$$f : M_\lambda \longrightarrow \Delta^{N-1}$$

is an analytic variety of dimension $\leq n-1$.

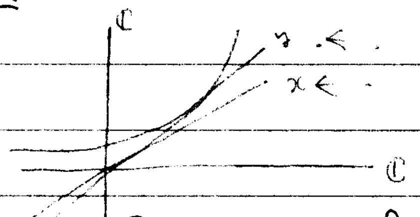
⌈ A generic hyperplane in $\mathbb{C}^N$ does not contain $f(M)$.
$\Rightarrow$ f^{-1}(a generic hyperplane in $\mathbb{C}^N$) $\neq M$
$\Rightarrow$ Since f^{-1}(a generic hyperplane) is an analytic variety (see p231 ~ p232 note), f^{-1}(a generic hyperplane) has dimension $\leq n-1$. By the induction assumption, and reduction (2), $f(M_\lambda)$ is an analytic subvariety in Δ^{N-1} of dimension $\leq n-1$. ⌋

For a generic choice of coordinate system, the coordinate projections

$$f(M_\lambda) \longrightarrow \Delta^n$$

are all proper mappings.

⌈



choose x, y like this.

Suppose $f(M_\lambda) \ni 0$.

$\Rightarrow$ Consider the tangent cone at the origin. $\Rightarrow$ Around the origin, the projection of $f(M_\lambda)$ to the tangent cone is proper. By slightly varying the direction of any line of the tanget cone, still the projection of $f(M_\lambda)$ is proper, and since the varictions