

m_W is an ideal. $\Rightarrow a_i + f^* m_W = f^* m_W = 0$ \square

\uparrow Claim $i: (f_1, \dots, f_n) = f: \hat{\mathbb{C}}^n \rightarrow \hat{\mathbb{C}}^n$ s.t. $f^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$. See P648 & P653

$\Rightarrow \{z \in U: |f_i| = \epsilon\} \cong S^{2n-1}$ for sufficiently small $\epsilon > 0$.

Proof.

For example, $n=3$. By Taylor expansion,
 $f_1 = z^\alpha g_1$, $f_2 = z^\beta g_2$, $f_3 = z^\gamma g_3$, where $z^\alpha = z_1^{\alpha_1} z_2^{\alpha_2} z_3^{\alpha_3}$
 and $g_1(0) \neq 0$, $g_2(0) \neq 0$, $g_3(0) \neq 0$.

Then

$$\{z \in U: |f_1| = |f_2| = |f_3| = \epsilon\}$$

$$\downarrow \phi$$

$$\{z \in U: |z^\alpha| = |z^\beta| = |z^\gamma| = \epsilon'\}$$

For $n=1$, $z \xrightarrow{\phi} z |g|^{1/3}$, where $\epsilon' = \epsilon^{1/3}$
 $\alpha=3$

$\Rightarrow |f_0(\phi)| \neq 0 \Rightarrow \phi$ is diffeomorphism.

Define $\phi: \mathbb{C}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ by

$$(z_1, z_2, z_3) \mapsto (z_1 |g_1|^{c_{11}} |g_2|^{c_{12}} |g_3|^{c_{13}}, z_2 |g_1|^{c_{21}} |g_2|^{c_{22}} |g_3|^{c_{23}}, z_3 |g_1|^{c_{31}} |g_2|^{c_{32}} |g_3|^{c_{33}})$$

where $\begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ \beta_1 & \beta_2 & \beta_3 \\ \gamma_1 & \gamma_2 & \gamma_3 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & c_{13} \\ c_{21} & c_{22} & c_{23} \\ c_{31} & c_{32} & c_{33} \end{pmatrix} = I.$