

LOCAL INVARIANTS ON QUOTIENT SINGULARITIES AND A GENUS FORMULA FOR WEIGHTED PLANE CURVES

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we extend the concept of Milnor fiber and Milnor number to curve germs on surface quotient singularities. A generalization of the local δ -invariant is defined and described in terms of a \mathbf{Q} -resolution of the curve singularity. In particular, when applied to the classical case (the ambient space is a smooth surface) one obtains a formula for the classical δ -invariant in terms of a \mathbf{Q} -resolution, which simplifies considerably effective computations. All these tools will finally allow for an explicit description of the genus formula of a curve defined on a weighted projective plane in terms of its degree and the local type of its singularities.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the present paper we focus on the study of curves on non-smooth surfaces, in particular on quotient surface singularities.

The goal of this paper is two-fold: first, define and investigate some of the properties of local invariants of curve germs on quotient singular surfaces. In particular, we define a Milnor fiber, Milnor number, and a δ -invariant which generalize their analogues over smooth surfaces. In §3 and §4 we show that such invariants can be effectively computed in terms of embedded \mathbf{Q} -resolutions. Second, obtain a formula for the genus of a curve in the weighted projective plane in terms of its degree and the previous invariants.

Note that alternative generalizations of Milnor numbers can be found, for instance, in [1, 4, 10, 17]. The one proposed in the present paper seems more natural for quotient singularities (see Example 5.8), but more importantly, it allows for the existence of an explicit formula relating Milnor number, δ -invariant, and genus of a curve on a singular surface.

As a by-product, in addition to the generalization purpose, note that these formulas in terms of \mathbf{Q} -resolutions can also be applied in the smooth surface context. Since \mathbf{Q} -resolutions are computationally easier to obtain, our method provides a significantly more efficient way to calculate such invariants.

Consider an irreducible curve $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ of degree d , it is a classical result (cf. [13, 12, 18, 5, 6]) that the genus of its normalization considered as a compact oriented Riemann surface (also denoted by $g(\mathcal{C})$) depends only on d and the local type of its singularities. In §5 we apply our previous results to generalize such a formula for the genus of a weighted-projective curve from its degree and the local type of its singularities. This question is solved in Theorem 5.7 (see also [7, 14] for the quasi smooth case).

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As an application of such a formula (cf. [15]) this provides with a more concrete and computable version of the Adjunction Formula for divisors on quotient surface singularities, in particular on weighted projective planes.

For the sake of completeness, a brief section (see §2) to introduce the necessary definitions and notation is included.

2. PRELIMINARIES

Let us recall some definitions and properties on V -manifolds, weighted projective spaces, embedded \mathbf{Q} -resolutions, and weighted blow-ups, see [7, 3, 2] for a more detailed exposition.

2.1. V -manifolds and quotient singularities.

Definition 2.1. A V -manifold of dimension n is a complex analytic space which admits an open covering $\{U_i\}$ such that U_i is analytically isomorphic to B_i/G_i where $B_i \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is an open ball and G_i is a finite subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$.

Theorem 2.2. ([16]). *Let G_1, G_2 be small subgroups of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$. Then \mathbb{C}^n/G_1 is isomorphic to \mathbb{C}^n/G_2 if and only if G_1 and G_2 are conjugate subgroups.* \square

Notation 2.3. For $\mathbf{d} := {}^t(d_1 \dots d_r)$ we denote by $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{d}} := \mathbf{G}_{d_1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{G}_{d_r}$ a finite abelian group written as a product of finite cyclic groups, that is, \mathbf{G}_{d_i} is the cyclic group of d_i -th roots of unity in \mathbb{C} . Consider a matrix of weight vectors

$$A := (a_{ij})_{i,j} = [\mathbf{a}_1 \mid \dots \mid \mathbf{a}_n] \in \mathrm{Mat}(r \times n, \mathbb{Z}),$$

$$\mathbf{a}_j := {}^t(a_{1j} \dots a_{rj}) \in \mathrm{Mat}(r \times 1, \mathbb{Z}),$$

and the action

$$(\mathbf{G}_{d_1} \times \dots \times \mathbf{G}_{d_r}) \times \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n, \quad \boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathbf{d}} = (\xi_{d_1}, \dots, \xi_{d_r}),$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathbf{d}}, \mathbf{x}) \mapsto (\xi_{d_1}^{a_{11}} \dots \xi_{d_r}^{a_{r1}} x_1, \dots, \xi_{d_1}^{a_{1n}} \dots \xi_{d_r}^{a_{rn}} x_n), \quad \mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n).$$

Note that the i -th row of the matrix A can be considered modulo d_i . The set of all orbits \mathbb{C}^n/G is called (*cyclic*) *quotient space of type $(\mathbf{d}; A)$* and it is denoted by

$$X(\mathbf{d}; A) := X \left(\begin{array}{c|ccc} d_1 & a_{11} & \cdots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ d_r & a_{r1} & \cdots & a_{rn} \end{array} \right).$$

The orbit of an element $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n$ under this action is denoted by $[\mathbf{x}]_{(\mathbf{d}; A)}$ and the subindex is omitted if no ambiguity seems likely to arise. Using multi-index notation the action takes the simple form

$$\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{d}} \times \mathbb{C}^n \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}^n,$$

$$(\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathbf{d}}, \mathbf{x}) \mapsto \boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathbf{d}} \cdot \mathbf{x} := (\boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{a}_1} x_1, \dots, \boldsymbol{\xi}_{\mathbf{d}}^{\mathbf{a}_n} x_n).$$

The quotient of \mathbb{C}^n by a finite abelian group is always isomorphic to a quotient space of type $(\mathbf{d}; A)$, see [3] for a proof of this classical result. Different types $(\mathbf{d}; A)$ can give rise to isomorphic quotient spaces.

Example 2.4. When $n = 1$ all spaces $X(\mathbf{d}; A)$ are isomorphic to \mathbb{C} . It is clear that we can assume that $\gcd(d_i, a_i) = 1$. If $r = 1$, the map $[x] \mapsto x^{d_1}$ gives an isomorphism between $X(d_1; a_1)$ and \mathbb{C} .

Consider the case $r = 2$. Note that $\mathbb{C}/(\mathbf{G}_{d_1} \times \mathbf{G}_{d_2})$ equals $(\mathbb{C}/\mathbf{G}_{d_1})/\mathbf{G}_{d_2}$. Using the previous isomorphism, it is isomorphic to $X(d_2, d_1 a_2)$, which is again isomorphic to \mathbb{C} . By induction, we obtain the result for any r .

If an action is not free on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ we can factor the group by the kernel of the action and the isomorphism type does not change. This motivates the following definition.

The type $(\mathbf{d}; A)$ is said to be *normalized* if the action is free on $(\mathbb{C}^*)^n$ and $\mathbf{G}_{\mathbf{d}}$ is small as subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathbb{C})$. By abuse of language we often say the space $X(\mathbf{d}; A)$ is written in a normalized form when we mean the type $(\mathbf{d}; A)$ is normalized.

Proposition 2.5. *The space $X(\mathbf{d}; A)$ is written in a normalized form if and only if the stabilizer subgroup of P is trivial for all $P \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with exactly $n-1$ coordinates different from zero.*

In the cyclic case the stabilizer of a point as above (with exactly $n-1$ coordinates different from zero) has order $\mathrm{gcd}(d, a_1, \dots, \hat{a}_i, \dots, a_n)$.

It is possible to convert general types $(\mathbf{d}; A)$ into their normalized form. Theorem 2.2 allows one to decide whether two quotient spaces are isomorphic. In particular, one can use this result to compute the singular points of the space $X(\mathbf{d}; A)$. In Example 2.4 we have explained this normalization process in dimension one. The two dimensional case is treated in the following example.

Example 2.6. All quotient spaces for $n = 2$ are cyclic. The space $X(d; a, b)$ is written in a normalized form if and only if $(d, a) = (d, b) = 1$, where (a_1, \dots, a_n) denotes $\mathrm{gcd}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$. If this is not the case, one uses the isomorphism (assuming $(d, a, b) = 1$) $X(d; a, b) \rightarrow X(\frac{d}{(d,a)(d,b)}; \frac{a}{(d,a)}, \frac{b}{(d,b)})$, $[(x, y)] \mapsto [(x^{(d,b)}, y^{(d,a)})]$ to convert it into a normalized one.

2.2. Weighted Blow-ups and Embedded \mathbf{Q} -Resolutions.

Classically an embedded resolution of $\{f = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ is a proper map $\pi : X \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}^n, 0)$ from a smooth variety X satisfying, among other conditions, that $\pi^{-1}(\{f = 0\})$ is a normal crossing divisor. To weaken the condition on the preimage of the singularity we allow the new ambient space X to contain abelian quotient singularities and the divisor $\pi^{-1}(\{f = 0\})$ to have “normal crossings” over this kind of varieties. This notion of normal crossing divisor on V -manifolds was first introduced by Steenbrink in [19].

We recall that in the class of V -manifolds, the abelian groups of Cartier and Weil divisors are not isomorphic. However the isomorphism can be achieved after tensoring by \mathbf{Q} . Such divisors will be referred to as \mathbf{Q} -divisors.

Definition 2.7. Let X be a V -manifold with abelian quotient singularities. A hypersurface D on X is said to be with \mathbf{Q} -normal crossings if it is locally isomorphic to the quotient of a union of coordinate hyperplanes under a group action of type $(\mathbf{d}; A)$. That is, given $x \in X$, there is an isomorphism of germs $(X, x) \simeq (X(\mathbf{d}; A), [0])$ such that $(D, x) \subset (X, x)$ is identified under this morphism with a germ of the form

$$(\{[\mathbf{x}] \in X(\mathbf{d}; A) \mid x_1^{m_1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_k^{m_k} = 0\}, [(0, \dots, 0)]).$$

Let $M = \mathbb{C}^{n+1}/G$ be an abelian quotient space. Consider $H \subset M$ an analytic subvariety of codimension one. An embedded \mathbf{Q} -resolution of $(H, 0) \subset (M, 0)$ is a proper analytic map $\pi : X \rightarrow (M, 0)$ such that:

- (1) X is a V -manifold with abelian quotient singularities.
- (2) π is an isomorphism over $X \setminus \pi^{-1}(\mathrm{Sing}(H))$.
- (3) $\pi^{-1}(H)$ is a hypersurface with \mathbf{Q} -normal crossings on X .

Remark 2.8. In some cases, one needs to consider a stronger condition on \mathbf{Q} -resolutions, namely, the strict transform of H does not contain any singular points of X . This can always be achieved by blowing up eventually once more the strict

preimage of the hypersurface. Such an embedded resolution will be referred to as a *strong \mathbf{Q} -resolution*.

Usually one uses weighted or toric blow-ups with smooth center as a tool for finding embedded \mathbf{Q} -resolutions. Here we only discuss briefly the surface case. Let X be an analytic surface with abelian quotient singularities. Let us define the weighted blow-up $\pi : \widehat{X} \rightarrow X$ at a point $P \in X$ with respect to $\omega = (p, q)$. We distinguish two different situations.

(i) The point P is smooth. Assume $X = \mathbb{C}^2$ and $\pi = \pi_\omega : \widehat{\mathbb{C}}_\omega^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ the weighted blow-up at the origin with respect to $\omega = (p, q)$,

$$\widehat{\mathbb{C}}_\omega^2 := \{((x, y), [u : v]_\omega) \in \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{P}_\omega^1 \mid (x, y) \in \overline{[u : v]_\omega}\}.$$

Here the condition about the closure means that $\exists t \in \mathbb{C}$, $x = t^p u$, $y = t^q v$. The new ambient space is covered as $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}_\omega^2 = U_1 \cup U_2 = X(p; -1, q) \cup X(q; p, -1)$ and the charts are given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} X(p; -1, q) & \longrightarrow & U_1, & X(q; p, -1) & \longrightarrow & U_2, \\ [(x, y)] & \mapsto & ((x^p, x^q y), [1 : y]_\omega); & [(x, y)] & \mapsto & ((xy^p, y^q), [x : 1]_\omega). \end{array}$$

The exceptional divisor $E = \pi_\omega^{-1}(0)$ is isomorphic to \mathbb{P}_ω^1 which is in turn isomorphic to \mathbb{P}^1 under the map $[x : y]_\omega \mapsto [x^q : y^p]$. The singular points of $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}_\omega^2$ are cyclic quotient singularities located at the exceptional divisor. They actually coincide with the origins of the two charts.

(ii) The point P is of type $(d; a, b)$. Assume that $X = X(d; a, b)$. The group \mathbf{G}_d acts also on $\widehat{\mathbb{C}}_\omega^2$ and passes to the quotient yielding a map $\pi = \pi_{(d; a, b), \omega} : \widehat{X(d; a, b)}_\omega \rightarrow X(d; a, b)$, where by definition $\widehat{X(d; a, b)}_\omega := \widehat{\mathbb{C}}_\omega^2 / \mathbf{G}_d$. The new space is covered as

$$(1) \quad \widehat{X(d; a, b)}_\omega = \widehat{U}_1 \cup \widehat{U}_2 = X\left(\frac{pd}{e}; 1, \frac{-q + a'pb}{e}\right) \cup X\left(\frac{qd}{e}; \frac{-p + b'qa}{e}, 1\right)$$

with $a'a \equiv 1 \pmod{d}$ and $e = \gcd(d, pb - qa)$. The charts are given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc|ccc} X\left(\frac{pd}{e}; 1, \frac{-q + a'pb}{e}\right) & \longrightarrow & \widehat{U}_1, & X\left(\frac{qd}{e}; \frac{-p + b'qa}{e}, 1\right) & \longrightarrow & \widehat{U}_2, \\ [(x^e, y)] & \mapsto & [((x^p, x^q y), [1 : y]_\omega)]_{(d; a, b)} & [(x, y^e)] & \mapsto & [((xy^p, y^q), [x : 1]_\omega)]_{(d; a, b)}. \end{array}$$

The exceptional divisor $E = \pi_{(d; a, b), \omega}^{-1}(0)$ is identified with $\mathbb{P}_\omega^1(d; a, b) := \mathbb{P}_\omega^1 / \mathbf{G}_d$. Again the singular points are cyclic and correspond to the origins of the two charts.

Proposition 2.9. *Let X be a surface with abelian quotient singularities. Let $\pi : \widehat{X} \rightarrow X$ be the weighted blow-up at a point P of type $(d; a, b)$ with respect to $\omega = (p, q)$. Assume $(d, a) = (d, b) = (p, q) = 1$ and write $e = \gcd(d, pb - qa)$.*

Consider C and D two \mathbf{Q} -divisors on X , denote by E the exceptional divisor of π , and by \widehat{C} (resp. \widehat{D}) the strict transform of C (resp. D). Let $\nu_{C, P}$ (resp. $\nu_{D, P}$) be the (p, q) -multiplicity of C (resp. D) at P , (defined such that $\nu_{x, P} = p$ and $\nu_{y, P} = q$). Then the following equalities hold:

- (1) $\pi^*(C) = \widehat{C} + \frac{\nu_{C, P}}{e} E$
- (2) $E \cdot \widehat{C} = \frac{e\nu_{C, P}}{pqd}$
- (3) $(C \cdot D)_P = \widehat{C} \cdot \widehat{D} + \frac{\nu_{C, P}\nu_{D, P}}{pqd}$.

2.3. Local intersection number on $X(d; a, b)$.

Denote by X the cyclic quotient space $X(d; a, b)$ and consider two divisors $D_1 = \{f_1 = 0\}$ and $D_2 = \{f_2 = 0\}$ given by $f_1, f_2 \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ reduced. Assume that, $(d; a, b)$ is normalized, D_1 is irreducible, f_1 induces a function on X , and finally that $D_1 \not\subseteq D_2$.

Then as Cartier divisors $D_1 = \{(X, f_1)\}$, $D_2 = \frac{1}{d}\{(X, f_2^d)\}$. The local number $(D_1 \cdot D_2)_{[P]}$ at the singular point P is defined as

$$(D_1 \cdot D_2)_{[P]} = \frac{1}{d} \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{G_d}}{\langle f_1, f_2^d \rangle} \right),$$

where $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{G_d}$ is the local ring of functions at P .

Analogously, if f_1 does not define a function on X , for computing the intersection number at P one substitutes f_1 by f_1^d and divides the result by d .

Example 2.10. Let x_1 and x_2 be the local coordinates of the axes in $M := X(d; a, b)$. Consider $X_i := \{(M, x_i)\}$ the \mathbf{Q} -divisors associated with them. Note that

$$(X_1 \cdot X_2)_0 = \frac{1}{d}.$$

2.4. Weighted projective plane.

The main reference that has been used in this subsection is [7]. Here we concentrate our attention on describing the analytic structure and singularities.

Let $\omega := (\omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2)$ be a weight vector, that is, a finite set of coprime positive integers. There is a natural action of the multiplicative group \mathbb{C}^* on $\mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}$ given by

$$(x_0, x_1, x_2) \longmapsto (t^{\omega_0} x_0, t^{\omega_1} x_1, t^{\omega_2} x_2).$$

The set of orbits $\frac{\mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}}{\mathbb{C}^*}$ under this action is denoted by \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2 and it is called the *weighted projective plane* of type ω . The class of a nonzero element $(X_0, X_1, X_2) \in \mathbb{C}^3$ is denoted by $[X_0 : X_1 : X_2]_{\omega}$ and the weight vector is omitted if no ambiguity seems likely to arise. When $(\omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2) = (1, 1, 1)$ one obtains the usual projective space and the weight vector is always omitted. For $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{0\}$, the closure of $[\mathbf{x}]_{\omega}$ in \mathbb{C}^3 is obtained by adding the origin and it is an algebraic curve.

Consider the decomposition $\mathbb{P}_{\omega}^2 = U_0 \cup U_1 \cup U_2$, where U_i is the open set consisting of all elements $[X_0 : X_1 : X_2]_{\omega}$ with $X_i \neq 0$. The map

$$\tilde{\psi}_0 : \mathbb{C}^2 \longrightarrow U_0, \quad \tilde{\psi}_0(x_1, x_2) := [1 : x_1 : x_2]_{\omega}$$

defines an isomorphism ψ_0 if we replace \mathbb{C}^2 by $X(\omega_0; \omega_1, \omega_2)$. Analogously, $X(\omega_1; \omega_0, \omega_2) \cong U_1$ and $X(\omega_2; \omega_0, \omega_1) \cong U_2$ under the obvious analytic map.

Remark 2.11. (Another way to describe \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2). Let \mathbb{P}^2 be the classical projective space and $\mathbf{G}_{\omega} = \mathbf{G}_{\omega_0} \times \mathbf{G}_{\omega_1} \times \mathbf{G}_{\omega_2}$ the product of cyclic groups. Consider the group action

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}_{\omega} \times \mathbb{P}^2 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2, \\ ((\xi_{\omega_0}, \xi_{\omega_1}, \xi_{\omega_2}), [X_0 : X_1 : X_2]) &\longmapsto [\xi_{\omega_0} X_0 : \xi_{\omega_1} X_1 : \xi_{\omega_2} X_2]. \end{aligned}$$

Then the set of all orbits $\mathbb{P}^2 / \mathbf{G}_{\omega}$ is isomorphic to the weighted projective plane of type ω and the isomorphism is induced by the branched covering

$$(2) \quad \mathbb{P}^2 \ni [X_0 : X_1 : X_2] \xrightarrow{\phi} [X_0^{\omega_0} : X_1^{\omega_1} : X_2^{\omega_2}]_{\omega} \in \mathbb{P}_{\omega}^2.$$

Note that this branched covering is unramified over

$$\mathbb{P}_{\omega}^2 \setminus \{[X_0, X_1, X_2]_{\omega} \mid X_0 \cdot X_1 \cdot X_2 = 0\}$$

and has $\bar{\omega} = \omega_0 \cdot \omega_1 \cdot \omega_2$ sheets. Moreover, the covering respects the coordinate axes.

Example 2.12. Let $\phi : \mathbb{P}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_\omega^2$ be the branched covering defined above with weights $\omega = (1, 2, 3)$. For instance, the preimage of $[1 : 1 : 1]_\omega$ consists of 6 points, namely the set $\{[1 : \xi_2 : \xi_3] \in \mathbb{P}^2 \mid \xi_2 \in \mathbf{G}_2, \xi_3 \in \mathbf{G}_3\}$.

The following result is well known.

Proposition 2.13. *Let $d_0 := \gcd(\omega_1, \omega_2)$, $d_1 := \gcd(\omega_0, \omega_2)$, $d_2 := \gcd(\omega_0, \omega_1)$, $e_0 := d_1 \cdot d_2$, $e_1 := d_0 \cdot d_1$, $e_2 := d_0 \cdot d_2$ and $p_i := \frac{\omega_i}{e_i}$. The following map is an isomorphism:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}^2(\omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2) &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2(p_0, p_1, p_2), \\ [X_0 : X_1 : X_2] &\mapsto [X_0^{d_0} : X_1^{d_1} : X_2^{d_2}]. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 2.14. Note that, due to the preceding proposition, one can always assume the weight vector satisfies that $(\omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2)$ are pairwise relatively prime numbers. Note that following a similar argument, $\mathbb{P}_{(\omega_0, \omega_1)}^1 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$.

Proposition 2.15 (Bézout's Theorem on \mathbb{P}_ω^2). *The intersection number of two \mathbf{Q} -divisors, D_1 and D_2 on \mathbb{P}_ω^2 without common components is*

$$D_1 \cdot D_2 = \sum_{P \in D_1 \cap D_2} (D_1 \cdot D_2)_{[P]} = \frac{1}{\bar{\omega}} \deg_\omega(D_1) \deg_\omega(D_2) \in \mathbb{Q},$$

where $\bar{\omega} = \omega_0 \omega_1 \omega_2$.

3. MILNOR FIBERS ON QUOTIENT SINGULARITIES

Our purpose in this section is to provide a definition for the Milnor fiber of the germ of an isolated hypersurface $(f, [0])$ singularity defined on an abelian V -surface $X(d; a, b)$.

In the classical case, if $(\mathcal{C} = \{f = 0\}, 0) \subset (\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ defines a local singularity, the Milnor fiber is defined as $F_t = \{f = t\}$ and it satisfies $\chi(F_t) = r - 2\delta$, where r is the number of local branches of $(\mathcal{C}, 0)$. Note that this cannot be extended directly to the case $\mathcal{C} \subset X(d; a, b)$ because, in general, the germ $(f, [0])$ does not define a function on $X(d; a, b)$. However, $F := \prod_{g \in \mathbf{G}} f^g = u f^d$ (u a unit) is a well-defined function on $X(d; a, b)$ and hence the set $\{F = t\}$ is also well defined and invariant under the action of the cyclic group \mathbf{G}_d . One can offer the following alternative definition for the Milnor fiber of \mathcal{C} .

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathcal{C} = \{f = 0\} \subset X(d; a, b)$ be a curve germ. The *Milnor fiber* F_t^ω of $(\mathcal{C}, [0])$ is defined as follows,

$$F_t^\omega := \{F = t\} / \mathbf{G}_d.$$

The *Milnor number* μ^ω of $(\mathcal{C}, [0])$ is defined as follows,

$$\mu^\omega := 1 - \chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega).$$

The symbol $\chi^{\text{orb}}(M)$ denotes the orbifold Euler characteristic of $M \subset X = \mathbb{C}^2 / \mathbf{G}_d$ as a subvariety of a quotient space which carries an orbifold structure. Note that one can also consider \mathcal{C} as a germ in $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ in which case, $\chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega) = \frac{1}{d} \chi(F_t)$, where $F_t = \{f = t\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$. Therefore, $1 - \mu^\omega = \frac{1}{d} - \frac{\mu}{d}$, which implies

$$(3) \quad \mu^\omega = \frac{d-1}{d} + \frac{\mu}{d}.$$

Note the difference between this definition and [1, Definition 2.10].

Also note that $\mu^\omega(x) = \mu^\omega(y) = \frac{d-1}{d}$, which extends immediately to all local curves that can become an axis after an action-preserving change of coordinates. In other words,

Definition 3.2. The curve $\{f = 0\} \subset X(d; a, b)$ is called a **Q-smooth** curve if there exists $g \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ such that $\mathbb{C}\{f, g\}^G = \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^G$.

Corollary 3.3.

$$\{f = 0\} \text{ is a Q-smooth curve} \iff \mu^\omega(f) = \frac{d-1}{d}.$$

4. LOCAL INVARIANTS ON QUOTIENT SINGULARITIES

4.1. Noether's Formula.

In this section we present a version of Noether's formula for curves on quotient singularities and **Q**-resolutions. During this section we will use the notation introduced in §2.2. As an immediate consequence of Proposition 2.9(3) one has the following formula,

$$(4) \quad (C \cdot D)_{[0]} = \frac{\nu_C \nu_D}{pqd} + \sum_{Q \prec [0]} (\hat{C} \cdot \hat{D})_Q,$$

where Q runs over all infinitely near points to $[0] \in X(d; a, b)$ after a weighted (p, q) -blow-up.

By induction, using formula (4), one can prove a Noether's formula for **Q**-divisors on quotient surface singularities.

Theorem 4.1 (Noether's Formula). *Consider C and D two germs of **Q**-divisors without common components at $[0]$ a quotient surface singularity. Then the following formula holds:*

$$(C \cdot D)_{[0]} = \sum_{Q \prec [0]} \frac{\nu_{C,Q} \nu_{D,Q}}{pqd},$$

where Q runs over all the infinitely near points of $[0]$ and Q appears after a blow-up of type (p, q) of the origin in $X(d; a, b)$.

Remark 4.2. Note that p, q, d, a , and b in Theorem 4.1 depend on Q and its predecessor.

4.2. Definition of the δ invariant on quotient singularities.

In this section the local invariant δ^ω for curve singularities on $X(d; a, b)$ is defined.

Definition 4.3. Let C be a reduced curve germ at $[0] \in X(d; a, b)$, then we define δ^ω as the number verifying

$$(5) \quad \chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega) = r^\omega - 2\delta^\omega,$$

where r^ω is the number of local branches of C at $[0]$, F_t^ω denotes its Milnor fiber, and $\chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega)$ denotes the orbifold Euler characteristic of F_t^ω .

Using the same argument as in (3), one can check that

$$(6) \quad \delta^\omega = \frac{1}{d}\delta + \frac{1}{2}\left(r^\omega - \frac{r}{d}\right)$$

where δ denotes the classical δ -invariant of C as a germ in $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$ and r is the number of local branches of C in $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$.

Remark 4.4. At this point it is worth mentioning that r^ω and r do not necessarily coincide. For instance, $(x^2 - y^4)$ defines an irreducible curve germ in $X(2; 1, 1)$ (hence $r^\omega = 1$), but it is not irreducible in \mathbb{C}^2 (where $r = 2$). One can check that $\delta^\omega = 1$, $\delta = 2$ (see Example 4.6), which verify (6).

The purpose of this section is to give a recurrent formula for δ^ω based on a \mathbf{Q} -resolution of the singularity. For technical reasons it seems more natural to use strong \mathbf{Q} -resolutions (see Remark 2.8) for the statement, but this is no restriction (see Remark 4.7).

Theorem 4.5. *Let $(C, [0])$ be a curve germ on an abelian quotient surface singularity. Then*

$$(7) \quad \delta^\omega = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{Q \prec [0]} \frac{\nu_Q}{dpq} (\nu_Q - p - q + e),$$

where Q runs over all the infinitely near points of a strong \mathbf{Q} -resolution of $(C, [0])$, Q appears after a (p, q) -blow-up of the origin of $X(d; a, b)$, and $e := \gcd(d, aq - bp)$.

A similar comment to Remark 4.2 applies to Theorem 4.5.

Proof. Since we want to proceed by induction, let us assume $[0] \in X(d; a, b)$. After a (p, q) -blow-up of $[0]$ there are three types of infinitely near points to $[0]$, namely, P_1 (resp. P_2) a point on the surface of local type $X(\frac{pd}{e}; 1, \frac{-q+a'pb}{e})$ (resp. $X(\frac{qd}{e}; \frac{-p+b'qa}{e}, 1)$) and P_3, \dots, P_n smooth points on the surface (see (1)). Outside the neighborhoods \mathbb{B}_i of the points P_i , the preimage of the Milnor fiber is a covering of degree $\frac{\nu}{e}$ over E .

Therefore

$$\chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega) = \chi^{\text{orb}}(E \setminus \{P_1, \dots, P_n\}) \frac{\nu}{e} + \sum_i \chi^{\text{orb}}(\mathbb{B}_i \cap \{x^{\frac{d\nu}{e}} \tilde{F}_i = t\}),$$

since the intersection is glued over disks, whose Euler characteristic is zero. Here \tilde{F}_i denotes the strict preimage of F at P_i .

In order to compute $\chi^{\text{orb}}(\mathbb{B}_i \cap \{x^{\frac{d\nu}{e}} \tilde{F}_i = t\})$ we have to distinguish three cases: P_1, P_2 , and P_i ($i = 3, \dots, n$).

Assume first that $P = P_i, i = 3, \dots, n$, then one can push \tilde{F}_i into \tilde{F}'_i in a direction transversal to E as in Figure 1, then $\chi^{\text{orb}}(\mathbb{B}_i \cap \{x^{\frac{d\nu}{e}} \tilde{F}_i = t\}) = \chi((\tilde{F}'_i)_t) - (E, \tilde{F}_i)_{P_i}$.

In case $P = P_1 \in X(\frac{pd}{e}; 1, \frac{-q+a'pb}{e})$, one has $\chi^{\text{orb}}(\mathbb{B}_1 \cap \{x^{\frac{d\nu}{e}} \tilde{F}_1 = t\}) = \frac{e}{pd} \chi(\mathbb{B}_1 \cap \{x^{\frac{d\nu}{e} \frac{1}{d}} \tilde{f}_1 = t\})$, where \tilde{f}_1 is the preimage of \tilde{F}_1 in \mathbb{C}^2 . Therefore, after applying the deformation strategy, $\chi(\mathbb{B}_1 \cap \{x^{\frac{\nu}{e}} \tilde{f}_1 = t\}) = \frac{\nu}{e} (1 - (E, f_1)_{P_1})$, and hence

$$\chi^{\text{orb}}(\mathbb{B}_1 \cap \{x^{\frac{d\nu}{e}} \tilde{F}_1 = t\}) = \frac{\nu}{e} \left(\frac{e}{pd} - (E, \tilde{F}_1)_{P_1} \right).$$

One obtains an analogous formula for P_2 . Adding up all the terms and applying Proposition 2.9(2) one obtains:

$$\chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega) = \frac{\nu}{dp} + \frac{\nu}{dq} - \frac{e\nu}{dpq} (1 + \frac{\nu}{e}) + \sum_i \chi^{\text{orb}}(\tilde{F}_i) = -\frac{\nu}{dpq} (\nu - p - q + e) + \sum_i \chi^{\text{orb}}(\tilde{F}_i).$$

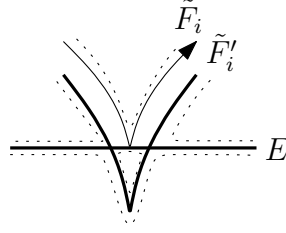
The formula follows by induction since, after a strong \mathbf{Q} -resolution, $\sum_i \chi^{\text{orb}}(\tilde{F}_i) = r^\omega$ and hence

$$\chi^{\text{orb}}(F_t^\omega) = r^\omega - \sum \frac{\nu}{dpq} (\nu - p - q + e) = r^\omega - 2\delta^\omega.$$

□

Example 4.6. Assume $x^p - y^q = 0$ defines a curve on a surface singularity of type $X(d; a, b)$. Note that a simple (q, p) -blow-up will be a (strong) \mathbf{Q} -resolution of the singular point. Therefore, using Theorem 4.5 one obtains

$$\delta^\omega = \frac{\nu}{2dqp} (\nu - q - p + e).$$

FIGURE 1. Deformation \tilde{F}_i

Note that $\nu = pq$. Also, since $x^p - y^q = 0$ defines a set of zeros in $X(d; a, b)$ by hypothesis, this implies $ap \equiv bq \pmod{d}$ and hence $e := \gcd(d, ap - bq) = d$. Thus

$$(8) \quad \delta^\omega = \frac{(pq - p - q + d)}{2d}.$$

Note that this provides a direct proof, for the classical case ($d = 1$), that

$$\delta = \frac{(p-1)(q-1)}{2}$$

for a singularity of type $x^p - y^q$ in $(\mathbb{C}^2, 0)$.

Another direct consequence of (8) is that

$$(9) \quad \delta^\omega(x) = \delta^\omega(y) = \frac{d-1}{2d}$$

and the same formula holds for any \mathbf{Q} -smooth curve (see Definition 3.2).

Remark 4.7. By (9), a \mathbf{Q} -resolution is enough to obtain δ^ω . Note that a \mathbf{Q} -resolution end when the branches are separated and each strict transform is a \mathbf{Q} -smooth curve. Therefore if (7) is applied for a \mathbf{Q} -resolution, one needs to add $\frac{d_i-1}{2d_i}$ for each local branch $\gamma_i \subset X(d_i; a_i, b_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, r^\omega$.

Corollary 4.8. *Let C and D be two reduced \mathbf{Q} -divisors at $[0] \in X(d; a, b)$ without common components. Then*

$$\delta^\omega(C \cdot D) = \delta^\omega(C) + \delta^\omega(D) + (C \cdot D)_{[0]}.$$

Proof. One has,

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} \nu_{C \cdot D}(\nu_{C \cdot D} - p - q + e) &= (\nu_C + \nu_D)(\nu_C + \nu_D - p - q + e) = \\ &= \nu_C(\nu_C - p - q + e) + \nu_D(\nu_D - p - q + e) + 2\nu_C\nu_D. \end{aligned}$$

Dividing (10) by $2dpq$ and making the addition over all the infinitely near points to $[0]$ one obtains,

$$\delta^\omega(C \cdot D) = \delta^\omega(C) + \delta^\omega(D) + \sum_{Q \prec [0]} \frac{\nu_{C,Q} \nu_{D,Q}}{pqd} = \delta^\omega(C) + \delta^\omega(D) + (C \cdot D)_{[0]}.$$

□

4.3. The δ^ω invariant as the dimension of a vector space.

In the classical case this invariant can be interpreted as the dimension of a vector space. Since δ^ω is in general a rational number, a similar result can only be expected in certain cases, namely, when associated with Cartier divisors. This section is devoted to proving this fact.

Let us start with the following constructive result which allows one to see any singularity on the quotient $X(d; a, b)$ as the strict transform of some $\{g = 0\} \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ after performing a certain weighted blow-up.

Lemma 4.9. *Let $f \in \mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$ defining an analytic function germ on $X(p; -1, q)$, $\gcd(p, q) = 1$, such that $x \nmid f$. Then there exist $g \in \mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$ with $x \nmid g$ and $\nu \in \mathbb{N}$ multiple of p such that $g(x^p, x^q y) = x^\nu f(x, y)$. Moreover, f is reduced (resp. irreducible) if and only if g is.*

Proof. Let us write f as a finite sum of monomials, $f = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^i y^j$. Since every monomial of f is \mathbf{G}_p -invariant, p divides $-i + qj$ for all i, j . Consider

$$g_1(x, y) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^{\frac{i-qj}{p}} y^j \in \mathbb{C}\{x^{\pm 1}\}[y]$$

and take the minimal non-negative integer ℓ such that $g(x, y) := x^\ell g_1(x, y)$ is an element of $\mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$. Note that ℓ exists because f is a polynomial in y .

Then $g(x^p, x^q y) = x^{p\ell} f(x, y)$ and the minimality of ℓ ensures that $x \nmid g$. The final part of the statement is a consequence of the fact that the (p, q) -blowing-up is a birational morphism. \square

Let $I_{p,q} := \overline{\langle x^q, y^p \rangle} \subset \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ be the integral closure of $\langle x^q, y^p \rangle$ in $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ with $\gcd(p, q) = 1$. Note that the integral closure of a monomial ideal is well understood. In fact, the exponent set of the integral closure of a monomial ideal equals all the integer lattice points in the convex hull of the exponent set of such ideal, (see for instance [8, Proposition 1.4.6]). In our case, $I_{p,q}^n = \overline{\langle x^q, y^p \rangle^n}$ and the following property holds for any $h \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$,

$$(11) \quad h \in I_{p,q}^n \iff \nu_{p,q}(h) \geq pqn.$$

Lemma 4.10. *Assume $f \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ has (p, q) -order ν a multiple of pq . Then, for all $n \geq \frac{\nu}{pq}$, one has*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{I_{p,q}^n + \langle f \rangle} \right) = n\nu - \frac{\nu(\nu - p - q + 1)}{2pq}.$$

Proof. Since $pq \mid \nu$, by (11), the multiplication by f gives rise to the short exact sequence for all $n \geq \frac{\nu}{pq}$,

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{I_{p,q}^{n - \frac{\nu}{pq}}} \xrightarrow{\cdot f} \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{I_{p,q}^n} \longrightarrow \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{I_{p,q}^n + \langle f \rangle} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Note that, by virtue of Pick's Theorem and (11), the dimension of the second vector space above is given by the formula

$$F(n) := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{I_{p,q}^n} \right) = pq \frac{n(n+1)}{2} - \frac{(p-1)(q-1)}{2} n.$$

Finally, the required dimension is $F(n) - F(n - \frac{\nu}{pq})$ and the claims follow. \square

Although the following results can be stated in a more general setting, considering a direct sum of vector spaces in the ring R^1 (see below), we proceed in this way for the sake of simplicity.

Let $f : (\mathbb{C}^2, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ be an analytic function germ and $C := \{f = 0\}$. Consider the weighted blow-up at the origin with $\gcd(p, q) = 1$. Assume the exceptional divisor E and the strict transform \tilde{C} intersect just at the origin of the first chart $X(p; -1, q)$ and the latter divisor is given by a well-defined function \hat{f} on the quotient space. Also denote by $R = \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{\langle f \rangle}$ and $R^1 = \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{\mathbf{G}_p}}{\langle \hat{f} \rangle}$ their corresponding local rings.

Remark 4.11. The Weierstrass division theorem states that given $f, g \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ with f y -general of order k , there exist $q \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ and $r \in \mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$ of degree in y less than or equal to $k - 1$, both uniquely determined by f and g , such that

$g = qf + r$. The uniqueness and the linearity of the action ensure that the division can be performed in $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{\mathbf{G}_d}$, i.e. if f and g are \mathbf{G}_d -invariant, then so are q and r . In other words, the Weierstrass preparation theorem still holds in $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{\mathbf{G}_d}$.

Assume f is a Weierstrass polynomial in y of degree b with $\nu := \nu_{p,q}(f) = qb$. Then its strict transform \hat{f} is again a Weierstrass polynomial in y of the same degree. Classical arguments using the Weierstrass division theorem, see for instance [6, Theorem 1.8.8], provide the following isomorphisms $R \simeq \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]}{\langle \hat{f} \rangle}$ and $R^1 \simeq \frac{(\mathbb{C}\{x\}[y])^{\mathbf{G}_p}}{\langle \hat{f} \rangle}$, which allow one to prove that the pull-back morphism

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi : R &\longrightarrow R^1 \\ h(x, y) &\longmapsto h(x^p, x^q y) \end{aligned}$$

is in fact injective. Hereafter R is identified with a subring of R^1 and thus one just simply writes $R \subset R^1$.

Lemma 4.12. *For all $n \gg 0$,*

$$R I_{p,q}^n = R^1 x^{pqn}.$$

Proof. By (11), the ideal $I_{p,q}^n$ is generated by all monomials $x^i y^j$ with $pi + qj \geq pqn$. Each monomial $x^i y^j$ is converted under φ in $x^{pi+qj} y^j = x^{pi+qj-pqn} y^j \cdot x^{pqn}$ which belongs to $R^1 x^{pqn}$.

For the other inclusion, given $g = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^i y^j \cdot x^{pqn} \in (\mathbb{C}\{x\}[y])^{\mathbf{G}_p} x^{pqn}$, consider as in the proof of Lemma 4.9,

$$h(x, y) = \sum_{i,j} a_{ij} x^{\frac{pqn+i-qj}{p}} y^j \in \mathbb{C}\{x^{\pm 1}\}[y]$$

which is an element of $\mathbb{C}\{x\}[y]$ for all $n \gg 0$. The (p, q) -order of each monomial of h is greater than or equal to pqn hence they are in $I_{p,q}^n$ by (11). Finally, it is clear that $\varphi(h + \langle \hat{f} \rangle) = g + \langle \hat{f} \rangle$ which concludes the proof. \square

Proposition 4.13. *Using the previous conventions and assumptions, the order $\nu := \nu_{p,q}(f)$ is a multiple of pq and*

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{R^1}{R} \right) = \frac{\nu(\nu - p - q + 1)}{2pq} \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Proof. Since E and \hat{C} only intersect at the origin of the first chart, the (p, q) -initial part of f is of the form $f_{\nu} = \lambda y^b$, $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$; thus $q \mid \nu$. On the other hand, $f(x^p, x^q y) = x^{\nu} \hat{f}(x, y)$ and $\hat{f}(x, y)$ define functions on $X(p, -1, q)$ and hence x^{ν} is \mathbf{G}_p -invariant. Consequently, $p \mid \nu$ and also $pq \mid \nu$ because p and q are coprime.

For the second part of the statement, by Lemma 4.12, there is a short exact sequence, for all $n \gg 0$,

$$0 \longrightarrow \frac{R}{R I_{p,q}^n} \longrightarrow \frac{R^1}{R^1 x^{pqn}} \longrightarrow \frac{R^1}{R} \longrightarrow 0.$$

The dimension of the first vector space is calculated in Lemma 4.10. The second one is a consequence of $E \cdot \hat{C} = \frac{\nu}{pq}$, see Proposition 2.9(2),

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{R^1}{R^1 x^{pqn}} \right) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{(\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{\mathbf{G}_p})}{\langle \hat{f}, x^{pqn} \rangle} \right) = pqn E \cdot \hat{C} = n\nu. \quad \square$$

Now we are ready to state the main result of this section which allows one to interpret the invariant δ^w as the dimension of a vector space given by the normalization of the singularity.

Theorem 4.14. *Let $f : (X(d; a, b), 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ be a reduced analytic function germ. Assume $(d; a, b)$ is a normalized type. Consider $R = \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{\mathbf{G}_d}}{\langle f \rangle}$ the local ring associated with f and \bar{R} its normalization ring. Then,*

$$\delta_0^\omega(f) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{\bar{R}}{R} \right) \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Proof. After a suitable change of coordinates of the form $X(d; a, b) \rightarrow X(d; a, b)$, $[(x, y)] \mapsto [(x + \lambda y^k, y)]$ where $bk \equiv a \pmod{d}$, one can assume $x \nmid f$. Moreover, by Remark 4.11, f can be written in $\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}^{\mathbf{G}_d}$ in the form

$$(12) \quad f(x, y) = y^r + \sum_{i \neq 0, j < r} a_{ij} x^i y^j \in \mathbb{C}\{x\}[y].$$

Consider $g \in \mathbb{C}\{x, y\}$ the reduced germ obtained after applying Lemma 4.9 to f . Denote by $R^{-1} = \frac{\mathbb{C}\{x, y\}}{\langle g \rangle}$ its corresponding local ring and by $\pi_{(p, q)}$ the blowing-up at the origin with $p, q \in \mathbb{N}$ coprime satisfying $X(p; -1, q) = X(d; a, b)$. Also, denote by $\delta_{\pi_{(p, q)}}$ the contributing rational number associated with the blowing-up and to f ,

$$\delta_{\pi_{(p, q)}}(f) := \frac{\nu(\nu - p - q + 1)}{2pq},$$

where ν is $\nu_{p, q}(f)$.

On one hand $\delta_0(g) = \delta_{\pi_{(p, q)}}(f) + \delta_0^\omega(f)$ by definition. On the other hand, since \bar{R} is also the normalization of g because $R^{-1} \subset R \subset \bar{R}$, by the classical case

$$\delta_0(g) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{\bar{R}}{R^{-1}} \right) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{\bar{R}}{R} \right) + \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\frac{R}{R^{-1}} \right).$$

The special form of $f(x, y)$ in (12) implies the hypotheses of Proposition 4.13 are satisfied for g . Hence $\delta_{\pi_{(p, q)}}(f) = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{R}{R^{-1}}$ and the proof is complete. \square

5. A GENUS FORMULA FOR WEIGHTED PROJECTIVE CURVES

Denote by \mathbb{P}_ω^2 the weighted projective space of weight $\omega = (w_0, w_1, w_2)$ written in a normalized form, that is, $\gcd(w_i, w_j) = 1$, for any pair of weights $i \neq j$ (cf. [7]). Denote by $P_0 := [1 : 0 : 0]_\omega$, $P_1 := [0 : 1 : 0]_\omega$ and $P_2 := [0 : 0 : 1]_\omega$ the three vertices of \mathbb{P}_ω^2 . Denote $\bar{\omega} := w_0 w_1 w_2$, $w_{ij} := w_i w_j$ and $|\omega| := \sum_i w_i$.

Note that the condition $\gcd(w_i, w_j) = 1$ can be assumed without loss of generality, since a polynomial $F(X_0, X_1, X_2)$ defining a zero set on $\mathbb{P}^2(\omega_0, \omega_1, \omega_2)$ such that $X_i \nmid F$ is transformed into another polynomial $F(X_0^{\frac{1}{d_0}}, X_1^{\frac{1}{d_1}}, X_2^{\frac{1}{d_2}})$ on $\mathbb{P}^2(p_0, p_1, p_2)$ by the isomorphism defined in Proposition 2.13.

Consider $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{P}_\omega^2$ a curve of degree d given by a reduced equation $F = 0$. We define $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}) = \mathcal{C} \cap (\{\partial_x F = \partial_y F = \partial_z F = 0\} \cup \{P_0, P_1, P_2\})$. Thus, we say \mathcal{C} is *smooth* if $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}) = \emptyset$. Also, we say \mathcal{C} is *transversal w.r.t. the axes* if $\{P_0, P_1, P_2\} \cap \mathcal{C} = \emptyset$ and for any $P \in \mathcal{C} \cap \{X_i = 0\}$ the local equations of \mathcal{C} and $\{X_i = 0\}$ are given by $uv = 0$.

Formulas for the genus of quasi-smooth curves can be found in [7].

Suppose $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{P}_\omega^2$ is a smooth curve of degree d transversal w.r.t. the axes. Consider the covering

$$\begin{aligned} \phi : \quad \mathbb{P}^2 &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}_\omega^2 \\ [X_0 : X_1 : X_2] &\mapsto [X_0^{w_0} : X_1^{w_1} : X_2^{w_2}]_\omega \end{aligned}$$

Note that $\phi^*(\mathcal{C})$ is a smooth projective curve of degree d . Therefore $\chi(\phi^*(\mathcal{C})) = 2 - (d - 1)(d - 2)$ and $\chi(\mathcal{C}) = 2 - 2g(\mathcal{C})$. Using the Riemann-Hurwitz formula one

obtains

$$2 - (d-1)(d-2) = \bar{\omega} \left(\chi(\mathcal{C}) - d \sum_i \frac{1}{w_{jk}} \right) + 3d = 2\bar{\omega} - 2\bar{\omega}g(\mathcal{C}) - d \sum_i w_i + 3d$$

and hence

$$2\bar{\omega}g(\mathcal{C}) = d^2 - d|\omega| + 2\bar{\omega}.$$

This justifies the following.

Definition 5.1. For a given $d \in \mathbb{N}$ and a normalized weight list $\omega \in \mathbb{N}^3$ the *virtual genus* associated with d and ω is defined as

$$g_{d,\omega} := \frac{d(d - |\omega|)}{2\bar{\omega}} + 1.$$

Remark 5.2. Note that $g_{d,\omega}$ is always defined regardless of whether or not there actually exist even smooth curves of degree d in \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2 . For instance, it is easy to see that there are no smooth curves of degree 5 in $\mathbb{P}_{(2,3,5)}^2$ (see Remark 5.6).

In general, by the discussion above, if $g_{d,\omega}$ is not a positive integer, then no smooth curves in \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2 of degree d transversal w.r.t. the axes can exist. However, this is not a sufficient condition, since $g_{40,(2,3,5)} = 20$, but all curves of degree 40 need to pass through at least one vertex.

The characterization is given by the following.

Lemma 5.3. *Given d and ω as above, then the space of smooth curves of degree d transversal w.r.t. the axes in \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2 is non-empty if and only if $\bar{\omega} \mid d$. Moreover, any smooth curve can be deformed into a smooth curve of the same degree and transversal w.r.t. the axes.*

Proof. Let F be a weighted homogeneous polynomial of degree d whose set of zeroes defines \mathcal{C} . The condition $P_i \notin \mathcal{C}$ implies that F contains a monomial of type $\lambda_i X_i^{d_i}$, $\lambda_i \neq 0$, $i = 0, 1, 2$. Therefore $w_i d_i = d$, which implies the result since $\gcd(w_i, w_j) = 1$ by hypothesis on the weights ω .

For the converse, assume $\bar{\omega} \mid d$, then $X_0^{\frac{d}{w_0}} + X_1^{\frac{d}{w_1}} + X_2^{\frac{d}{w_2}}$ is a smooth curves of degree d transversal w.r.t. the axes in \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2 .

The *moreover* part is a consequence of the fact that if \mathcal{C} is smooth then $\bar{\omega} \mid d$ and hence $\mathcal{C} + \lambda_0 X_0^{\frac{d}{w_0}} + \lambda_1 X_1^{\frac{d}{w_1}} + \lambda_2 X_2^{\frac{d}{w_2}}$ is transversal w.r.t. the axes for an appropriate generic choice of λ_i . \square

One has the following.

Corollary 5.4. *If \mathcal{C} is a smooth weighted curve in \mathbb{P}_{ω}^2 of degree d , then $g(\mathcal{C}) = g_{d,\omega}$.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.3 one can assume that \mathcal{C} is transversal w.r.t. the axes. The result follows immediately from the discussion above. \square

Example 5.5. Consider Fermat curves of type

$$\mathcal{C} := \{X_0^{aw_1w_2} + X_1^{aw_0w_2} + X_2^{aw_0w_1} = 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}_w^2,$$

$w = (w_0, w_1, w_2)$. Note that $d = a\bar{w}$ and hence applying Corollary 5.4 one obtains

$$g(\mathcal{C}) = g_{d,w} = \frac{a}{2}(a\bar{w} - |w|) + 1,$$

(see [9] for the special case $w_0 = 1$).

Remark 5.6. Note that Corollary 5.4 does not apply to quasi-smooth weighted curves, that is, curves whose equation is a weighted homogeneous polynomial whose only singularity in \mathbb{C}^3 is $\{0\}$. For instance, the curve $\mathcal{C} := \{X_0X_1 = X_2\} \subset \mathbb{P}_{(2,3,5)}^2$ of degree 5 can be parametrized by the map $\mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{(2,3,5)}^2$, given by $[t : s] \mapsto [t^2 : s^3 : t^2s^3]_\omega$. Hence it is rational and $g(\mathcal{C}) = g(\mathbb{P}^1) = 0$. However, $g_{5,(2,3,5)} = \frac{7}{12}$. As a consequence of Corollary 5.4, there are no smooth curves of degree 5 in $\mathbb{P}_{(2,3,5)}^2$ (see Remark 5.2).

The purpose of this section is to prove the following.

Theorem 5.7. *Let $\mathcal{C} \subset \mathbb{P}_\omega^2$ be a reduced curve of degree $d > 0$, then*

$$g(\mathcal{C}) = g_{d,\omega} - \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} \delta_P^\omega.$$

Proof. Let $F \in \mathbb{C}[X_0, X_1, X_2]$ be a defining equation for \mathcal{C} . Note that F^ω defines a function. Also, from the proof of Lemma 5.3 one can obtain an algebraic family of smooth curves $\mathcal{C}_t = \{F_t = 0\}$, $t \in (0, 1]$ of degree $d\bar{\omega}$ whose defining polynomials F_t degenerate to $F^\omega = F_0$ such that \mathcal{C}_t and \mathcal{C} intersect transversally and outside the axes. Therefore, by Corollary 5.4,

$$g(\mathcal{C}_t) = g_{d\bar{\omega},\omega} = \frac{d\bar{\omega}}{2\bar{\omega}}(d\bar{\omega} - |\omega|) + 1 = \frac{d}{2}(d\bar{\omega} - |\omega|) + 1.$$

On the other hand, define $I_t := \mathcal{C} \cap \mathcal{C}_t$. Using Bézout's Proposition 2.15,

$$(\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{C}_t) = \sum_{P_t \in I_t} (\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{C}_t)_{P_t} = \frac{1}{\bar{\omega}} d^2 \bar{\omega} = d^2.$$

Since \mathcal{C}_t and \mathcal{C} intersect transversally outside the axes at smooth points one has $(\mathcal{C} \cdot \mathcal{C}_t)_{P_t} = 1$ (see Example 2.10) and hence $\#I_t = d^2$.

For each $P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})$, consider B_P^S a regular neighborhood of \mathcal{C} at P and for each $P_t \in I_t$ consider $B_{P_t}^I$ a regular neighborhood of $\mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{C}_t$ at P_t .

Note that, outside $B := \bigcup_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} B_P^S \cup \bigcup_{P_t \in I_t} B_{P_t}^I$, \mathcal{C}_t provides a $\bar{\omega} : 1$ covering of \mathcal{C} , that is,

$$\chi(\mathcal{C}_t \setminus B \cap \mathcal{C}_t) = \bar{\omega} \cdot \chi(\mathcal{C} \setminus B \cap \mathcal{C}).$$

Also, in each B_P^S , the curve \mathcal{C}_t is the disjoint union of $\bar{\omega}$ Milnor fibers of (\mathcal{C}, P) . Therefore

$$(13) \quad \begin{aligned} \chi(\mathcal{C}_t) &= \chi(\mathcal{C}_t \setminus B \cap \mathcal{C}_t) + \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} \chi(B_P^S \cap \mathcal{C}_t) + \sum_{P_t \in I_t} \chi(B_{P_t}^I \cap \mathcal{C}) = \\ &\bar{\omega} \cdot \chi(\mathcal{C} \setminus B \cap \mathcal{C}) + \bar{\omega} \cdot \left[\sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} 2\delta_P^\omega + \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} r_P \right] + d^2. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand

$$(14) \quad \chi(\mathcal{C}_t) = 2 - 2 \left(\frac{d}{2}(d\bar{\omega} - |\omega|) + 1 \right) = d|\omega| - d^2\bar{\omega}$$

and

$$\chi(\mathcal{C}) = \begin{cases} 2 - 2g(\mathcal{C}) - \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} (r_P - 1) \\ \chi(\mathcal{C} \setminus B \cap \mathcal{C}) + d^2 + \# \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}). \end{cases}$$

Therefore

$$(15) \quad \chi(\mathcal{C} \setminus B \cap \mathcal{C}) = 2 - 2g(\mathcal{C}) - d^2 - \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} r_P.$$

Substituting (14) and (15) in (13) one obtains

$$d|\omega| - d^2\bar{\omega} = \bar{\omega} \cdot \left[2 - 2g(\mathcal{C}) - d^2 - \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} r_P + \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} 2\delta_P^\omega + \sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} r_P \right] + d^2,$$

which after simplification becomes

$$2\bar{\omega}g(\mathcal{C}) = d^2 - d|\omega| + 2\bar{\omega} - 2\bar{\omega} \cdot \left(\sum_{P \in \text{Sing}(\mathcal{C})} \delta_P^\omega \right)$$

and results into the desired formula. \square

Example 5.8. In the following example, the curve \mathcal{C} is tangent to one of the axis. From the point of view of this work, such points are not special and do not contribute to the genus of \mathcal{C} since they are smooth in \mathcal{C} . Note that this is one of the main differences with the approach shown in [1].

Let us consider the curve $\mathcal{C} = \{X_0X_1X_2 + (X_0^3 - X_1^2)^2\} \subset \mathbb{P}_\omega^2$ of quasi-homogeneous degree $d = 12$, with $\omega = (2, 3, 7)$. Note that

$$g_{12,\omega} = \frac{12(12-12)}{2\bar{\omega}} + 1 = 1.$$

On the other hand, $\text{Sing}(\mathcal{C}) = \{P_2\}$, which is a quotient singularity of local type $xy + (x^2 - y^3)^2$ in $X(7; 2, 3)$. In order to obtain $\delta_{P_2}^\omega$ one can perform, for instance, a blow-up of type $(1, 5)$. The multiplicity of the exceptional divisor is 6 and hence

$$(16) \quad \frac{\nu(\nu - p - q + e)}{2dpq} = \frac{6(6 - 1 - 5 + 7)}{2 \cdot 7 \cdot 1 \cdot 5} = \frac{3}{5}.$$

After this first blow-up, the two branches separate and the strict preimage becomes a smooth branch (at a smooth point of the surface) and a singularity of type $x^p - y^q$, where $(p, q) = (1, 14)$, in $X(5; 2, 1)$. Using formula (8) one obtains:

$$(17) \quad \frac{\nu(\nu - p - q + e)}{2dpq} = \frac{pq - p - q + d}{2d} = \frac{14 - 1 - 14 + 5}{2 \cdot 5} = \frac{2}{5}.$$

Combining (16) and (17) one obtains

$$\delta_{P_2}^\omega = \frac{3}{5} + \frac{2}{5} = 1.$$

Therefore $g(\mathcal{C}) = 1 - 1 = 0$ according to Theorem 5.7.

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