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Classifying singular Legendre curves by contactomorphisms

Go-o ISHIKAWA*

1 Introduction.

It is well known that all Legendre curves in contact three spaces are locally equivalent via contactomorphisms; the relative Darboux theorem [2]. We can try to generalize this fact into two directions; global and singular ways. To the global direction, we see the classification of Legendre knots as one of main subjects in the contact topology [4][7]. Then it is well known globally the diffeomorphism classification and the contactomorphism classification are different. In fact even trivial knots have non-equivalent contactomorphism types. Now, going to the singular direction, we first encounter the classification of singular Legendre curves by contactomorphisms as one of main subjects in the contact singularity theory [1]. Then in the present paper we give several basic results on the subject in the local and complex situation. In particular, we show the following:

Theorem 1.1 *Two integral curves $(\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ are contactomorphic if and only if they are diffeomorphic.*

In [1] integral curves $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, 0)$ with $\text{ord} f = 2$ are classified by contactomorphisms in general dimensional cases into series $A_{2k,0}$ and $A_{2k,r}$. If $n \geq 2$, $A_{2k,0}$ and $A_{2k,r}, r > 0$ are not contactomorphic while they are diffeomorphic. Thus we see the classification of singular Legendre curves

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($n = 1$) has the special feature, compared with the higher codimensional cases ($n \geq 2$).

Now we explain notions, with some motivations, appearing in the above theorem.

Let $PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$ denote the projectivization of the cotangent bundle $T^*\mathbf{C}^2$ over \mathbf{C}^2 . It is a trivial $\mathbf{C}P^1$ -bundle over \mathbf{C}^2 with the canonical projection $\pi : PT^*\mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^2$, and it is identified with the space of contact elements on \mathbf{C}^2 ; An element $c = [\alpha] \in PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$ with $\alpha \in T_{\pi(c)}^*\mathbf{C}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ defines uniquely the tangential line $\text{Ker}(\alpha) \subseteq T_{\pi(c)}\mathbf{C}^2$.

The space of contact elements $PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$ has the complex analytic contact structure (distribution) $D \subseteq T(PT^*\mathbf{C}^2)$ defined by $D_c := \pi_*^{-1}(c)$ for each $c \in PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$, where c is regarded also as a contact element $c \subseteq T_{\pi(c)}\mathbf{C}^2$, and $\pi_* : T(PT^*\mathbf{C}^2) \rightarrow T\mathbf{C}^2$ denotes the differential of $\pi : PT^*\mathbf{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^2$. A diffeomorphism $\Phi : V \rightarrow W$, V and W being open subsets of $PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$, is called a contact diffeomorphism or briefly a *contactomorphism* if Φ preserves the contact structure D ; $\Phi_*(D|_V) = D|_W$. By Darboux's theorem, the pseudogroup of local contactomorphisms on $PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$ acts transitively.

A complex analytic mapping $f : U \rightarrow PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$ from an open subseteq $U \subseteq \mathbf{C}$ is called an *integral curve* if $f_*(\partial/\partial z) \in D_{f(z)}$. Moreover if f is an integral immersion, then it is called a *Legendre curve*. Thus by a *singular Legendre curve* we mean a integral curve which is not necessarily an immersion.

Let us fix a coordinate system x, y on \mathbf{C}^2 and thus the decomposition $\mathbf{C}^2 = \mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C}$. Then consider the affine subspace $\mathbf{C}^3 \subseteq PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$ consisting of non-vertical contact elements on \mathbf{C}^2 for the projection $(x, y) \mapsto x$ along the y -axis, which has the system of coordinates x, y and p with the contact 1-form $\alpha = dy - p dx$ defining $D|_{\mathbf{C}^3}$. A curve $f : U \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^3$ is integral if and only if $f^*\alpha = 0$. A complex analytic plane curve on \mathbf{C}^2 lifts to an integral curve, by taking tangent lines to points on the curve, in $PT^*\mathbf{C}^2$. At a point with the x -axis as the tangent line, the integral lifting defines an integral curve-germ $(\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$.

Two curves $f, f' : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ are called *diffeomorphic* (resp. *contactomorphic*) if f' is transformed to f by a holomorphic diffeomorphism (resp. a contactomorphism) $(\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ up to a parametrization.

In this paper we only consider germs of complex analytic integral curves having locally injective representatives. (\mathcal{A} -finite germs in the sense of [13]).

If two curves are contactomorphic, then of course they are diffeomorphic. Theorem 1.1 states the converse is true when they are integral. Remark that Theorem 1.1 is not valid without the integrality condition. For example a transverse immersed curve to the contact distribution and a non-singular Legendre curve are locally diffeomorphic but not contactomorphic.

Recently, Zhitomirskii [14] generalizes the relative Darboux theorem to singular varieties in a contact space. We shortly explain Zhitomirskii's result in the complex case.

Let $X \subset (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, 0)$ be a subset and α a 1-form on $(\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, 0)$. The residual class $[\alpha]_X$ of α modulo the exterior differential ideal generated by functions vanishing over X , is called the *algebraic restriction* of α to X . Let $X, X' \subset (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, 0)$. Then the algebraic restrictions of the contact structure to X and X' respectively are called *diffeomorphic* if there exists a diffeomorphism $\Phi : (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, X) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, X')$ and a non-vanishing function $\Lambda : (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, 0) \rightarrow \mathbf{C} \setminus \{0\}$ such that $[\Phi^*\alpha]_X = [\Lambda\alpha]_X$. If (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, X) and (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, X') are contactomorphic, then the algebraic restrictions of the contact structure to X and X' are diffeomorphic in the above sense. Then Zhitomirskii shows the following:

Theorem 1.2 (Zhitomirskii [14]) *(\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, X) and (\mathbf{C}^{2n+1}, X') are contactomorphic if and only if the algebraic restrictions of the contact structure to X and X' are diffeomorphic.*

Then, related to his result, we interpret our result Theorem 1.1 in term of the algebraic restriction:

Corollary 1.3 (of Theorem 1.1.) *Let $f, f' : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be injective integral map-germs. If f and f' are diffeomorphic, then the algebraic restrictions of the contact structure on $(\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ to f and f' respectively are diffeomorphic.*

The author does not know the direct proof of Corollary 1.3 without using Theorem 1.1. Also it is interesting to consider the real case.

In §2 and §3, we give preliminaries on contactmorphisms and singular Legendre curves (integral curves). In §4, we introduce the notion of *contact codimension* and *orbital contact codimension* for an integral curve, and show that both are not only contact invariants but also *diffeomorphism invariants* of integral curves. Moreover, in fact, there are no infinitesimal difference between the contactmorphism classification and the diffeomorphism classification of integral curves, in §5. In §6, we show that any injective integral curve is finitely determined among integral curves. In §7, we complete the proof of Theorem 1.1. Lastly, in §8, we give several examples of contact simple integral curves among integral curves, related to symplectically simple plane curves [10].

Throughout this paper, for a holomorphic function $h : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}$, we denote by $\text{ord}h$ the order of h at 0, the degree of the leading term.

The author would like to thank S. Janeczko and W. Domitrz for the information about the reference [14].

2 Contactmorphisms.

A holomorphic diffeomorphism $\Phi : V \rightarrow W$, V and W being open subsets in \mathbf{C}^3 endowed with the contact form $\alpha = dy - p dx$, is a contactmorphism if and only if there exists a non-vanishing holomorphic function Λ on V satisfying $\Phi^*\alpha = \Lambda\alpha$ on V .

Example 2.1 Let $\phi : (\mathbf{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^2, 0)$ be a diffeomorphism of form $\phi(x, y) = (X(x, y), Y(x, y))$ with $\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}(0, 0) \neq 0$. Then ϕ defines a contactmorphism $\widehat{\phi} : (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, \widehat{\phi}(0))$ by $\widehat{\phi}(x, y, p) := (X, Y, P)$,

$$P(x, y, p) := \frac{\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial Y}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial X}{\partial y}}, \quad \widehat{\phi}(0) = \frac{\frac{\partial Y}{\partial x}(0, 0)}{\frac{\partial X}{\partial x}(0, 0)}.$$

For example,

$$X = x, P = p - a(x), Y = y - \int_0^x a(\zeta) d\zeta,$$

defines a contactmorphism satisfying $dY - PdX = dy - p dx$.

Example 2.2 Consider the diffeomorphism on \mathbf{C}^3 defined by $(x, y, p) \mapsto (X, Y, P)$,

$$X = -p, P = x, Y = y - px.$$

Then we have $dY - PdX = dy - p dx$. So this is a contactomorphism, which is called the *Legendre transformation*.

The infinitesimal contact transformations on (\mathbf{C}^3, α) , $\alpha = dy - p dx$ are given by the contact Hamiltonian vector fields over \mathbf{C}^3 .

Let $H \in \mathcal{O}_3$. Then the contact Hamiltonian vector field over \mathbf{C}^3 with the Hamiltonian function H is defined by

$$X_H := \left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial x} + p \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \left(H - p \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

(cf. [2]). The vector field X_H is characterized by the conditions

$$\langle \alpha, X_H \rangle = H, \quad L_{X_H} \alpha = \lambda \alpha,$$

for some $\lambda \in \mathcal{O}_3$, where $\langle \alpha, X_H \rangle$ means the natural pairing of a 1-form and a vector field.

We set

$$VH_3 := \{X_H \mid H \in \mathcal{O}_3\}.$$

Then VH_3 is an \mathcal{O}_3 module: For $K \in \mathcal{O}_3$ and for $X_H \in VH_3$, we set $K * X_H := X_{KH}$.

Now we consider the invariant filtration

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = m_3^0 \supset m_3 \supset m_3^2 \supset m_3^3 \supset \cdots,$$

under diffeomorphisms therefore under contactomorphisms. Here $m_3 := \{h \in \mathcal{O}_3 \mid h(0) = 0\}$ denotes the unique maximal ideal of \mathcal{O}_3 . Also we consider another invariant filtration under contactomorphisms

$$\mathcal{O}_3 = I_0 \supset I_1 \supset I_2 \supset I_3 \supset \cdots,$$

where we set

$$I_j := \{h \in \mathcal{O}_3 \mid \text{weight}(h) \geq j\}, j = 0, 1, 2, \dots,$$

setting $\text{weight}(x) = 1, \text{weight}(p) = 1, \text{weight}(y) = 2$. Remark that, for an $h \in \mathcal{O}_3$ and for a contactomorphism $\Phi : (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$, we have $\text{weight}(\Phi^*h) = \text{weight}(h)$. Two filtrations $\{m_3^j\}$ and $\{I_j\}$ are related by $I_{2j} \subseteq m_3^j \subseteq I_j, (j = 1, 2, \dots)$.

Then easily we have:

Lemma 2.3 *We have $I_{2j} * VH_3 = VH_3 \cap m_3^j V_3, (j = 1, 2, \dots)$. In particular $m_3^2 * VH_3 \subseteq I_2 * VH_3 = VH_3 \cap m_3 V_3 \subseteq m_3 * VH_3$.*

3 Singular Legendre curves.

Let $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be an integral map-germ. Set $f = (x, y, p) = (f_1, f_2, \varphi)$. Then we have $df_2 - \varphi df_1 = 0$, namely, $\frac{df_2}{dt} = \varphi \frac{df_1}{dt}$. Then $\text{ord} \varphi = \text{ord} f_2 - \text{ord} f_1$. Moreover we have

$$f_2(t) = \int_0^t \varphi(\zeta) \frac{df_1}{dt}(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

Example 3.1 Let $f_1 = t^2, \varphi = t^{2k+1}$. Then $f_2 = \frac{2}{2k+3} t^{2k+3}$.

We study the infinitesimal deformations of f among integral mappings. Let $\tilde{\alpha}$ be the natural lifting to $T\mathbf{C}^3$ of the 1-form $\alpha = dy - p dx$ on \mathbf{C}^3 . Let $(x, y, p; \tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{p})$ be the induced coordinates of $T\mathbf{C}^3$ from the coordinates (x, y, p) of \mathbf{C}^3 . Then

$$\tilde{\alpha} := d\tilde{y} - \tilde{p} dx - p d\tilde{x} = d(\tilde{y} - p\tilde{x}) - \tilde{p} dx + \tilde{x} dp.$$

Now set

$$VI_f := \{w : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow T\mathbf{C}^3 \mid \pi \circ w = f, w^* \tilde{\alpha} = 0\}.$$

Let $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi) : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow T\mathbf{C}^3$ belong to VI_f . Then we have $d\eta = \psi df_1 + \varphi d\xi$ and $d(\eta - \varphi\xi) = -\xi d\varphi + \psi df_1$.

Proposition 3.2 *VI_f coincides with the space of infinitesimal integral deformations of f : For a holomorphic vector field $w : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow T\mathbf{C}^3$ along f , w satisfies $w^* \tilde{\alpha} = 0$ if and only if there exists a holomorphic integral deformation $F : (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^3$ of f with $w = \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \right|_{s=0}$.*

Proof: That F is an integral deformation means, setting $F = F(t, s) = f_s(t)$, that we have $f_0 = f$ and $f_s^* \alpha = 0$. By differentiating the both sides of the equality $f_s^* \alpha = 0$ by s , we have $w^* \tilde{\alpha} = 0$. Conversely, for each $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi)$, if we set $F(t, s) = (f_1(t) + s\xi(t), f_2(t) + E(t, s), \varphi + s\psi)$, where

$$E(t, s) := s \int_0^t \varphi(\zeta) \xi'(\zeta) d\zeta + s \int_0^t \psi(\zeta) f_1'(\zeta) d\zeta + s^2 \int_0^t \psi(\zeta) \xi'(\zeta) d\zeta,$$

then F is an integral deformation satisfying $w = \left. \frac{\partial F}{\partial s} \right|_{s=0}$. \square

For a $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi) \in VI_f$, we call $i_w \alpha := \eta - \varphi \xi \in \mathcal{O}_3$ the *generating function* of w . Set $k = \eta - \varphi \xi$. Then we see $\text{ord}(k - k(0)) \geq \min\{\text{ord} f_1, \text{ord} \varphi\}$. Set $s = \min\{\text{ord} f_1, \text{ord} \varphi\} (= \text{ord} f)$, and set

$$R_f := \mathbf{R} + m_1^s,$$

where $m_1 := \{h \in \mathcal{O}_3 \mid h(0) = 0\}$. Let $k \in R_f$. Then there exist ξ and ψ with $dk = -\xi d\varphi + \psi df_1$. Moreover setting $\eta = k + \varphi \xi$, we have $k = \eta - \varphi \xi$.

Therefore we see the linear mapping $e : VI_f \rightarrow R_f$ defined by taking the generating function, $e(w) := i_w \alpha$, is surjective. We denote the kernel of the linear mapping e by

$$VI_f' := \{w \in VI_f \mid i_w \alpha = 0\}.$$

We see VI_f' is an \mathcal{O}_1 -submodule of the \mathcal{O}_1 -module V_f of all holomorphic vector fields $(\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow T\mathbf{C}^3$ along f .

Define $wf : VH_3 \rightarrow VI_f$ by $wf(X_H) := X_H \circ f$. In fact, if we regard X_H as the section $X_H : (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow T\mathbf{C}^3$, we see $X_H^* \tilde{\alpha} = \lambda \alpha$ for some $\lambda \in \mathcal{O}_3$. Therefore $(X_H \circ f)^* \tilde{\alpha} = (f^* \lambda)(f^* \alpha) = 0$.

Then the generating function of $wf(X_H)$ is equal to $H \circ f$. In fact, if we set $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi)$, then

$$\xi = -\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \circ f, \quad \eta = H \circ f - \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \circ f, \quad \psi = \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \circ f + \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \circ f,$$

and we see

$$\eta - \varphi \xi = \left(H \circ f - \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \circ f \right) - \varphi \left(-\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \circ f \right) = H \circ f.$$

We define an \mathcal{O}_3 module structure on VI_f as follows: For $H \in \mathcal{O}_3$ and $w \in VI_f$, we define the multiplication

$$H * w := f^*H \cdot w + (i_w\alpha)(X_H - H \cdot X_1) \circ f.$$

If we set $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi)$, then the right hand side of the definition becomes

$$(H \circ f)(\xi, \eta, \psi) + (\eta - \varphi\xi) \left(-\frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \circ f, -\varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial p} \circ f, \frac{\partial H}{\partial x} \circ f + \varphi \frac{\partial H}{\partial y} \circ f \right).$$

Then we have as in [9]:

Proposition 3.3 *The space VI_f of infinitesimal integral deformations of an integral mapping f is an \mathcal{O}_3 -module by the multiplication defined above. The sequence*

$$0 \longrightarrow VI'_f \longrightarrow VI_f \xrightarrow{e} R_f \longrightarrow 0$$

is \mathcal{O}_3 -exact. Moreover, setting

$$VH_{3,f}^0 = \{X_H \in VH_3 \mid H \circ f = 0\},$$

we have an \mathcal{O}_3 -exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow VI'_f/wf(VH_{3,f}^0) \longrightarrow VI_f/wf(VH_3) \longrightarrow R_f/f^*\mathcal{O}_3 \longrightarrow 0.$$

The following is clear.

Lemma 3.4 $I_2 * VI_f \subseteq m_3 * VI_f \subseteq VI_f \cap m_1 V_f$.

Let $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be an integral curve. We have defined an \mathcal{O}_3 -module homomorphism $wf : VH_3 \rightarrow VI_f$ by $wf(X_H) := X_H \circ f$.

We denote by V_1 the set of germs of holomorphic vector fields over $(\mathbf{C}, 0)$ and define an \mathcal{O}_3 -module homomorphism $tf : V_1 \rightarrow VI_f$ by $tf(v) := f_*(v)$. Remark that, since f is integral, we have $tf(v) \in VI_f$ and moreover the generating function of $tf(v)$ is equal to 0; $e(tf(v)) = 0$.

Let $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi)$ belong to VI'_f . Then $\eta - \varphi\xi = 0$. Moreover we have $-\xi d\varphi + \psi df_1 = 0$, namely, we have $\xi\varphi' = \psi f'_1$, so $\psi = \xi(\varphi'/f'_1)$.

Assume, using the Legendre transformation (Example 2.2) if necessary, $\text{ord}f_1 \leq \text{ord}\varphi (= \text{ord}f_2 - \text{ord}f_1)$. Then $2\text{ord}f_1 \leq \text{ord}f_2$ and $s = \text{ord}f_1$. Then we have $\eta = \varphi\xi = \xi(f'_2/f'_1)$ and $\psi = \xi(\varphi'/f'_1)$. So we have

$$\begin{pmatrix} \xi \\ \eta \\ \psi \end{pmatrix} = \xi \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ f'_2/f'_1 \\ \varphi'/f'_1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\xi}{f'_1} \begin{pmatrix} f'_1 \\ f'_2 \\ \varphi' \end{pmatrix},$$

if $\text{ord}\xi \geq \text{ord}f_1 - 1$.

Thus we have

Lemma 3.5 *Let $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be an integral map-germ. If $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi) \in VI'_f$ satisfies $\text{ord}\xi \geq \text{ord}f_1 - 1$, then $w \in tf(V_1)$. If $\text{ord}\xi \geq \text{ord}f_1$, then $w \in tf(m_1V_1)$.*

In particular we have

Lemma 3.6 $wf(VH_3) \cap VI'_f \subseteq tf(m_1V_1) \subseteq tf(V_1)$.

Proof: Suppose $X_H \circ f \in VI'_f$. This means that $H \circ f = 0$. In particular $H(0) = 0$. Set $H(x, y, p) = ax + by + cp + \tilde{a}x^2 + \dots$. Then $H \circ f = af_1 + bf_2 + c\varphi + \tilde{a}f_1^2 + \dots$. We may assume $\text{ord}f_1 < \text{ord}\varphi$ as well as that $\text{ord}\varphi$ is not a multiple of $\text{ord}f_1$, by using a contactomorphism preserving the contact form α as in Example 2.1 if necessary. Then we have $a = 0, \tilde{a} = 0, \dots$ and $c = 0$. Therefore we have $\frac{\partial H}{\partial p}(0) = 0$, and $\text{ord}\xi \geq \text{ord}f_1 = \text{ord}f$. Therefore, by Lemma 3.5, we have $w \in tf(m_1V_1)$. \square

4 Contact codimension.

Now we define the *contact codimension* of f by

$$\text{ct-codim}(f) := \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{VI_f}{tf(V_1) + wf(VH_3)}.$$

Similarly we define the *orbital contact codimension* of f by

$$\text{codim}(\text{Ct}f) := \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{VI_f \cap m_1V_f}{tf(m_1V_1) + wf(VH_3 \cap m_3V_3)}.$$

Then we will show:

Proposition 4.1 *The contact codimension of an integral curve $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ is equal to $\dim_{\mathbf{C}} \mathcal{O}_1/f^*\mathcal{O}_3$. The orbital contact codimension of f is equal to $\dim_{\mathbf{C}} m_1/f^*m_3^2$. In particular the contact codimension and the orbital contact codimension are both diffeomorphism invariants.*

Proof: By Proposition 3.3, we have the exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{VI'_f}{tf(V_1)} \longrightarrow \frac{VI_f}{tf(V_1)} \longrightarrow R_f \longrightarrow 0.$$

Then, by Lemma 3.6, we have the exact sequence:

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{VI'_f}{tf(V_1)} \longrightarrow \frac{VI_f}{tf(V_1) + wf(VH_3)} \longrightarrow \frac{R_f}{f^*\mathcal{O}_3} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Now we have, setting $s = \text{ord}f$, $\dim_{\mathbf{C}} VI'_f/tf(V_1) = s - 1$. On the other hand we see $\dim_{\mathbf{C}} \mathcal{O}_1/R_f = s - 1$. Thus we have

$$\text{ct-codim}(f) = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \mathcal{O}_1/R_f + \dim_{\mathbf{C}} R_f/f^*\mathcal{O}_3 = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \mathcal{O}_1/f^*\mathcal{O}_3.$$

Similarly we have the exact sequence,

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{VI'_f \cap m_1V_f}{tf(m_1V_1)} \longrightarrow \frac{VI_f \cap m_1V_f}{tf(m_1V_1) + wf(VH_3 \cap m_3V_3)} \longrightarrow \frac{m_1^s}{f^*m_3^2} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Since $\dim_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{VI'_f \cap m_1V_f}{tf(m_1V_1)} = s - 1 = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} m_1/m_1^s$, we have

$$\text{codim}(\text{Ct}f) = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} m_1/m_1^s + \dim_{\mathbf{C}} \frac{m_1^s}{f^*m_3^2} = \dim_{\mathbf{C}} m_1/f^*m_3^2.$$

□

5 Contact diffeot.

Now we consider the infinitesimal difference, which may be called the *contact diffeot*, between the diffeomorphism classification and the contactomorphism classification for integral curves $(\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$.

Lemma 5.1 For an integral curve $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$, we have $wf(m_3V_3) \cap VI'_f \subseteq tf(m_1V_1)$.

Proof: We set $f = (f_1, f_2, \varphi)$. We may suppose $\text{ord}f = \text{ord}f_1$. Let $v = A\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + C\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \in m_3V_3$; $A(0) = 0, B(0) = 0, C(0) = 0$. Suppose $wf(v) \in VI'_f$. Then, by $A(0) = 0$, we see $\text{ord}(A \circ f) \geq \text{ord}f$. Thus, by Lemma 3.5, we see $wf(v) \in tf(m_1V_1)$. \square

Now set

$$TD(f) := tf(m_1V_1) + wf(m_3V_3) \cap VI_f,$$

and set

$$T(f) := tf(m_1V_1) + wf(VH_3 \cap m_3V_3).$$

Then $TD(f)$ represents the tangent space to the orbit of f for diffeomorphisms in the space of integral map-germs, and $T(f)$ represents the tangent space to the orbit of f by contactomorphisms. It is clear that $T(f) \subseteq TD(f)$. Actually we see there exists no contact diffeot:

Lemma 5.2 $TD(f) = T(f)$.

Proof: Recall the \mathcal{O}_3 -homomorphism $e : VI_f \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_3$ defined by $e(w) = \eta - \varphi\xi$ for $w = (f_1, f_2, \varphi; \xi, \eta, \psi) \in VI_f$. We set

$$e(TD(f)) = \{B \circ f - \varphi A \circ f \mid v \in m_3V_3, wf(v) \in VI_f\},$$

representing $v = v = A\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + B\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + C\frac{\partial}{\partial p}$. We claim $e(TD(f)) \subseteq m_1^{2s}$, where $s = \text{ord}f$. We may assume $\text{ord}f_1 < \text{ord}\varphi$. By $d(B \circ f - \varphi A \circ f) = -(A \circ f)d\varphi + (C \circ f)df_1$, we have $\frac{\partial B}{\partial x}(0) = 0$. If (1) $\text{ord}\varphi < 2\text{ord}f_1$, then moreover we see $\frac{\partial B}{\partial p}(0) = 0$. Then $e(w) \in m_1^{2s}$. If (2) $2\text{ord}f_1 \leq \text{ord}\varphi$, then, from just $\frac{\partial B}{\partial x}(0) = 0$, we have $e(w) \in m_1^{2s}$. Therefore anyway $e(w) \in m_1^{2s}$. So we have $e(TD(f)) \subseteq m_1^{2s}$.

Besides we have $e(T(f)) = \{H \circ f \mid H \in \mathcal{O}_3, X_H(0) = 0\}$. The condition $X_H(0) = 0$ is equivalent to that $\frac{\partial H}{\partial x}(0) = 0, \frac{\partial H}{\partial p}(0, 0) = 0$. Therefore we see $e(T(f)) = f^*m_3^2 = m_1^{2s}$.

Thus we have $e(TD(f)) \subseteq e(T(f))$. Since the converse inclusion holds trivially, we have $e(TD(f)) = e(T(f))$.

Now let $w \in TD(f) = tf(m_1V_1) + wf(m_3V_3) \cap VI_f$. Take $\tilde{w} \in T(f) = tf(m_1V_1) + wf(VH_3 \cap m_3V_3)$ with $e(\tilde{w}) = e(w)$. This is possible since $e(TD(f)) = e(T(f))$. Then $w' := w - \tilde{w} \in tf(m_1V_1) + wf(m_3V_3) \cap VI'_f$. Then, by 5.1, we see $w' \in tf(m_1V_1)$. Therefore we have w itself belongs to $T(f)$. \square

6 Finite determinacy.

We observe is the following:

Theorem 6.1 *An integral curve $(\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ is finitely determined among integral curves for contactomorphisms.*

Recall that we assume any integral curves are \mathcal{A} -finite. Let $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be an \mathcal{A} -finite map-germ. Then f is \mathcal{L} -finite. Then there exists $r \in \mathbf{N}$ such that any map-germ $g : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ with the r -jet $j^r g(0) = j^r f(0)$ satisfies $g^*m_3 \supseteq m_1^r$ ([13]). If we take r sufficiently large if necessary, we have $g^*m_3^2 \supseteq m_1^r$

Assume now moreover $f = (f_1, f_2, \varphi)$ and $g = (g_1, g_2, \psi)$ are integral and $j^r g(0) = j^r f(0)$. Set $F_s = (f_1 + s(g_1 - f_1), y, \varphi + s(\psi - \varphi))$, where

$$y = \int_0^t \{ \varphi(\zeta) + s(\psi(\zeta) - \varphi(\zeta)) \} \frac{d(f_1 + s(g_1 - f_1))}{dt}(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

Then we see each F_s is integral, $j^r F_s(0) = j^r f(0)$ and $F_0 = f, F_1 = g$. In particular $F_s^*m_3^2 \subseteq m_1^r$. Moreover we set, for each $s_0 \in \mathbf{C}$, $F : (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3 \times \mathbf{C}, 0)$ by $F(t, s) := (F_s(t), s - s_0)$. Then we have $m_1^r \mathcal{O}_2 \subseteq F^*m_3^2 \mathcal{O}_4$.

Now consider the infinitesimal deformation $\frac{dF_s}{ds} = (g_1 - f_1, \frac{\partial y}{\partial s}, \psi - \varphi)$. Since

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial y}{\partial s} &= \int_0^t (\psi(\zeta) - \varphi(\zeta)) \frac{d(f_1 + s(g_1 - f_1))}{dt}(\zeta) d\zeta \\ &\quad + \int_0^t \{ \varphi(\zeta) + s(\psi(\zeta) - \varphi(\zeta)) \} \frac{d(g_1 - f_1)}{dt}(\zeta) d\zeta \end{aligned}$$

belongs to $m_1^r \mathcal{O}_2$, we see $\frac{dF_s}{ds}$ belongs to $VI_{F_s} \cap m_1^r V_{F_s}$, considering also s as a variable.

Now remark that $VI_{F_s} \cap m_1^r V_{F_s} \subseteq tF_s(m_1V_1) + wF_s(VH_3 \cap m_1V_3)$. In fact, let $w \in VI_{F_s} \cap m_1^r V_{F_s}$. Then the generating function $e(w)$ belongs to $m_t^r \mathcal{O}_{t,s} \subseteq F_s^*(m_{x,p,y}^2 \mathcal{O}_{x,p,y,s})$. There exists an $H \in m_{x,p,y}^2 \mathcal{O}_{x,p,y,s} \subseteq I_2 \mathcal{O}_{x,p,y,s}$, $w - X_H \circ F \in VI_{F_s}' \cap wF(m_3V_4)$. Thus $w - X_H \in tF_s(m_tV_{t,s})$. Therefore we see,

$$VI_F \cap m_1^r V_F \subseteq tF(m_1V_2) + wF(VH_3 \cap m_3V_4).$$

This implies f is finitely determined among integral curves for contactomorphisms.

7 Proof of Theorem 1.1.

The key step we have to overcome is the followings:

Proposition 7.1 *Let $f, f' : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be integral map-germs. If f and f' are diffeomorphic, then there exists an integral map-germ f'' such that f'' is contactomorphic to f' and that f'' is connected to f through an integral and isotropic family, namely, there exist holomorphic diffeomorphisms $\Phi_s : (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ and $\sigma_s : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, 0)$, depending holomorphically on points s in a connected domain in \mathbf{C} which contains 0 and 1, such that $f_s = \Phi_s \circ f \circ \sigma_s$ are integral and $f_0 = f'', f_1 = f$.*

Proof: Denote by C, C' the images of f, f' respectively. Suppose there exists a holomorphic diffeomorphism $\Phi : (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ such that $\Phi(C) = C'$. Compare $\alpha = dy - p dx$ and $\beta := \Phi^* \alpha$. Then we have $\alpha|_C = 0, \beta|_C = 0$. Remark that also β is a contact form on $(\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$. This means that $(\beta \wedge d\beta)(0) \neq 0$.

Now put $\alpha_s := (1-s)\alpha + s\beta$, for $s \in \mathbf{C}$. The condition $(\alpha_s \wedge d\alpha_s)(0) = 0$ is an algebraic equation, in fact of second order, on s . Therefore, outside of a finite set $B \subseteq \mathbf{C}$, α_s is a contact form on $(\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ satisfying $\alpha_s|_C = 0$. Take a path connecting 0 and 1 on $\mathbf{C} \setminus B$. Then there exists a family of diffeomorphisms Φ_s depending holomorphically on a sufficiently thin open neighborhood of the path in $\mathbf{C} \setminus B$. This is proved by the infinitesimal method applied to showing Darboux theorem [2]. Consider the curve $C_s :=$

$\Phi_s(C)$. We have $\Phi_1^* \alpha = \alpha_1 = \beta = \Phi^* \alpha$. So we have $(\Phi_1 \circ \Phi^{-1})^* \alpha = \alpha$. Therefore $\Phi_1 \circ \Phi^{-1}$ is a contactomorphism. Moreover we have $\alpha|_{C_s} = \Phi_s^* \alpha|_C = \alpha_s|_C = 0$. $(\Phi_1 \circ \Phi^{-1})(C') = \Phi_1(C) = C_1$. We denote by f'' a parametrization (normalization) of C_1 . Then f'' is an integral curve and contactomorphic to f' . Furthermore f and f'' are connected through an integral and diffeomorphic family. \square

Consider the integral jet space $J_I^r(1, 3) \subseteq J^r(1, 3)$ defined by

$$J_I^r(1, 3) := \{j^r f(0) \in J^r(1, 3) \mid f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \text{ is integral}\}.$$

Then $J_I^r(1, 3) \subseteq J^r(1, 3)$ is a complex analytic submanifold. In fact there is an embedding $J^r(1, 2) \rightarrow J^r(1, 3)$ defined by $j^r(f_1, \varphi)(0) \mapsto j^r(f_1, f_2, \varphi)(0)$, where

$$f_2(t) := \int_0^t \varphi(\zeta) \frac{df_1}{dt}(\zeta) d\zeta.$$

Remark that $j^{r-1} \left(\frac{df_2}{dt} \right) (0) = j^{r-1} \left(\varphi \frac{df_1}{dt} \right) (0)$.

We consider the natural action on $J^r(1, 3)$ (resp. $J_I^r(1, 3)$) of the group \mathcal{A}^r (resp. \mathcal{CT}^r) consisting of r -jets $(j^r \sigma(0), j^r \Phi(0))$ of parameter transformations $\sigma : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, 0)$ and diffeomorphisms (resp. contactomorphisms) $\Psi : (\mathbf{C}^3, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$. Then for any $z \in J_I^r(1, 3)$, the orbit $\mathcal{CT}^r z$ under contactomorphisms is contained in the orbit $\mathcal{A}^r z$ under diffeomorphisms as well as in $J_I^r(1, 3)$. Then we show that

Proposition 7.2 *For any integral map-germ $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$, $\mathcal{A}^r j^r f(0) \cap J_I^r(1, 3) \subseteq \mathcal{CT}^r j^r f(0)$*

Proof: Let $z \in \mathcal{A}^r j^r f(0) \cap J_I^r(1, 3)$. Then $z = j^r f'(0)$ for some integral map-germ f' . Moreover, since f is \mathcal{A} - r -determined, f' is diffeomorphic to f . Then by Proposition 7.1 there exists an integral germ f'' such that f' and f'' are contactomorphic and f'' are connected by a diffeomorphic integral family f_s to f . Since $\dim T(j^r f_s(0))$ is independent on s and $\frac{df_s}{ds} \in TD(f_s) \subseteq T(f_s)$ (Lemma 5.2). Thus, by Mather's lemma ([12] pp. 534–535), we see $j^r f''(0) \in \mathcal{CT}^r j^r f(0)$. Therefore also $z = j^r f'(0)$ belongs to $\mathcal{CT}^r j^r f(0)$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1: Let an integral germ f' be diffeomorphic to f . Then $j^r f'(0) \in \mathcal{A}^r j^r f(0) \cap J_I^r(1, 3)$. Hence, by Proposition 7.2, we see $j^r f'(0) \in$

$\mathcal{C}T^r j^r f(0)$. Then, there exist an integral germ f''' such that $j^r f'''(0) = j^r f(0)$ and f''' is contactomorphic to f' . Since f is r -determined by contactomorphisms, we see f''' and f are contactomorphic. Thus we see f' and f are contactomorphic as required. \square

Example 7.3 Let $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ be an integral curve. Set $f(t) = (x, p, y) = (t^2, \varphi(t), f_2(t))$ and assume $\text{ord}\varphi = 2k + 1$, $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. Then f is contactomorphic to $\left(t^2, t^{2k+1}, \frac{2}{2k+3}t^{2k+3}\right)$. In fact, both are integral and both are diffeomorphic to say $(t^2, t^{2k+1}, 0)$, so by Theorem 1.1 we see they are contactomorphic.

8 Contact simple curves.

An integral curve $f : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ is called *contact simple among integral curves* if only a finitely many contactomorphism classes appear in any integral deformation $F : (\mathbf{C} \times \mathbf{C}^k, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ of f . Note that the above notion of simplicity is different from the contact simplicity discussed in [1][14].

We consider the projection $\Pi : \mathbf{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbf{C}^2$ defined by $(x, p, y) \rightarrow (x, p)$, regarding \mathbf{C}^3 as a part of the contactification of the symplectic plane \mathbf{C}^2 . If a plane curve $g : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^2, 0)$ is given, then we have an integral curve $\tilde{g} : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^3, 0)$ by

$$\tilde{g}(t) = (x, p, y) = \left(g_1, g_2, \int_0^t g_2(\zeta) \frac{dg_1}{dt}(\zeta) d\zeta\right).$$

Plane curve germs $g, g' : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^2, 0)$ are called *symplectically equivalent* or *symplectomorphic* if there exist a holomorphic diffeomorphism $\sigma : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}, 0)$ and a symplectomorphism $\phi : (\mathbf{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^2, 0)$ with respect to the complex symplectic (area) form $\omega := dp \wedge dx$.

Lemma 8.1 *If two plane curves $g, g' : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^2, 0)$ are symplectomorphic, then \tilde{g} and \tilde{g}' are contactomorphic.*

For the proof, see [1]. Then we have

Corollary 8.2 *If $g : (\mathbf{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbf{C}^2, 0)$ is symplectically simple, then \tilde{g} is contact simple.*

In [10] Corollary 9.8, we have classified symplectically simple plane curves. By its complex counterpart, which is proved in the same way, we have

Corollary 8.3

$$A_{2\ell} : t \mapsto (t \mapsto (x, p, y) = \left(t^2, t^{2k+1}, \frac{2}{2k+3} t^{2k+3} \right),$$

$$E_6 : t \mapsto (t \mapsto (x, p, y) = \left(t^3, t^4, \frac{3}{7} t^7 \right),$$

and

$$E_8 : t \mapsto (t \mapsto (x, p, y) = \left(t^3, t^5, \frac{3}{8} t^8 \right)$$

are contact simple.

Remark 8.4 Consider the family of plane curves $g_\lambda(t) = (t^3, t^7 + \lambda t^8)$ of type E_{12} having the parameter λ as the symplectic moduli. The integral liftings $\tilde{g}_\lambda(t) = \left(t^3, t^7 + \lambda t^8, \frac{3}{10} t^{10} + \frac{3}{11} \lambda t^{11} \right)$ are, however, cotactomorphic to each other, provided $\lambda \neq 0$. For also the family of plane curves $g_\lambda(t) = (t^4, t^5 + \lambda t^7)$ of type W_{12} having the parameter λ as the symplectic moduli, the same phenomena occurs: The list of contactomomorph classes from \tilde{g}_λ consists of $(t^4, t^5 + t^7, \frac{4}{9} t^9 + \frac{4}{11} t^{11})$ and $(t^4, t^5, \frac{4}{9} t^9)$.

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