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If $f(z)=0$, then $a_\nu(f(z))=0$. $\Rightarrow$ $a_\nu(f(z))$ is divided by f_i for some i. by Corollary (Weak Nullstellensatz) on P11. $\Rightarrow$ $h^d(z) \in \{f_1, \cdots f_n\}$. Here we may assume that f_i is irreducible, since we can apply the Corollary for f'_{ij} where $f_i = f'_{i1} \cdots f'_{il}$ ← irreducible

(f) Finally, we can give one more interpretation of the local intersection number $(D_1, \cdots D_n)_{\{0\}}$, where $D_i = (f_i)$. Let $\mathcal{O} = \mathcal{O}_z$ and $I \subset \mathcal{O}$ be the ideal $\{f_1, \cdots f_n\}$ defined by $f^*(m_w)$ where $m_w \subset \mathcal{O}_w$ is the maximal ideal of functions $h(w)$ with $h(0)=0$. Then we have

$\mathcal{O}/I$ is a finite-dimensional complex vector space, and
$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}}(\mathcal{O}/I) = (D_1, \cdots D_n)_{\{0\}}.$$

Γ $f^*(w_1) = f_1, \cdots f^*(w_n) = f_n$. defined ≡ generated
$I = I(f_1, \cdots f_n)$
$\Rightarrow$ Consider $\mathcal{O}/I$. $\Rightarrow$ For any $h+I$, by the argument above, we have the expression
$$h^d + a_1(w) h^{d-1} + \cdots + a_d(w) \equiv 0, \text{ where } a_1(0) = a_d(0) = 0.$$
$\Rightarrow$ $(h+I)^d = I$, since $a_1(w), \cdots a_d(w) \in I(f_1, \cdots f_n)$.

$\mathcal{O}_w/m_w$ is a field which is isomorphic to $\mathbb{C}$.

$f^* : \mathcal{O}_w/m_w \longrightarrow \mathcal{O}/I(f_1 \cdots f_n)$ is well-defined, since $f^*(m_w) \subset I(f_1 \cdots f_n)$. Furthermore, f^* is one to one, for if $f^*(g) \in I(f_1 \cdots f_n)$, where $g \in \mathcal{O}_w$, then
$(f^*g)(z) = \sum (h_i f_i)(z) \Rightarrow z=0$. $(f^*g)(0)=0$ since $f_i(z)=0$.