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INVARIANTS FOR ONE PARAMETER
FAMILY OF GENERIC CONVEX
PLANE CURVES**

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BIFURCATIONS OF AFFINE INVARIANTS FOR ONE PARAMETER FAMILY OF GENERIC CONVEX PLANE CURVES

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ABSTRACT. We study affine invariants of plane curves from the view point of the singularity theory of smooth functions. We describe how affine vertices and affine inflexions are created and destroyed.

1. INTRODUCTION.

In [8] we have studied affine invariants for generic convex plane curves as an application of the singularity theory for affine invariant functions. We have introduced the notion of affine distance cubed-functions and affine height functions on convex plane curves and characterized affine vertices and affine inflexions by using these functions. Affine vertices and affine inflexions have been classically known as sextactic points and parabolic points, respectively. It has been known that the sextactic point and the parabolic point are equi-affine invariants. We now have the following natural question : How are affine vertices and affine inflexions created and destroyed ? In this note, we attempt to give an answer to the question. The basic tools we use here are families of affine distance-cubed functions and affine height functions.

This paper is divided into four sections. The main result is Theorem 2 which is formulated in Section 2. The proof of Theorem 2 is given in Section 3. We shall give some examples with pictures which illustrate the results of Theorem 2 in Section 4. The basic techniques we use in this paper depend heavily on those in the paper of J. W. Bruce [4].

All curves and maps considered here are of class C^∞ unless otherwise stated.

2. BASIC NOTIONS.

For the basic notions and classical results in affine differential geometry, see [2,8,9].

Let $\mathbb{R}^2$ be an affine plane which adopts the coordinate such that the area of the parallelogram spanned by two vectors $a = (a_1, a_2)$, $b = (b_1, b_2)$ is given by the determinant of a and b , that is $|a \ b| = a_1 b_2 - a_2 b_1$. Let S^1 be the unit circle in $\mathbb{R}^2$, and $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a smooth plane curve with $|\dot{\gamma}(t) \ \ddot{\gamma}(t)| \neq 0$, where $\dot{\gamma}(t) = \frac{d\gamma}{dt}(t)$. If we reparametrize a given curve γ by using $s(t) = \int_{t_0}^t |\dot{\gamma}(t) \ \ddot{\gamma}(t)|^{\frac{1}{3}} dt$, then the curve satisfies that $|\gamma'(s) \ \gamma''(s)| = 1$, where $\gamma'(s) = \frac{d\gamma}{ds}(s)$. We call such a parameter s an

affine (arc-length) parameter. We call $\gamma'(s)$ an affine tangent vector and $\gamma''(s)$ an affine normal vector. The affine curvature is defined by $\kappa(s) = |\gamma''(s) \wedge \gamma'(s)|$.

We define the notion of affine vertices as follows. We say that the point $\gamma(s_0)$ of curve γ is an affine vertex of order $k - 1$ if $\kappa'(s_0) = \kappa''(s_0) = \dots = \kappa^{(k-1)}(s_0) = 0$ and $\kappa^{(k)}(s_0) \neq 0$. We also say that the order of the affine vertex is $k - 1$. In particular, the affine vertex of order 1 is called the ordinary affine vertex. If $\gamma(s_0)$ is not an affine vertex, we call the point $\gamma(s_0)$ the affine vertex of order 0, or the order of the affine vertex is 0.

We define the notion of affine inflexions as follows. We say that the point $\gamma(s_0)$ of curve γ is an affine inflexion of order k if $\kappa(s_0) = \kappa'(s_0) = \dots = \kappa^{(k-1)}(s_0) = 0$ and $\kappa^{(k)}(s_0) \neq 0$. We also say that the order of the affine inflexion is k . In particular, the affine inflexion of order 1 is called the ordinary affine inflexion. If $\gamma(s_0)$ is not affine inflexion, we call the point $\gamma(s_0)$ the affine inflexion of order 0, or the order of the affine inflexion is 0.

We assume that γ has the following properties, both of which are satisfied generically (cf., [6]).

- (A-1) There is no conic having greater than six-point contact with $\gamma(S^1)$.
- (A-2) The number of points p of $\gamma(S^1)$ where the unique non-singular conic touching $\gamma(S^1)$ at p with at least five-point contact is a parabola in finite.
- (A-3) There is no parabola having six-point contact with $\gamma(S^1)$.

In [8], we have shown the following Theorem.

Theorem 1. [8] *Let $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a smooth plane curve with $|\gamma'(s) \wedge \gamma''(s)| > 0$ satisfying (A-1)–(A-3). Then we have ;*

(1) *Let p be a point of the affine evolute of γ at s_0 , then locally at p , the affine evolute is*

- (a) *diffeomorphic to a line in $\mathbb{R}^2$ if the point $\gamma(s_0)$ is not an affine vertex of γ ;*
- (b) *diffeomorphic to an ordinary cusp in $\mathbb{R}^2$ if the point $\gamma(s_0)$ is an ordinary affine vertex of γ .*

(2) *Let p be a point of the affine normal curve of γ at s_0 . Then, locally at p , the affine normal curve is*

- (a) *diffeomorphic to a line in $\mathbb{R}^2$ if the point $\gamma(s_0)$ is not an affine inflexion of γ ;*
- (b) *diffeomorphic to an ordinary cusp in $\mathbb{R}^2$ if the point $\gamma(s_0)$ is an ordinary affine inflexion of γ .*

The ordinary cusp is a curve which is given by $C = \{(x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid x_1^2 = x_2^3\}$.

Theorem 1 means that the affine vertex of a convex curve is characterized by the singularity of the affine evolute of convex curve and the affine inflexion of a convex curve is characterized by the singularity of the affine normal curve of convex curve.

Here, we introduce some notations to describe the main theorem.

Let U be an open interval $(-1, 2)$. We consider the following set ;

$$\text{Imm}^+(S^1, \mathbb{R}^2) = \left\{ i : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \mid i \text{ is immersion, } \left| \frac{di}{ds}(s) \wedge \frac{d^2i}{ds^2}(s) \right| > 0 \right\}.$$

We also consider the following set ;

$$\mathcal{C} = \{ \Gamma : S^1 \times U \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \Gamma_u \in \text{Imm}^+(S^1, \mathbb{R}^2), \text{ for any } u \in U \}.$$

In particular, Γ_0 and Γ_1 satisfy the above conditions (A-1), (A-2) and (A-3), and $\Gamma_u(s)$ satisfy $\left| \frac{d\Gamma_u}{ds}(s) \cdot \frac{d^2\Gamma_u}{ds^2}(s) \right| = 1$.

For any $\Gamma \in \mathcal{C}$, we define $\mathcal{AN}_\Gamma$ and $\mathcal{AE}_\Gamma$ as follows :

$$\mathcal{AN}_\Gamma = \{ (u, \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u)) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \mid s \in S^1 \},$$

$$\mathcal{AE}_\Gamma = \{ (u, \Gamma(s, u) + \frac{1}{\kappa(s, u)} \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u)) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \kappa(s, u) \neq 0, s \in S^1 \}.$$

Let $F_i : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^r, 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, 0$ be smooth function germs and $(X_i, 0)$ be set germs in $(\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^r, 0)$, where $i = 1, 2$. We say that (F_1, X_1) and (F_2, X_2) are $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent if there exist a diffeomorphism germ $\Phi : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^r, 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^r, 0$ such that $\Phi(X_1) = X_2$ and $F_1|_{X_1} = F_2 \circ \Phi|_{X_1}$.

Let $\pi_U : U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow U$ be the canonical projection. The following result is the main result in this paper.

Theorem 2. *There exists a dense subset $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{C}$ such that for any $\Gamma \in \mathcal{O}$, we have the following :*

- (1) *Suppose that $\Gamma_{u_0}(s_0)$ is the affine inflexion of order k , then $k \leq 2$.*
 - (a) *If $k = 0$, then the pair of germs $(\pi_U, \mathcal{AN}_\Gamma)$ at $(u_0, n_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0))$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent to the pair of germs $(\pi_1, \mathbf{P})$ at $(0, 0)$;*
 - (b) *If $k = 1$, then the pair of germs $(\pi_U, \mathcal{AN}_\Gamma)$ at $(u_0, n_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0))$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent to the pair of germs $(\pi_1, \mathbf{C})$ at $(0, 0)$;*
 - (c) *If $k = 2$, then the pair of germs $(\pi_U, \mathcal{AN}_\Gamma)$ at $(u_0, n_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0))$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent to the pair of germs $(\pi_1, \mathbf{T})$ at $(0, 0)$.*
- (2) *Suppose that $\Gamma_{u_0}(s_0)$ is the affine vertex of order k , then $k \leq 2$.*
 - (a) *If $k = 0$, then the pair of germs $(\pi_U, \mathcal{AE}_\Gamma)$ at $(u_0, e_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0))$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent to the pair of germs $(\pi_1, \mathbf{P})$ at $(0, 0)$;*
 - (b) *If $k = 1$, then the pair of germs $(\pi_U, \mathcal{AE}_\Gamma)$ at $(u_0, e_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0))$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent to the pair of germs $(\pi_1, \mathbf{C})$ at $(0, 0)$;*
 - (c) *If $k = 2$, then the pair of germs $(\pi_U, \mathcal{AE}_\Gamma)$ at $(u_0, e_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0))$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -equivalent to the pair of germs $(\pi_1, \mathbf{T})$ at $(0, 0)$,*

where $\mathbf{P} = \{ (t, x_1, x_2) \mid x_2 = 0 \}$, $\mathbf{C} = \{ (t, x_1, x_2) \mid x_1^2 = x_2^3 \}$, $\mathbf{T} = \{ (t, x_1, x_2) \mid x_1 = 3u^4 + u^2v, x_2 = 4u^3 + 2uv, t = v \}$, $n_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0) = \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s_0, u_0)$ corresponding to Γ_{u_0} at s_0 , $e_{\Gamma_{u_0}}(s_0) = \Gamma(s_0) + \frac{1}{\kappa(s_0)} \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s_0, u_0)$ corresponding to Γ_{u_0} at s_0 , and $\pi_1 : (\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^2, 0) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the canonical projection given by $\pi_1(t, x_1, x_2) = t$.

We have the following result, as a Corollary of Theorem 2.

Corollary 3. *Under the above hypotheses, two affine inflexions of order 1 (resp. affine vertices of order 1) (i.e. ordinary affine inflexions (resp. ordinary affine vertices)) meet and change to one affine inflexion of order 2 (resp. affine vertex of order 2), after that vanishes. (See [Figure 1] and [Figure 2] in Section 4.) The converse of these bifurcations can also be occurred.*

3. PROOF OF THEOREM 2.

At first we introduce some basic notions of singularity theory. For more details on the results, see [1,3,4,5,7].

Let $G : \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}, 0$ be a function germ. We call G an unfolding of $g(t) = G(t, 0)$. We say that $g(t)$ has an A_k -singularity at t if $g^{(p)}(t) = 0$ for all $1 \leq p \leq k$, and $g^{(k+1)}(t) \neq 0$. The family G is a versal unfolding of the function g with an A_k -singularity if and only if the truncated Taylor expansions of $\frac{\partial G}{\partial a_i}(t, 0)$, $1 \leq i \leq n$, span the space of polynomials in t of degree at most $k - 1$.

We consider an unfolding $G(t, u, a)$ of the potential function $G(t, 0, 0) = g(t)$. The bifurcation set is defined as

$$\mathfrak{B}(G) = \{ (u, a) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^n \mid \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}(t, u, a) = \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2}(t, u, a) = 0 \}.$$

We consider the extended unfolding $\tilde{G}(t, u, a, c) = G(t, u, a) - c$, where $c \in \mathbb{R}$. The discriminant set is defined as

$$\mathfrak{D}(\tilde{G}) = \{ (u, a, c) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \mid G(t, u, a) = c, \frac{\partial G}{\partial t}(t, u, a) = 0 \}.$$

The unfoldings G and $\tilde{G}$ give rise to families of bifurcation, (resp. discriminant sets) obtained by fixing the parameter u . We have natural projections $\pi : U \times \mathbb{R}^n \longrightarrow U$ (resp. $\pi_1 : U \times \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R} \longrightarrow U$).

Theorem 4. [4] *Let $G(t, a, u)$ be as the above. If $1, \frac{\partial G}{\partial a_i}(t, 0, 0)$ ($1 \leq i \leq n$) and $\frac{\partial G}{\partial u}(t, 0, 0)$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^k \rangle$ as the $\mathbb{R}$ -vector space, then $\tilde{G}$ (resp. G) is a versal unfolding of the function (resp. potential function) $g(t)$. In this case we have the following.*

- (a) *If $1, \frac{\partial G}{\partial a_i}(t, 0, 0)$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^k \rangle$ the projection π (resp. π_1) is equivalent, via a bifurcation (resp. discriminant) preserving diffeomorphism, to the trivial projection onto one factor of a product bifurcation (resp. discriminant) set.*
- (b) *If G is of minimal dimension $k - 1$ and $1, \frac{\partial G}{\partial a_i}(t, 0, 0)$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^k \rangle$ then the projection π_1 (resp. π) is equivalent to the projection of the standard discriminant (resp. bifurcation) set of $\tilde{F}$ (resp. F) above onto the a_1 -coordinate,*

where $\tilde{F}(t, a) = \pm t^{k+1} + a_1 t^{k-1} + \dots + a_{k-1} t + a_k$ and $F(t, a) = \pm t^{k+1} + a_1 t^{k-1} + \dots + a_{k-1} t$.

We now consider the Monge-Taylor map for plane curves. Throughout the reminder of this section, we fix the canonical inner product on $\mathbb{R}^2$ which gives Euclidean structure on $\mathbb{R}^2$. We may consider that Euclidean structure is one of the equi-affine structures on

$\mathbb{R}^2$. For any $\gamma \in \text{Imm}^+(S^1, \mathbb{R}^2)$ increasing t , that is the anticlockwise orientation of S^1 , at each point p of $\gamma(S^1)$ choose the positive tangent and outward normal as x and y axes. The curve near p has a unique representation as the graph $y = f_t(x)$, with $f'_t(x) = 0$. Let V_p^k be the space of polynomials in single variable of degree d with $p \leq d \leq k$. We consider a map $\phi : S^1 \rightarrow V_2^k$ which associates to each $t \in S^1$ the k -jet of the function f_t at 0. We call ϕ a Monge-Taylor map of order k .

In order to give a proof of Theorem 2, we prepare the following.

3.1 Family of affine height functions..

When we study single curves in affine plane, we define the affine height function as follows: For $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ as the above, $h : S^1 \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is defined by $h(s, a) = |\gamma'(s) \cdot a|$. Similarly we now define the one parameter family of affine height functions $H : S^1 \times U \times S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$H(s, u, a) = \left| \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial s}(s, u) \cdot a \right|.$$

We also define a function $\tilde{H} : S^1 \times U \times S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\tilde{H}(s, u, a, v) = H(s, u, a) - v.$$

Under this notation, we have

$$\tilde{H}_{a,v}(s, u) = H(s, u, a) - v.$$

The discriminant set of $\tilde{H}$ is given as follows ;

$$\mathfrak{D}^\pm(\tilde{H}) = \left\{ (u, \lambda(s, u) \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u), \lambda(s, u)) \in U \times S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \mid s \in S^1 \right\},$$

where $\lambda(s, u) = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_1}{\partial s^2}(s, u)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_2}{\partial s^2}(s, u)^2}}$ and $\Gamma(s, u) = (\Gamma_1(s, u), \Gamma_2(s, u))$.

We define a map $\Psi : U \times (\mathbb{R}^2 - \{o\}) \rightarrow U \times S^1 \times \mathbb{R}$ by

$$\Psi(u, x_1, x_2) := (u, (\frac{x_1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}, \frac{x_2}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}), \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2}}).$$

It is clear that Ψ is a diffeomorphism and $\Psi(\mathcal{AN}_\Gamma) = \mathfrak{D}^+(\tilde{H})$,

where $\mathcal{AN}_\Gamma := \{ (u, \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u)) \mid s \in S^1 \}$ is the family of affine normal curves.

We consider the following singular set of $\tilde{H}$:

$$\Sigma = \left\{ (s, u, a, v) \in S^1 \times U \times S^1 \times \mathbb{R} \mid a = \lambda(s, u) \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u) \right\}$$

and the natural projection

$$P : \Sigma \rightarrow U \times S^1 \times \mathbb{R}.$$

Then the set of critical values of P has the structure of a bifurcation set of H .

Without loss of generality, we may consider the germ at $u = 0$ and $t = 0$. We write $\Gamma(t, 0) = (t, c_2 t^2 + c_3 t^3 + c_4 t^4 + c_5 t^5 + c_6 t^6 + \mathbf{O}(7))$ where $\mathbf{O}(k)$ denotes a smooth function on $\mathbb{R}$ vanishing at $t = 0$ to order $k - 1$. In particular, we assume that $c_2 \neq 0$.

We have the following lemma by calculating derivatives of $\tilde{H}_{a,v}$.

Lemma 5. If $a = (\mp \frac{c_3}{\sqrt{c_3^2 + 4c_2^4}}, \pm \frac{2c_2^2}{\sqrt{c_3^2 + 4c_2^4}})$, the condition for $\tilde{H}_a$ to have an A_k -singularity at $t = 0$ is as follows ;

- (1) $\tilde{H}_{a,v}$ has a A_1 -singularity if and only if $5c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 \neq 0$,
- (2) $\tilde{H}_{a,v}$ has a A_2 -singularity if and only if $5c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 = 0$ and $7c_3^3 - 4c_2^2c_5 \neq 0$,
- (3) $\tilde{H}_{a,v}$ has a A_3 -singularity if and only if $5c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 = 0$, $7c_3^3 - 4c_2^2c_5 = 0$ and $21c_3^4 - 8c_2^3c_6 \neq 0$,
- (4) $\tilde{H}_{a,v}$ has a $A_{\geq 4}$ -singularity if and only if $5c_3^2 - 4c_2c_4 = 0$, $7c_3^3 - 4c_2^2c_5 = 0$ and $21c_3^4 - 8c_2^3c_6 = 0$.

We now define the function $F : S^1 \times U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$;

$$F(s, u, x) = \frac{\partial \Gamma_1}{\partial s}(s, u) \sin x_1 - \frac{\partial \Gamma_2}{\partial s}(s, u) \cos x_1 - x_2,$$

where $x = (x_1, x_2) \in \mathbb{R}$. This is considered as a local representation of $\tilde{H}$. We may use F instead of $\tilde{H}$.

Differentiating F with respect to unfolding parameters, we obtain the following ;

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(s, 0) &= \pm \frac{(2c_2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{c_3^2 + 4c_2^4}}(-c_3 + 4c_2^3t + 6c_2^2c_3t^2 + \mathcal{O}(3)), \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(s, 0) &= -1, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(s, 0) &= \pm \frac{(2c_2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}}{\sqrt{c_3^2 + 4c_2^4}}\{(2c_2^2d_1 + c_3e_1)t + (2c_2^2d_2 + c_3e_2)t^2 + \mathcal{O}(3)\}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_1}{\partial u \partial t}(t, 0) = d_1t + d_2t^2 + \mathcal{O}(3)$ and $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_2}{\partial u \partial t}(t, 0) = e_1t + e_2t^2 + \mathcal{O}(3)$.

We consider the following two cases ;

- (1) A_1 and A_2 -singularity ; Since $c_2 \neq 0, 1$ and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(s, 0)$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^2 \rangle$, F is always a versal unfolding. And the projection is the trivial one, by Theorem 4.
- (2) A_3 -singularity ; The condition for a versal unfolding is that $1, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(s, 0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(s, 0), \frac{\partial F}{\partial u}(s, 0)$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^3 \rangle$, that is $2c_2^2d_2 - c_3e_2 \neq 0$. And the condition that the projection is automatically satisfied that 1 and $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^2 \rangle$.

When we concern ourselves with one parameter family then it is clear from our above work that we need to consider the components of $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial u \partial t}(t, u(0))$ in the tangent and normal directions at $\Gamma(t, u(0))$.

For each $k \geq 2$, we consider a map $\Phi : S^1 \longrightarrow V_2^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k$. The first component of Φ is the Monge-Taylor map ϕ . The second and third components are defined as follows. By a change of coordinate we may suppose that $\Gamma(t, u(0)) = (t, f(t))$ for some smooth f with respect to the x and y axes. The second and third components of Φ are the Taylor expansions of $\frac{\partial \Gamma_1}{\partial s}(t, u(0) + s)|_{s=0}$, $\frac{\partial \Gamma_2}{\partial s}(t, u(0) + s)|_{s=0}$ with respect to the above coordinate systems, truncated to degree k . Then we obtain the following theorem.

Theorem 6. [4] *Let X be a Whitney (A) regular stratified subset of $V_2^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k$. If $\Gamma(t, u)$ is a family between the generic curves $\Gamma_0(S^1)$ and $\Gamma_1(S^1)$ then it can be arbitrarily small deformation of Γ to a family between the same curves $\Gamma(t, 0)$ and $\Gamma(t, 1)$, and the corresponding Φ transverse to X .*

We change the components of $\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial u}(t, u(0))$ to the components of $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial u \partial t}(t, u(0))$ in the above map $\Phi : S^1 \rightarrow V_2^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k$. By exactly the same arguments as in the proof of Theorem 3.2 in [4], we can prove the Theorem 6.

In order to apply Theorem 6 for the proof of the assertion (1) of Theorem 2, we now seek the stratified set X . We take the strata to be

- (1) $\{c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 + \frac{5c_2^2}{4c_2}x^4 + \frac{7c_3^3}{4c_2^2}x^5 + \frac{21c_3^4}{8c_2^3}x^6\} \times V_0^6 \times V_0^6$ to ensure A_l , $l \leq 3$,
- (2) $\{c_2x^2 + c_3x^3 + \frac{5c_2^2}{4c_2}x^4 + \frac{7c_3^3}{4c_2^2}x^5 + c_6x^6\} \times \{d_1x + -\frac{c_3c_2}{2c_2^2}x^2 + d_3x^3 + d_4x^4 + d_5x^5 + d_6x^6\} \times V_0^6$ to ensure that the projection at an A_3 -point is generic.

The strata are clearly of codimension at least 3, and hence the Φ is transverse to X if and only if it misses X , which ensures that the family Γ is generic.

This completes the proof of the assertion (1) of Theorem 2. ■

3.2. Family of affine distance-cubed functions..

For the proof of the ascertion (2) of Theorem 2, we consider the following. When we study a single plane curve in affine plane, we define the affine distance-cubed function as follows. For $\gamma : S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ as the above, $d : S^1 \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $d(s, a) = \left| \frac{d\gamma}{ds}(s) \cdot \gamma(s) - a \right|$. Similarly we now define the one parameter family of affine distance-cubed functions $D : S^1 \times U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$D(s, u, a) = \left| \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial s}(s, u) \cdot \Gamma(s, u) - a \right|.$$

We also define a function, for each $a \in \mathbb{R}^2$,

$$D_a(s, u) = D(s, u, a).$$

The bifurcation set of D is as follows ;

$$\mathfrak{B}(D) = \left\{ (u, \Gamma(s, u) + \frac{1}{\kappa(s, u)} \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u)) \in U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \mid \kappa(s, u) \neq 0, s \in S^1 \right\}.$$

$\mathfrak{B}(D)$ is the family of affine evolute. We now consider the following set Σ and the natural projection P ;

$$\Sigma = \left\{ (s, u, a) \in S^1 \times U \times \mathbb{R}^2 \mid a = \Gamma(s, u) - \lambda \frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial s^2}(s, u), \lambda \in \mathbb{R} \right\},$$

that is singular set of D ,

$$P : \Sigma \rightarrow U \times \mathbb{R}^2.$$

Then we have $\mathfrak{B}(D) = C_P$, C_P is the critical value set of P .

Without loss of generality we shall work at $u = 0$ and $t = 0$. We write $\Gamma(t, 0) = (t, c_2t^2 + c_3t^3 + c_4t^4 + c_5t^5 + c_6t^6 + c_7t^7 + \mathcal{O}(8))$. In particular, we assume that $c_2 \neq 0$.

By a straightforward computation, we have the following lemma.

Lemma 7. If $a = (-\frac{c_2 c_3}{4c_2 c_4 - 5c_3^2}, \frac{2c_2^3}{4c_2 c_4 - 5c_3^2})$ the condition for D_a to have a A_k -singularity at $t = 0$ is as follows ;

- (1) D_a has a A_2 -singularity if and only if $3c_2 c_3 c_4 - 2c_3^3 - c_2^2 c_5 \neq 0$,
- (2) D_a has a A_3 -singularity if and only if $3c_2 c_3 c_4 - 2c_3^3 - c_2^2 c_5 = 0$ and $2c_2 c_3^2 c_4 + 2c_2^2 c_4^2 - 3c_3^4 - c_2^3 c_6 \neq 0$,
- (3) D_a has a A_4 -singularity if and only if $3c_2 c_3 c_4 - 2c_3^3 - c_2^2 c_5 = 0$, $2c_2 c_3^2 c_4 + 2c_2^2 c_4^2 - 3c_3^4 - c_2^3 c_6 = 0$, and $10c_2 c_3^3 c_4 - 10c_2^2 c_3 c_4^2 - c_3^5 + c_2^4 c_7 \neq 0$,
- (4) D_a has a $A_{\geq 5}$ -singularity if and only if $3c_2 c_3 c_4 - 2c_3^3 - c_2^2 c_5 = 0$, $2c_2 c_3^2 c_4 + 2c_2^2 c_4^2 - 3c_3^4 - c_2^3 c_6 = 0$ and $10c_2 c_3^3 c_4 - 10c_2^2 c_3 c_4^2 - c_3^5 + c_2^4 c_7 = 0$.

Differentiating D with respect to unfolding parametres, we obtain the following ;

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_1}(s, 0) = (2c_2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}(2c_2 t + 3c_3 t^2 + 4c_4 t^3 + \mathbf{O}(4))$$

$$\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_2}(s, 0) = -(2c_2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial D}{\partial u}(s, 0) = & -(2c_2)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \{ (e_0 - \mu_0 \rho) \\ & + (e_1 - n_0 - 2c_2 d_0 - \mu_1 \rho)t \\ & + (e_2 - n_1 - 3c_3 d_0 + c_2(m_0 - 2d_1) - \mu_2 \rho)t^2 \\ & + (e_3 - n_2 - 4c_4 d_0 + c_2(m_1 + m_0 - 2d_2) - 3c_3 d_1 - \mu_3 \rho)t^3 + \mathbf{O}(4) \} \end{aligned}$$

where $\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial u}(t, 0) = d_0 + d_1 t + d_2 t^2 + \mathbf{O}(3)$, $\frac{\partial \Gamma_2}{\partial u}(t, 0) = e_0 + e_1 t + e_2 t^2 + e_3 t^3 + \mathbf{O}(4)$, $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_1}{\partial u \partial t}(t, 0) = m_0 + m_1 t + m_2 t^2 + m_3 t^3 + \mathbf{O}(4)$, $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_1}{\partial u \partial t}(t, 0) = n_0 + n_1 t + n_2 t^2 + n_3 t^3 + \mathbf{O}(4)$, $\rho = \frac{1}{4c_2 c_4 - 5c_3^2}$ and $\mu_i = c_2(2c_2^2 m_i - c_3 n_i)$.

We consider the following two cases ;

- (1) A_2 and A_3 -singularity ; Since $c_2 \neq 0, 1$ and $\frac{\partial D}{\partial a_1}(s, 0)$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^3 \rangle$, D is always a versal unfolding if $c_3 \neq 0$.
- (2) A_4 -singularity : The condition for a versal unfolding is that $1, \frac{\partial D}{\partial a_1}, \frac{\partial D}{\partial a_2}$ and $\frac{\partial D}{\partial u}$ span $\mathbb{R}[t]/\langle t^4 \rangle$, that is $e_3 - n_2 - 4c_4 d_0 + c_2(m_1 + m_0 - 2d_2) - 3c_3 d_1 - \mu_3 \rho \neq 0$ and $c_3 \neq 0$. And the condition that the projection is automatically satisfied by Theorem 4.

By the above calculation, we need to consider the components of $\frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial u}(t, u(0))$ and $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma}{\partial u \partial t}(t, u(0))$ in the tangent and normal directions at $\Gamma(t, u(0))$. Thus for each $k \geq 2$ we consider a map $\tilde{\Phi} : S^1 \longrightarrow V_2^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k$. The first, second and third component of $\tilde{\Phi}$ are the map Φ . The fourth and fifth components of $\tilde{\Phi}$ are the Taylor expansions of $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_1}{\partial s \partial t}(t, u(0) + s)|_{s=0}$, $\frac{\partial^2 \Gamma_2}{\partial s \partial t}(t, u(0) + s)|_{s=0}$ with respect to the above coordinate systems, truncated to degree k . Let Γ be a one parameter family between Γ_0 and Γ_1 as the above. By shrinking U , we may suppose that $\Gamma(S^1 \times U)$ is contained in some large ball neighbourhood of the origin $B \subset \mathbb{R}^2$. Let P denote the space of polynomial maps of degree at most d from $\mathbb{R}^2$ to itself, and choose a sufficiently small

convex neighbourhood W of the zero map in P so that for any $\psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4$ in W , $id + \psi_1 + \psi_2 + \psi_3 + \psi_4$ maps the ball $2B$ of twice the radius of B diffeomorphically onto its image (where id is the identity). Now consider $\widehat{\Gamma} : S^1 \times U \times W^4 \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ defined by $\widehat{\Gamma}(t, u, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4) = \widetilde{\Gamma}(t, u, \psi_1, \psi_2) + \psi_3(\widetilde{\Gamma}(t, u, \psi_1, \psi_2)) + u\psi_4(\widetilde{\Gamma}(t, u, \psi_1, \psi_2))$. Each $(t, u, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4) \longrightarrow \widehat{\Gamma}(t, u, \psi_1, \psi_2, \psi_3, \psi_4)$ is an embedding of S^1 in $\mathbb{R}^2$. There is clearly an associated mapping $\widehat{\Phi} : S^1 \times U \times W^2 \longrightarrow V_2^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k$.

By exactly the same arguments as in the proof of Lemma 3.1 in [4], we have the following Lemma.

Lemma 8. *The map $\widehat{\Phi}$ is a submersion at $(t, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$.*

By Lemma 8, We have the following theorem.

Theorem 9. *Let X be a Whitney (A) regular stratified subset of $V_2^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k \times V_0^k$. If $\Gamma(t, u)$ is a family between the generic curves $\Gamma_0(S^1)$ and $\Gamma_1(S^1)$ then it can be arbitrarily small deformation of Γ to a family between the same curves $\Gamma(t, 0)$ and $\Gamma(t, 1)$, and the corresponding $\widehat{\Phi}$ transverse to X .*

Since the proof of Theorem 9 is analogous to that of Theorem 6 (Theorem 3.2 in [4]), we omit it.

For applying Theorem 9, we now adopt the canonical Whitney stratification of the following algebraic set ;

- (1) $\{c_2x^2 + c_4x^4 - \frac{2c_1^2}{c_2}x^6\} \times V_0^7 \times V_0^7 \times V_0^7 \times V_0^7$ to ensure A_l , $l \leq 3$,
- (2) $\{c_2x^2 + c_4x^4 - \frac{2c_1^2}{c_2}x^6 + c_7x^7\} \times V_0^7 \times \{e_0 + e_1x + e_2x^2 + \tilde{e}_3x^3 + e_4x^4 + e_5x^5 + e_6x^6 + e_7x^7\} \times V_0^7 \times V_0^7$, where $\tilde{e}_3 = (n_2 + 4c_4d_0 - c_2(m_1 + m_0 - 2d_2) + \frac{2c_2^2m_3}{2c_4})$, to ensure that the projection at an A_3 -point is generic.

The strata are clearly of codimension at least 3, and hence the map Φ is transverse to X if and only if it misses X , which ensures that the family Γ is generic.

This completes the proof of the assertion (2) of Theorem 2. ■

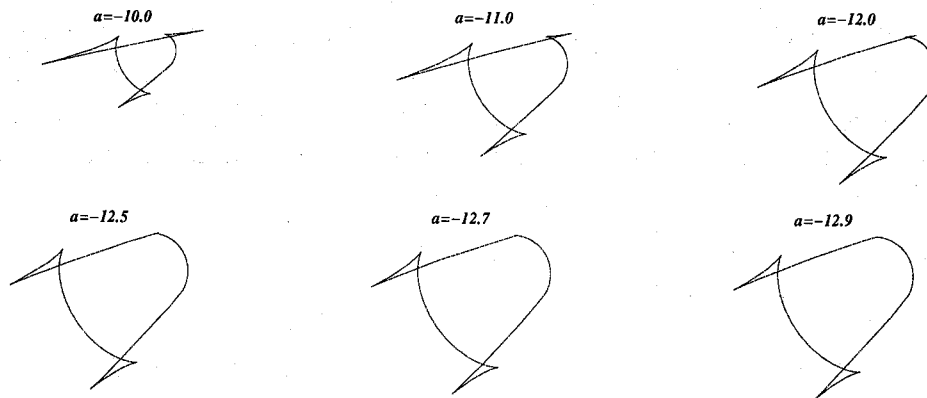
4. EXAMPLES.

The situation described in Theorem 2 is depicted as follows.

The first example is the bifurcation of affine inflexions. So we draw some affine normal curves. The original family of curves is

$$\gamma(t) = (\cos 3t + a \cos t - 10 \sin t + \cos 2t, \sin 3t + a \sin t + 10 \cos t - \sin 2t),$$

where a is the parameter. The real lines of [Figure 1] is the affine normal curves of γ . We draw affine normal curves for the parameters are $-10, -11.0, -12.0, -12.5, -12.7, -12.9$. When we draw both of the curve γ and the affine normal curve of γ , the affine normal curve of γ is drawn very small pictures. So we draw only the affine normal curves for each parameter a . Since an ordinary affine inflexion corresponds to cusps of the affine normal curve from theorem 1, we can recognize the number of affine inflexions by counting the numbers of cusps of the affine normal curve.

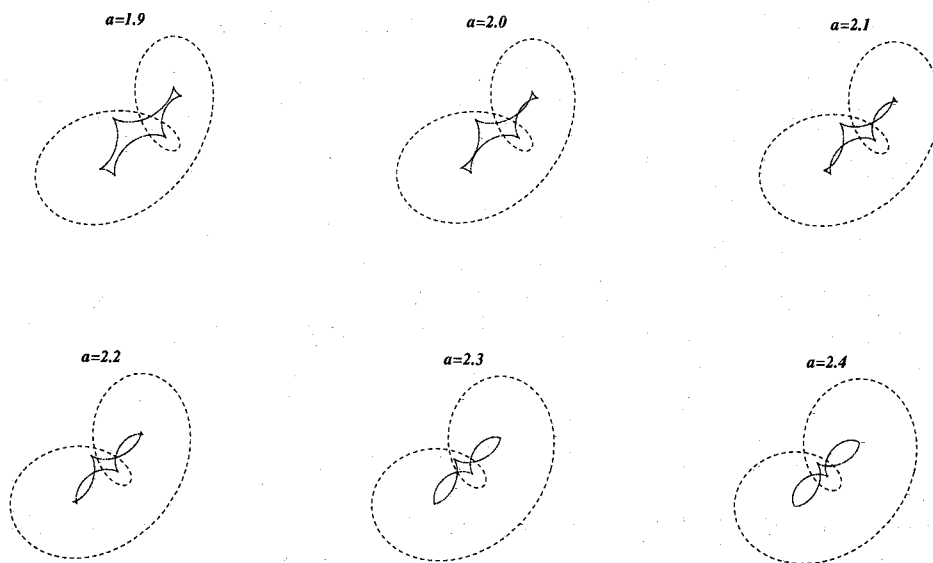


[Figure 1]

The second example is the bifurcation of affine vertices. The original family of curves is

$$\gamma(t) = (\cos 2t - \cos(t + a), \sin 2t + \sin t).$$

They are drawn by the dotted curves. We draw affine evolutes of γ for the parameters 1.9, 2.0, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4. Affine evolutes are drawn by the real curves.



[Figure 2]

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