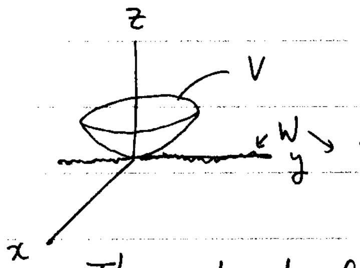
「 $\tilde{V} \cap \tilde{W} \subset \Delta' \times \Delta'$ is an analytic subvariety of dimension n. $\pi_2 : \tilde{W} \cap \tilde{V} \longrightarrow \Delta'$ is a projection & $\tilde{V} \cap \tilde{W}$ is a branched μ-sheeted cover of Δ'.



$\Rightarrow V \cap W + \epsilon = \phi$, $\quad \epsilon = (x_0, y_0, z_0)$ $\; z_0 < 0$.

This kind of things never happen, because the intersection index of two analytic subvarieties meeting transversely is always positive.

Thus $\epsilon \in \Delta'$, $V \cap W + \epsilon \neq \phi$. For generic points in Δ', π_2 is a covering map & $\tilde{V} \cap \tilde{W}$ is connected.

$\Rightarrow \pi_2$ is a branched μ-sheeted cover of Δ'. 」

「 $m_0(V \cdot W) = \mu = \sum i_p(V \cap W + \epsilon) \overset{\text{by P59}}{=} \sum i_{(p,p)}((V \times (W+\epsilon)) \cdot \Delta)$

$= \sum i_{(p,p)}(((V \times W) + (\epsilon, 0)) \cdot \Delta) = m_{(0,0)}((V \times W) \cdot \Delta)$

if we prove that in case V and $W + \epsilon$ meet transversely at p, then $V \times (W + \epsilon)$ intersect Δ at (p,p) transversely.

To show this, if $V \cap W \ni p$ and V intersects W transversely, then $T_pV + T_pW = T_p\mathbb{C}^n$.

$V \times W \cap \Delta \ni (p,p)$. $\Rightarrow T_{(p,p)}(V \times W) = (T_pV, T_pW)$.

$T_{(p,p)}\Delta = \{(x, x) : x \in T_p\mathbb{C}^n\}$.