’ number. From it, we can construct an analytic function $\rho : \tilde{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose zero set L satisfies the following conditions.

Let T_p^1 be the tube 1 joining the p -th ‘floor’ and the $2p$ -th ‘floor’. Let T_p^2 , T_p^3 and T_p^4 be the tube 2, 3 and 4 joining the p -th ‘floor’ and the $3p$ -th ‘floor’, respectively. Pairs $(T_p^i \cap L, T_p^i)$ are analytically diffeomorphic to one of $(\emptyset, S^1 \times \mathbb{R})$, $(S^1 \times \{0\}, S^1 \times \mathbb{R})$ and $(S^1 \times \{-1, 1\}, S^1 \times \mathbb{R})$. The number of connected components of $L \cap T_p^i$ is

- 0 if $p < 1/9$, 1 if $p = 1/9$, ∞ and 2 if $p > 1/9$ in case where $i = 1$,
- 2 if $p = \infty$, $p < 1/9$ or $1/3 < p$, 1 if $p = 1/9, 1/3$ and 0 if $1/9 < p < 1/3$ in case where $i = 2$,
- 0 if $p > 1$, 1 if $p = 1, \infty$ and 2 if $p < 1$ in case where $i = 3$ and
- 0 if $p > 3/2$, 1 if $p = 3/2, \infty$ and 2 if $p < 3/2$ in case where $i = 4$.

We may assume that the manifold \tilde{M} is an affine analytic manifold and the differential 1-form $\psi\rho\tilde{\omega}$ is analytic on \tilde{M} by Grauert's theorem. Therefore, \tilde{M} and $\psi\rho\tilde{\omega}$ are the required ones. \square

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