nsversely at p.

One important corollary of this is that if V and W meet in isolated points, their topological intersection number $\#(V\cdot W)$ is greater than or equal to their set-theoretic intersection $\#\{V\cap W\}$.

⸢ Suppose V and W meet nontransversely at p, and $m_p(V\cdot W)=1$. By P63, $m_p(V\cdot W)=1 \Leftrightarrow$ V and W meet transversely at p. $\Rightarrow$ Contradiction. If π is one-sheeted branched covering map, then π must be a covering map, since there can not exist branch points. ⸥

Thus, for instance, if the intersection $V\cap W$ of two analytic varieties in M contains more than $\#(V\cdot W)$ points it follows that $V\cap W$ must contain a curve.

⸢ If $V\cap W$ does not contain a curve, $V\cap W$ is a set of discrete points. $\Rightarrow$ By the above, $\#(V\cdot W) \geq \#\{V\cap W\}$. $\Rightarrow$ This contradicts to the fact that $V\cap W$ contains more than $\#(V\cdot W)$ points. $\Rightarrow$ $V\cap W$ must contain a curve. ⸥

As a simple consequence of this assertion, note that

If M is any complex submanifold of projective space $\mathbb{P}^n$, $V\subset M$ an analytic subvariety, then the fundamen