may be considered. a family of manifolds s.t $T_0 = H_1$. $T_1 = H_2$.

$$\Rightarrow m_{p_1}((V\cap T_0)\cdot(W\cap T_0))_{T_0} = \mathrm{mult}_{p_2}((V\cap T_1)\cdot(W\cap T_1))_{T_1}$$

$$\mathrm{mult}_{p_1}((V\cap H_1)\cdot(W\cap H_1))_{H_1} = \mathrm{mult}_{p_2}((V\cap H_2)\cdot(W\cap H_2))_{H_2}$$

When we get a tube T, we may use the normal vectors to (actually Z^*) α. (Refer to P 46 Product Neighborhood Theorem, Topology from the differential viewpoint by J. Milnor), i.e., normal bundle of Z^*.

Problem which bothers me continuously.

P 48 Hartshorne, Algebraic Geometry.

Our main task in this section will be the definition of the degree of a variety Y of dimension r in $\mathbb{P}^n$. Classically, the degree of Y is defined as the number of points of intersection of Y with a sufficiently general linear space L of dimension $n-r$. However, this definition is difficult to use. Cutting Y successively with $n-r$ sufficiently general hyperplanes, one can find a linear space L of dimension $n-r$ which meets Y in a finite number of points (Ex 1.8). But the number of intersection points may depend on L, and it is hard to make precise the notion "sufficiently general."