

DEFORMATION OF SINGULARITIES AND THE HOMOLOGY OF INTERSECTION SPACES

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ABSTRACT. While intersection cohomology is stable under small resolutions, both ordinary and intersection cohomology are unstable under smooth deformation of singularities. For complex projective algebraic hypersurfaces with an isolated singularity, we show that the first author's cohomology of intersection spaces is stable under smooth deformations in all degrees except possibly the middle, and in the middle degree precisely when the monodromy action on the cohomology of the Milnor fiber is trivial. In many situations, the isomorphism is shown to be a ring homomorphism induced by a continuous map. This is used to show that the rational cohomology of intersection spaces can be endowed with a mixed Hodge structure compatible with Deligne's mixed Hodge structure on the ordinary cohomology of the singular hypersurface. Regardless of monodromy, the middle degree homology of intersection spaces is always a subspace of the homology of the deformation, yet itself contains the middle intersection homology group, the ordinary homology of the singular space, and the ordinary homology of the regular part.

1. INTRODUCTION

Given a singular complex algebraic variety V , there are essentially two systematic geometric processes for removing the singularities: one may resolve them, or one may pass to a smooth deformation of V . Ordinary homology is highly unstable under both processes. This is evident from duality considerations: the homology of a smooth variety satisfies Poincaré duality, whereas the presence of singularities generally prevents Poincaré duality. Goresky and MacPherson's middle-perversity intersection cohomology $IH^*(V; \mathbb{Q})$, as well as Cheeger's L^2 -cohomology $H_{(2)}^*(V)$ do satisfy Poincaré duality for singular V ; thus it makes sense to ask whether these theories are stable under the above two processes. The answer is that both are preserved under so-called small resolutions. Not every variety possesses a small resolution, though it does possess some resolution. Both IH^* and $H_{(2)}^*$ are unstable under smooth deformations. For projective hypersurfaces with isolated singularities, the present paper answers positively the question: Is there a cohomology theory for singular varieties, which is stable under smooth deformations? Note that the smallness condition on resolutions needed for the stability of intersection cohomology suggests that the class of singularities for which such a deformation stable cohomology theory exists

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must also be restricted by some condition. This is motivated by the fact that small resolutions and smoothings are supposed to be exchanged by mirror symmetry, and they also are related by large N duality (e.g., see [2, 17] and the references therein).

Let \bar{p} be a perversity in the sense of intersection homology theory. In [2], the first author introduced a homotopy-theoretic method that assigns to certain types of real n -dimensional stratified topological pseudomanifolds X CW-complexes

$$I^{\bar{p}}X,$$

the *perversity- \bar{p} intersection spaces* of X , such that for complementary perversities \bar{p} and \bar{q} , there is a Poincaré duality isomorphism

$$\tilde{H}^i(I^{\bar{p}}X; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \tilde{H}_{n-i}(I^{\bar{q}}X; \mathbb{Q})$$

when X is compact and oriented. This method is in particular applicable to complex algebraic varieties V with isolated singularities, whose links are simply connected. The latter is a sufficient, but not a necessary condition. If V is an algebraic variety, then $I^{\bar{p}}V$ will in general not be algebraic anymore. The homotopy type of $I^{\bar{p}}V$ does in general depend on the stratification of V . For example, if V is a high-dimensional closed oriented manifold, whose intrinsic stratification with one stratum is refined by inserting a point as an artificial 0-dimensional stratum, then the middle perversity intersection space is homotopy equivalent to V minus that point. It is usually desirable to construct intersection spaces with respect to the intrinsic stratification of a singular space. If $\bar{p} = \bar{m}$ is the lower middle perversity, we will briefly write IX for $I^{\bar{m}}X$. The groups

$$HI_{\bar{p}}^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(I^{\bar{p}}X; \mathbb{Q})$$

define a new cohomology theory for stratified spaces, usually not isomorphic to intersection cohomology $IH_{\bar{p}}^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$. This is already apparent from the observation that $HI_{\bar{p}}^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ is an algebra under cup product, whereas it is well-known that $IH_{\bar{p}}^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ cannot generally, for every \bar{p} , be endowed with a \bar{p} -internal algebra structure. Let us put $HI^*(X; \mathbb{Q}) = H^*(IX; \mathbb{Q})$. In general there cannot exist a perverse sheaf \mathcal{P} on X such that $HI^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ can be expressed as the hypercohomology group $H^*(X; \mathcal{P})$, as follows from the stalk vanishing conditions that such a \mathcal{P} satisfies (but see [4] for the case of complex projective hypersurfaces with only isolated singularities).

It was pointed out in [2] that in the context of conifold transitions, the ranks of $HI^*(V; \mathbb{Q})$ for a singular conifold V agree with the ranks of $H^*(V_s; \mathbb{Q})$, where V_s is a nearby smooth deformation of V ; see the table on page 199 and Proposition 3.6 in *loc. cit.* The main result, Theorem 4.1, of the present paper is the following Stability Theorem.

Theorem. *Let V be a complex projective hypersurface of complex dimension $n \neq 2$ with one isolated singularity and let V_s be a nearby smooth deformation of V . Then, for all $i < 2n$ and $i \neq n$, we have*

$$\tilde{H}^i(V_s; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \tilde{H}I^i(V; \mathbb{Q}).$$

Moreover,

$$H^n(V_s; \mathbb{Q}) \cong HI^n(V; \mathbb{Q})$$

if, and only if, the monodromy operator acting on the cohomology of the Milnor fiber of the singularity is trivial. If V_{reg} denotes the nonsingular top stratum of V , then, regardless of monodromy,

$$\max\{\text{rk } IH^n(V), \text{rk } H^n(V_{\text{reg}}), \text{rk } H^n(V)\} \leq \text{rk } HI^n(V) \leq \text{rk } H^n(V_s)$$

and these bounds are sharp.

(The bounds are discussed after the proof of Theorem 5.2.) The case of a surface $n = 2$ is excluded because a general construction of the intersection space in this case is presently not available. However, the theory $HI^*(V; \mathbb{R})$ has a de Rham description [3] by a certain complex of global differential forms on the top stratum of V , which does not require that links be simply connected. Using this description of HI^* , the theorem can be extended to the surface case. The description by differential forms is beyond the scope of this paper and will not be further discussed here.

It is important to observe that the methods used in proving the above theorem also imply the universal necessity of the monodromy condition in the middle degree for any reasonable deformation stable cohomology theory. More precisely, let \mathcal{C} be any collection of pseudomanifolds closed under taking boundaries and under taking cones on nonsingular closed elements of \mathcal{C} . Assume moreover that if a complex algebraic projective hypersurface with one isolated singularity is in \mathcal{C} , then the Milnor fiber of the singularity is in \mathcal{C} as well. Let \mathcal{H}^* be any deformation stable cohomology theory defined on \mathcal{C} with values in rational vector spaces which agrees with ordinary cohomology on nonsingular elements of \mathcal{C} , is finite dimensional on compact elements of \mathcal{C} and monotone on cones, that is, $\text{rk } \mathcal{H}^*(\text{cone}(M)) \leq \text{rk } \mathcal{H}^*(M)$ in every degree for any nonsingular closed element $M \in \mathcal{C}$. (Ordinary cohomology, intersection cohomology and HI all satisfy this monotonicity.) Then an analysis of the proof of Theorem 4.1 shows that if $X \in \mathcal{C}$ is a complex algebraic projective hypersurface of dimension at least 2 with one isolated singularity, then the monodromy operator of the singularity must be trivial. Thus the monodromy condition in our theorem is not an accident due to the particular nature of HI , but will be encountered by any deformation stable cohomology theory.

Let us illustrate the Stability Theorem with a simple example. Consider the equation

$$y^2 = x(x-1)(x-s)$$

(or its homogeneous version $v^2w = u(u-w)(u-sw)$, defining a curve in $\mathbb{C}P^2$), where the complex parameter s is constrained to lie inside the unit disc, $|s| < 1$. For $s \neq 0$, the equation defines an elliptic curve V_s , homeomorphic to a 2-torus T^2 . For $s = 0$, a local isomorphism

$$V = \{y^2 = x^2(x-1)\} \longrightarrow \{\eta^2 = \xi^2\}$$

near the origin is given by $\xi = xg(x)$, $\eta = y$, with $g(x) = \sqrt{x-1}$ analytic and nonzero near 0. The equation $\eta^2 = \xi^2$ describes a nodal singularity at the origin in \mathbb{C}^2 , whose link is $\partial I \times S^1$, two circles. Thus V is homeomorphic to a pinched T^2 with a meridian collapsed to a point, or, equivalently, a cylinder $I \times S^1$ with coned-off boundary. The ordinary homology group $H_1(V; \mathbb{Z})$ has rank one, generated by the longitudinal circle. The intersection homology group $IH_1(V; \mathbb{Z})$ agrees with the intersection homology of the normalization S^2 of V :

$$IH_1(V; \mathbb{Z}) = IH_1(S^2; \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(S^2; \mathbb{Z}) = 0.$$

Thus, as $H_1(V_s; \mathbb{Z}) = H_1(T^2; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z}$, neither ordinary homology nor intersection homology remains invariant under the smoothing deformation $V \rightsquigarrow V_s$. The middle perversity intersection space IV of V is a cylinder $I \times S^1$ together with an interval, whose one endpoint is attached to a point in $\{0\} \times S^1$ and whose other endpoint is attached to a point in $\{1\} \times S^1$. Thus IV is homotopy equivalent to the figure eight and

$$H_1(IV; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z} \oplus \mathbb{Z},$$

which does agree with $H_1(V_s; \mathbb{Z})$. Several other examples are worked out throughout the paper, including a reducible curve, a Kummer surface and quintic threefolds with nodal singularities.

We can be more precise about the isomorphisms of the Stability Theorem. Given V , there is a canonical map $IV \rightarrow V$, and given a nearby smooth deformation V_s of V , one has the specialization map $V_s \rightarrow V$. In Proposition 5.1, we construct a map $IV \rightarrow V_s$ such that $IV \rightarrow V_s \rightarrow V$ is a factorization of $IV \rightarrow V$. The map $IV \rightarrow V_s$ induces the isomorphisms of the Stability Theorem. It follows in particular that one has an algebra isomorphism $\tilde{H}I^*(V; \mathbb{Q}) \cong \tilde{H}^*(V_s; \mathbb{Q})$ (in degrees less than $2n$, and for trivial monodromy). We use this geometrically induced isomorphism to show that under the hypotheses of the proposition, $HI^*(V; \mathbb{Q})$ can be equipped with a mixed Hodge structure, so that $IV \rightarrow V$ induces a homomorphism of mixed Hodge structures on cohomology (Corollary 5.3).

The relationship between IH^* and HI^* is very well illuminated by mirror symmetry, which tends to exchange resolutions and deformations. It is for instance conjectured in [17] that the mirror of a conifold transition, which consists of a deformation $s \rightarrow 0$ (degeneration smooth to singular) followed by a small resolution, is again a conifold transition, but performed in the reverse direction. This observation strongly suggests that since there is a theory IH^* stable under small resolutions, there ought to be a mirror theory HI^* stable under certain ‘‘small’’ deformations. This is confirmed by the present paper and by the results of Section 3.8 in [2], where it is shown that if V° is the mirror of

a conifold V , both sitting in mirror symmetric conifold transitions, then

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{rk} \, IH_3(V) &= \mathrm{rk} \, HI_2(V^\circ) + \mathrm{rk} \, HI_4(V^\circ) + 2, \\ \mathrm{rk} \, IH_3(V^\circ) &= \mathrm{rk} \, HI_2(V) + \mathrm{rk} \, HI_4(V) + 2, \\ \mathrm{rk} \, HI_3(V) &= \mathrm{rk} \, IH_2(V^\circ) + \mathrm{rk} \, IH_4(V^\circ) + 2, \text{ and} \\ \mathrm{rk} \, HI_3(V^\circ) &= \mathrm{rk} \, IH_2(V) + \mathrm{rk} \, IH_4(V) + 2. \end{aligned}$$

In the same spirit, the well-known fact that the intersection homology of a complex variety V is a vector subspace of the ordinary homology of any resolution of V is “mirrored” by our result proved in Theorem 5.2 below, stating that the intersection space homology $HI_*(V)$ is a subspace of the homology $H_*(V_s)$ of any smoothing V_s of V .

Since mirror symmetry is a phenomenon that arose originally in string theory, it is not surprising that the theories IH^* , HI^* have a specific relevance for type IIA, IIB string theories, respectively. While IH^* yields the correct count of massless 2-branes on a conifold in type IIA theory, the theory HI^* yields the correct count of massless 3-branes on a conifold in type IIB theory. These are Propositions 3.6, 3.8 and Theorem 3.9 in [2]. In [14], T. Hübsch asks for a homology theory SH_* (“stringy homology”) on 3-folds V , whose singular set Σ contains only isolated singularities, such that

- (SH1) SH_* satisfies Poincaré duality,
- (SH2) $SH_r(V) \cong H_r(V - \Sigma)$ for $r < 3$,
- (SH3) $SH_3(V)$ is an extension of $H_3(V)$ by $\ker(H_3(V - \Sigma) \rightarrow H_3(V))$,
- (SH4) $SH_r(V) \cong H_r(V)$ for $r > 3$.

Such a theory would record both the type IIA *and* the type IIB massless D-branes simultaneously. Intersection homology satisfies all of these axioms with the exception of axiom (SH3). Regarding (SH3), Hübsch notes further that “the precise nature of this extension is to be determined from the as yet unspecified general cohomology theory.” Using the homology of intersection spaces, $\tilde{H}_*(IV)$, one obtains an answer: The group $H_3(IV)$ satisfies axiom (SH3) for any 3-fold V with isolated singularities and simply connected links. On the other hand, $\tilde{H}_*(IV)$ does not satisfy axiom (SH2) (and thus, by Poincaré duality, does not satisfy (SH4)), although it does satisfy (SH1) (in addition to (SH3)). The pair $(IH_*(V), HI_*(V))$ does contain all the information that $SH_*(V)$ satisfying (SH1)–(SH4) would contain and so may be regarded as a solution to Hübsch’ problem. In fact, one could set

$$SH_r(V) = \begin{cases} IH_r(V), & r \neq 3, \\ HI_r(V), & r = 3. \end{cases}$$

This SH_* then satisfies all axioms (SH1)–(SH4). A construction of SH_* using the description of perverse sheaves due to MacPherson-Vilonen [15] has been given by A. Rahman in [20] for isolated singularities. As noted above, $HI^*(X; \mathbb{Q})$ cannot for general X be expressed as a hypercohomology group $H^*(X; \mathcal{P})$ for some perverse sheaf \mathcal{P} .

The Euler characteristics χ of IH^* and HI^* are compared in Corollary 4.6; the result is seen to be consistent with the formula

$$\chi(H_*(V)) - \chi(IH_*(V)) = \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} \left(1 - \chi(IH_*(\mathring{\text{cone}}L_x))\right),$$

where $\mathring{\text{cone}}L_x$ is the open cone on the link L_x of the singularity x , obtained in [6]. The behavior of classical intersection homology under deformation of singularities is discussed from a sheaf-theoretic viewpoint in Section 6. Proposition 6.1 observes that the perverse self-dual sheaf $\psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X)[n]$, where ψ_π is the nearby cycle functor of a smooth deforming family $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ with singular fiber $V = \pi^{-1}(0)$, is isomorphic in the derived category of V to the intersection chain sheaf IC_V if, and only if, V is nonsingular. The hypercohomology of $\psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X)[n]$ computes the cohomology of the general fiber V_s and the hypercohomology of IC_V computes $IH^*(V)$.

Finally, the phenomena described in this paper seem to have a wider scope than hypersurfaces. The conifolds and Calabi-Yau threefolds investigated in [2] were not assumed to be hypersurfaces, nevertheless HI^* was seen to be stable under the deformations arising in conifold transitions.

Notation. Rational homology will be denoted by $H_*(X), IH_*(X), HI_*(X)$, whereas integral homology will be written as $H_*(X; \mathbb{Z}), IH_*(X; \mathbb{Z}), HI_*(X; \mathbb{Z})$. The linear dual of a rational vector space W will be written as $W^* = \text{Hom}(W, \mathbb{Q})$. For a topological space X , $\tilde{H}_*(X)$ and $\tilde{H}^*(X)$ denote reduced (rational) homology and cohomology, respectively.

2. BACKGROUND ON INTERSECTION SPACES

In [2], the first author introduced a method that associates to certain classes of stratified pseudomanifolds X CW-complexes

$$I^{\bar{p}}X,$$

the *intersection spaces of X* , where \bar{p} is a perversity in the sense of Goresky and MacPherson's intersection homology, such that the *ordinary* (reduced, rational) homology $\tilde{H}_*(I^{\bar{p}}X)$ satisfies generalized Poincaré duality when X is closed and oriented. The resulting homology theory $X \rightsquigarrow HI_*^{\bar{p}}(X) = H_*(I^{\bar{p}}X)$ is neither isomorphic to intersection homology, which we will write as $IH_*^{\bar{p}}(X)$, nor (for real coefficients) linearly dual to L^2 -cohomology for Cheeger's conical metrics. The Goresky-MacPherson intersection chain complexes $IC_*^{\bar{p}}(X)$ are generally not algebras, unless \bar{p} is the zero-perversity, in which case $IC_*^{\bar{p}}(X)$ is essentially the ordinary cochain complex of X . (The Goresky-MacPherson intersection product raises perversities in general.) Similarly, the differential complex $\Omega_{(2)}^*(X)$ of L^2 -forms on the top stratum is not an algebra under wedge product of forms. Using the intersection space framework, the ordinary cochain complex $C^*(I^{\bar{p}}X)$ of $I^{\bar{p}}X$ is a DGA, simply by employing the ordinary cup product. The theory HI^* also addresses questions in type II string theory related to the existence of massless D-branes arising in the course of a Calabi-Yau conifold transition. These questions are answered by IH^* for IIA theory,

and by HI^* for IIB theory; see Chapter 3 of [2]. Furthermore, given a spectrum E in the sense of stable homotopy theory, one may form $EI_{\bar{p}}^*(X) = E^*(I^{\bar{p}}X)$. This, then, yields an approach to defining intersection versions of generalized cohomology theories such as K-theory.

Definition 2.1. The category $\mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial}$ of k -boundary-split CW-complexes consists of the following objects and morphisms: Objects are pairs (K, Y) , where K is a simply connected CW-complex and $Y \subset C_k(K; \mathbb{Z})$ is a subgroup of the k -th cellular chain group of K that arises as the image $Y = s(\text{im } \partial)$ of some splitting $s : \text{im } \partial \rightarrow C_k(K; \mathbb{Z})$ of the boundary map $\partial : C_k(K; \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \text{im } \partial (\subset C_{k-1}(K; \mathbb{Z}))$. (Given K , such a splitting always exists, since $\text{im } \partial$ is free abelian.) A morphism $(K, Y_K) \rightarrow (L, Y_L)$ is a cellular map $f : K \rightarrow L$ such that $f_*(Y_K) \subset Y_L$.

Let \mathbf{HoCW}_{k-1} denote the category whose objects are CW-complexes and whose morphisms are rel $(k-1)$ -skeleton homotopy classes of cellular maps. Let

$$t_{< \infty} : \mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial} \longrightarrow \mathbf{HoCW}_{k-1}$$

be the natural projection functor, that is, $t_{< \infty}(K, Y_K) = K$ for an object (K, Y_K) in $\mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial}$, and $t_{< \infty}(f) = [f]$ for a morphism $f : (K, Y_K) \rightarrow (L, Y_L)$ in $\mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial}$. The following theorem is proved in [2].

Theorem 2.2. *Let $k \geq 3$ be an integer. There is a covariant assignment $t_{< k} : \mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial} \rightarrow \mathbf{HoCW}_{k-1}$ of objects and morphisms together with a natural transformation $\text{emb}_k : t_{< k} \rightarrow t_{< \infty}$ such that for an object (K, Y) of $\mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial}$, one has $H_r(t_{< k}(K, Y); \mathbb{Z}) = 0$ for $r \geq k$, and*

$$\text{emb}_k(K, Y)_* : H_r(t_{< k}(K, Y); \mathbb{Z}) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_r(K; \mathbb{Z})$$

is an isomorphism for $r < k$.

This means in particular that given a morphism f , one has squares

$$\begin{array}{ccc} t_{< k}(K, Y_K) & \xrightarrow{\text{emb}_k(K, Y_K)} & t_{< \infty}(K, Y_K) \\ t_{< k}(f) \downarrow & & \downarrow t_{< \infty}(f) \\ t_{< k}(L, Y_L) & \xrightarrow{\text{emb}_k(L, Y_L)} & t_{< \infty}(L, Y_L) \end{array}$$

that commute in \mathbf{HoCW}_{k-1} . If $k \leq 2$ (and the CW-complexes are simply connected), then it is of course a trivial matter to construct such truncations.

Let \bar{p} be a perversity. Let X be an n -dimensional compact oriented pseudomanifold with isolated singularities x_1, \dots, x_w , $w \geq 1$. We assume the complement of the singularities to be a smooth manifold. Furthermore, to be able to apply the general spatial truncation Theorem 2.2, we require the links $L_i = \text{Link}(x_i)$ to be simply connected. This assumption is not always necessary, as in many non-simply connected situations, ad hoc truncation constructions can be used. The L_i are closed smooth manifolds and a small neighborhood of x_i is homeomorphic to the open cone on L_i . Every link L_i , $i = 1, \dots, w$, can be given

the structure of a CW-complex. If $k = n - 1 - \bar{p}(n) \geq 3$, we can and do fix completions (L_i, Y_i) of L_i so that every (L_i, Y_i) is an object in $\mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial}$. If $k \leq 2$, no groups Y_i have to be chosen. Applying the truncation $t_{<k} : \mathbf{CW}_{k \supset \partial} \rightarrow \mathbf{HoCW}_{k-1}$, we obtain a CW-complex $t_{<k}(L_i, Y_i) \in \text{Ob } \mathbf{HoCW}_{k-1}$. The natural transformation $\text{emb}_k : t_{<k} \rightarrow t_{<\infty}$ of Theorem 2.2 gives homotopy classes $\text{emb}_k(L_i, Y_i)$ represented by maps

$$f_i : t_{<k}(L_i, Y_i) \longrightarrow L_i$$

such that for $r < k$,

$$f_{i*} : H_r(t_{<k}(L_i, Y_i)) \cong H_r(L_i),$$

while $H_r(t_{<k}(L_i, Y_i)) = 0$ for $r \geq k$. Let M be the compact manifold with boundary obtained by removing from X open cone neighborhoods of the singularities x_1, \dots, x_w . The boundary is the disjoint union of the links,

$$\partial M = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^w L_i.$$

Let

$$L_{<k} = \bigsqcup_{i=1}^w t_{<k}(L_i, Y_i)$$

and define a map

$$g : L_{<k} \longrightarrow M$$

by composing

$$L_{<k} \xrightarrow{f} \partial M \longrightarrow M,$$

where $f = \bigsqcup_i f_i$. The intersection space is the homotopy cofiber of g :

Definition 2.3. The *perversity \bar{p} intersection space* $I^{\bar{p}}X$ of X is defined to be

$$I^{\bar{p}}X = \text{cone}(g) = M \cup_g \text{cone}(L_{<k}).$$

Thus, to form the intersection space, we attach the cone on a suitable spatial homology truncation of the link to the exterior of the singularity along the boundary of the exterior. The two extreme cases of this construction arise when $k = 1$ and when k is larger than the dimension of the link. In the former case, assuming $w = 1$, $t_{<1}(L)$ is a point and thus $I^{\bar{p}}X$ is homotopy equivalent to the nonsingular top stratum of X . In the latter case no actual truncation has to be performed, $t_{<k}(L) = L$, $\text{emb}_k(L)$ is the identity map and thus $I^{\bar{p}}X = X$ (again assuming $w = 1$). If the singularities are not isolated, one attempts to do fiberwise spatial homology truncation applied to the link bundle. Such fiberwise truncation may be obstructed, however. If $\bar{p} = \bar{m}$ is the lower middle perversity, then we shall briefly write IX for $I^{\bar{m}}X$. We shall put $HI_*^{\bar{p}}(X) = H_*(I^{\bar{p}}X)$ and $HI_*(X) = H_*(IX)$; similarly for cohomology. When X has only one singular point, there are canonical homotopy classes of maps

$$M \longrightarrow IX \longrightarrow X$$

described in Section 2.6.2 of [2]. The first class can be represented by the inclusion $M \hookrightarrow IX$. A particular representative $\gamma : IX \rightarrow X$ of the second class is described in the

proof of Proposition 5.1. If X has several isolated singular points, the target of the second map has to be slightly modified by identifying all the singular points. If X is connected, then this only changes the first homology. The intersection homology does not change at all. Two perversities \bar{p} and \bar{q} are called *complementary* if $\bar{p}(s) + \bar{q}(s) = s - 2$ for all $s = 2, 3, \dots$. The following result is established in *loc. cit.*

Theorem 2.4. (*Generalized Poincaré Duality.*) *Let \bar{p} and \bar{q} be complementary perversities. There is a nondegenerate intersection form*

$$\tilde{H}I_i^{\bar{p}}(X) \otimes \tilde{H}I_{n-i}^{\bar{q}}(X) \longrightarrow \mathbb{Q}$$

which is compatible with the intersection form on the exterior of the singularities.

The following formulae for $\tilde{H}I_*^{\bar{p}}(X)$ are available (recall $k = n - 1 - \bar{p}(n)$):

$$\tilde{H}I_i^{\bar{p}}(X) = \begin{cases} H_i(M), & i > k \\ H_i(M, \partial M), & i < k. \end{cases}$$

In the cutoff-degree k , we have a T-diagram with exact row and exact column:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & & & & 0 & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ 0 & \rightarrow & \ker(H_k(M) \rightarrow H_k(M, L)) & \longrightarrow & H_k(M) & \longrightarrow & IH_k(X) \rightarrow 0 \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & HI_k(X) & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & \text{im}(H_k(M, L) \rightarrow H_{k-1}(L)) & & \\ & & & & \downarrow & & \\ & & & & 0 & & \end{array}$$

The cohomological version of this diagram is

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
& & & 0 & & & \\
& & & \downarrow & & & \\
0 & \rightarrow & \ker(H^k(M, L) \rightarrow H^k(M)) & \longrightarrow & H^k(M, L) & \longrightarrow & IH^k(X) \rightarrow 0 \\
& & & & \downarrow & & \\
& & & & HI^k(X) & & \\
& & & & \downarrow & & \\
& & & & \text{im}(H^k(M) \rightarrow H^k(L)) & & \\
& & & & \downarrow & & \\
& & & & 0 & &
\end{array}$$

When X is a complex variety of complex dimension n and $\bar{p} = \bar{m}$, then $k = n$. If, moreover, n is even, it was shown in [2][Sect.2.5] that the Witt elements (over the rationals) corresponding to the intersection form on IX and, respectively, the Goresky-MacPherson intersection pairing on the middle intersection homology group, coincide. In particular, the signature $\sigma(IX)$ of the intersection space equals the Goresky-MacPherson intersection homology signature of X . For results comparing the Euler characteristics of the two theories, see [2][Cor.2.14] and Proposition 4.6 below.

3. BACKGROUND ON HYPERSURFACE SINGULARITIES

Let f be a homogeneous polynomial in $n + 2$ variables with complex coefficients such that the complex projective hypersurface

$$V = V(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} \mid f(x) = 0\}$$

has one isolated singularity x_0 . Locally, identifying x_0 with the origin of \mathbb{C}^{n+1} , the singularity is described by a reduced analytic function germ

$$g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0).$$

Let $B_\epsilon \subset \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ be a closed ball of radius $\epsilon > 0$ centered at the origin and let S_ϵ be its boundary, a sphere of dimension $2n + 1$. Choose ϵ small enough so that

(1) the intersection $V \cap B_\epsilon$ is homeomorphic to the cone over the link $L_0 = V \cap S_\epsilon = \{g = 0\} \cap S_\epsilon$ of the singularity x_0 , and

(2) the Milnor map of g at radius ϵ ,

$$\frac{g}{|g|} : S_\epsilon - L_0 \longrightarrow S^1,$$

is a (locally trivial) fibration.

The link L_0 is an $(n-2)$ -connected $(2n-1)$ -dimensional submanifold of S_ϵ . The fibers of the Milnor map are open smooth manifolds of real dimension $2n$. Let F_0 be the closure in S_ϵ of the fiber of $g/|g|$ over $1 \in S^1$. Then F_0 , the *closed Milnor fiber of the singularity* is a compact manifold with boundary $\partial F_0 = L_0$, the link of x_0 . Via the fibers of the Milnor map as pages, S_ϵ receives an open book decomposition with binding L_0 .

Let $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth deformation of V , where S is a small disc of radius, say, $r > 0$ centered at the origin of \mathbb{C} . The map π is assumed to be proper. The singular variety V is the special fiber $V = \pi^{-1}(0)$ and the general fibers $V_s = \pi^{-1}(s)$, $s \in S$, $s \neq 0$, are smooth projective n -dimensional hypersurfaces. The space X is a complex manifold of dimension $n+1$. Given V as above, we shall show below that such a smooth deformation π can always be constructed. Let $B_\epsilon(x_0)$ be a small closed ball in X about the singular point x_0 such that

- (1) $B_\epsilon(x_0) \cap V$ can be identified with the cone on L_0 ,
- (2) $F = B_\epsilon(x_0) \cap V_s$ can be identified with F_0 .

(Note that this ball $B_\epsilon(x_0)$ is different from the ball B_ϵ used above: the former is a ball in X , while the latter is a ball in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} .) Let $B = \text{int } B_\epsilon(x_0)$ and let M_0 be the compact manifold $M_0 = V - B$ with boundary $\partial M_0 = L_0$. For $0 < \delta < r$, set $S_\delta = \{z \in S \mid |z| < \delta\}$, $S_\delta^* = \{z \in S \mid 0 < |z| < \delta\}$ and $N_\delta = \pi^{-1}(S_\delta) - B$. Choose $\delta \ll \epsilon$ so small that

- (1) $\pi| : N_\delta \rightarrow S_\delta$ is a proper smooth submersion and
- (2) $\pi^{-1}(S_\delta) \subset N := N_\delta \cup B$.

For $s \in S_\delta^*$, we shall construct the *specialization map*

$$r_s : V_s \longrightarrow V.$$

By the Ehresmann fibration theorem, $\pi| : N_\delta \rightarrow S_\delta$ is a locally trivial fiber bundle projection. Since S_δ is contractible, this is a trivial bundle, that is, there exists a diffeomorphism $\phi : N_\delta \rightarrow S_\delta \times M_0$ (recall that M_0 is the fiber of $\pi|$ over 0) such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} N_\delta & \xrightarrow[\cong]{\phi} & S_\delta \times M_0 \\ & \searrow \pi| & \swarrow \pi_1 \\ & S_\delta & \end{array}$$

commutes. The second factor projection $\pi_2 : S_\delta \times M_0 \rightarrow M_0$ is a deformation retraction. Hence $\rho_\delta = \pi_2 \phi : N_\delta \rightarrow M_0$ is a homotopy equivalence. Let M be the compact manifold $M = V_s - B$ with boundary $L := \partial M$, $s \in S_\delta^*$. We observe next that the composition

$$M \hookrightarrow N_\delta \xrightarrow{\rho_\delta} M_0$$

is a diffeomorphism. Indeed,

$$M = \pi|^{-1}(s) = \phi^{-1} \pi_1^{-1}(s) = \phi^{-1}(\{s\} \times M_0)$$

is mapped by ϕ diffeomorphically onto $\{s\} \times M_0$, which is then mapped by π_2 diffeomorphically onto M_0 . This fixes a diffeomorphism

$$\psi : (M, L) \xrightarrow{\cong} (M_0, L_0).$$

Thus L is merely a displaced copy of the link L_0 of x_0 and M is a displaced copy of the exterior M_0 of the singularity x_0 . The restricted homeomorphism $\psi| : L \rightarrow L_0$ can be levelwise extended to a homeomorphism $\text{cone}(\psi|) : \text{cone } L \rightarrow \text{cone } L_0$; the cone point is mapped to x_0 . We obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M & \longleftarrow & L & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(L) \\ \psi \downarrow \cong & & \psi| \downarrow \cong & & \text{cone}(\psi|) \downarrow \cong \\ M_0 & \longleftarrow & L_0 & \longrightarrow & \text{cone}(L_0), \end{array}$$

where the horizontal arrows are all inclusions as boundaries. Let us denote by $W := M \cup_L \text{cone } L$ the pushout of the top row. Since V is topologically the pushout of the bottom row, ψ induces a homeomorphism

$$W \xrightarrow{\cong} V.$$

We think of W as a displaced copy of V , and shall work primarily with this topological model of V . We proceed with the construction of the specialization map. Using a collar, we may write M_0 as $M_0 = \overline{M}_0 \cup [-1, 0] \times L_0$ with \overline{M}_0 a compact codimension 0 submanifold of M_0 , which is diffeomorphic to M_0 . The boundary of \overline{M}_0 corresponds to $\{-1\} \times L_0$. Our model for the cone on a space A is $\text{cone}(A) = [0, 1] \times A / \{1\} \times A$. The specialization map $r_s : V_s \rightarrow V$ is a composition

$$V_s \hookrightarrow N \xrightarrow{\rho} V,$$

where ρ is a homotopy equivalence to be constructed next. On $\rho_\delta^{-1}(\overline{M}_0) \subset N$, ρ is given by ρ_δ . The ball B is mapped to the singularity x_0 . The remaining piece $C = \rho_\delta^{-1}([-1, 0] \times L_0) \subset N_\delta \subset N$ is mapped to $[-1, 0] \times L_0 \cup \text{cone}(L_0) = [-1, 1] \times L_0 / \{1\} \times L_0$ by stretching ρ_δ from $[-1, 0]$ to $[-1, 1]$. In more detail: if $\rho_\delta| : C \rightarrow [-1, 0] \times L_0$ is given by $\rho_\delta(x) = (f(x), g(x))$ for smooth maps $f : C \rightarrow [-1, 0]$, and $g : C \rightarrow L_0$, then ρ is given on C by

$$\rho(x) = (h(f(x)), g(x)),$$

where $h : [-1, 0] \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ is a smooth function such that $h(t) = t$ for t close to -1 and $h(t) = 1$ for t close to 0 . This yields a continuous map $\rho : N \rightarrow V$ and finishes the construction of the specialization map.

We shall now show how a smooth deformation as above can be constructed, given a homogeneous polynomial $f : \mathbb{C}^{n+2} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, of degree d , defining a complex projective hypersurface

$$V = V(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} \mid f(x) = 0\}$$

with only isolated singularities p_1, \dots, p_r . (We allow here more than just one isolated singularity, as this more general setup will be needed later on.) For each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$, let

$$g_i : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0).$$

be a local equation for $V(f)$ near p_i . Let l be a linear form on \mathbb{C}^{n+2} such that the corresponding hyperplane in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} does not pass through any of the points p_1, \dots, p_r . By Sard's theorem, there exists $r > 0$ so that for any $s \in \mathbb{C}$ with $0 < |s| < r$, the hypersurface

$$V_s := V(f + s \cdot l^d) \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$$

is non-singular. Define

$$X := \bigcup_{s \in S} (\{s\} \times V_s) \subset S \times \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$$

with $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ the corresponding projection map. Then X is a complex manifold of dimension $n+1$, and for each $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ the germ of the proper holomorphic map π at p_i is equivalent to g_i . Note that π is smooth over the punctured disc $S^* := \{s \in \mathbb{C} \mid 0 < |s| < r\}$, as $s = 0$ is the only critical value of π . Moreover, the fiber $\pi^{-1}(0)$ is the hypersurface V , and for any $s \in S^*$, the corresponding fiber $\pi^{-1}(s) = V_s$ is a smooth n -dimensional complex projective hypersurface of degree d . Therefore, each of these V_s ($s \in S^*$) can be regarded as a smooth deformation of the given hypersurface $V = V(f)$.

Let us collect some facts and tools concerning the Milnor fiber $F \cong F_0$ of an isolated hypersurface singularity germ (e.g., see [9, 16]). It is homotopy equivalent to a bouquet of n -spheres. The number μ of spheres in this bouquet is called the *Milnor number* and can be computed as

$$\mu = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \frac{\mathcal{O}_{n+1}}{J_g},$$

with $\mathcal{O}_{n+1} = \mathbb{C}\{x_0, \dots, x_n\}$ the \mathbb{C} -algebra of all convergent power series in x_0, \dots, x_n , and $J_g = (\partial g / \partial x_0, \dots, \partial g / \partial x_n)$ the Jacobian ideal of the singularity. The specialization map $r_s : V_s \rightarrow V$ induces on homology the *specialization homomorphism*

$$H_*(V_s) \longrightarrow H_*(V).$$

This fits into an exact sequence

$$(1) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_{n+1}(V_s) \rightarrow H_{n+1}(V) \rightarrow H_n(F) \rightarrow H_n(V_s) \rightarrow H_n(V) \rightarrow 0,$$

which describes the effect of the deformation on homology in degrees $n, n+1$. Of course,

$$H_n(F) \cong H_n(\bigvee^{\mu} S^n) \cong \mathbb{Q}^{\mu}.$$

In degrees $i \neq n, n+1$, the specialization homomorphism is an isomorphism

$$H_i(V_s) \cong H_i(V).$$

Associated with the Milnor fibration $\text{int } F_0 \hookrightarrow S_{\epsilon} - L_0 \rightarrow S^1$ is a monodromy homeomorphism $h_0 : \text{int } F_0 \rightarrow \text{int } F_0$. Using the identity $L_0 \rightarrow L_0$, h_0 extends to a homeomorphism

$h : F_0 = \text{int } F_0 \cup L_0 \rightarrow F_0$ because L_0 is the binding of the open book decomposition. This homeomorphism induces the *monodromy operator*

$$T = h_* : H_*(F_0) \xrightarrow{\cong} H_*(F_0).$$

The difference between the monodromy operator and the identity fits into the *Wang sequence* of the fibration,

$$(2) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_{n+1}(S_\epsilon - L_0) \rightarrow H_n(F_0) \xrightarrow{T-1} H_n(F_0) \rightarrow H_n(S_\epsilon - L_0) \rightarrow 0, \quad \text{if } n \geq 2,$$

and for $n = 1$:

$$(3) \quad 0 \rightarrow H_2(S_\epsilon - L_0) \rightarrow H_1(F_0) \xrightarrow{T-1} H_1(F_0) \rightarrow H_1(S_\epsilon - L_0) \rightarrow H_0(F_0) \cong \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow 0.$$

4. DEFORMATION INVARIANCE OF THE HOMOLOGY OF INTERSECTION SPACES

The main result of this paper asserts that under certain monodromy assumptions (see below), the intersection space homology $\tilde{H}I_*$ for the middle perversity is a smoothing/deformation invariant. Recall that we take homology always with rational coefficients. As mentioned in the Introduction, we formally exclude the surface case $n = 2$, as a sufficiently general construction of the intersection space in this case is presently not available, although the theory $HI^*(V; \mathbb{R})$ has a de Rham description by global differential forms on the regular part of V , [3], which does not require links to be simply-connected. Using this description of HI^* , the theorem can be seen to hold for $n = 2$ as well.

Theorem 4.1. (*Stability Theorem.*) *Let V be a complex projective hypersurface of dimension $n \neq 2$ with one isolated singularity, and let V_s be a nearby smooth deformation of V . Then, for all $i < 2n$ and $i \neq n$, we have*

$$\tilde{H}_i(V_s) \cong \tilde{H}I_i(V).$$

Moreover,

$$H_n(V_s) \cong HI_n(V)$$

if, and only if, the monodromy operator T of the singularity is trivial.

Proof. Since $V \cong W$ via a homeomorphism which near the singularity is given by levelwise extension of a diffeomorphism of the links, we may prove the statement for $HI_*(W)$ rather than $HI_*(V)$. (See also the proof of Proposition 5.1 for the construction of a homeomorphism $IV \cong IW$.) Suppose $i < n$. Then the exact sequence

$$0 = \tilde{H}_i(F) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_i(V_s) \longrightarrow H_i(V_s, F) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{i-1}(F) = 0$$

shows that

$$\tilde{H}_i(V_s) \cong H_i(V_s, F).$$

Using the homeomorphism

$$(4) \quad W \cong \frac{M}{L} = \frac{M \cup_L F}{F} = \frac{V_s}{F},$$

we obtain an isomorphism

$$\tilde{H}_i(V_s) \cong \tilde{H}_i(W).$$

Since for $i < n$,

$$\widetilde{HI}_i(W) \cong H_i(M, \partial M) \cong \widetilde{H}_i(W),$$

the statement follows. The case $2n > i > n$ follows from the case $i < n$ by Poincaré duality: If $2n > i > n \geq 0$, then $0 < 2n - i < n$ and thus

$$HI_i(W) \cong HI_{2n-i}(W)^* \cong HI_{2n-i}(V_s)^* \cong H_i(V_s).$$

In degree $i = n$, the T -shaped diagrams of Section 2 together with duality and excision yield:

$$\begin{aligned} HI_n(W) &\cong H_n(M) \oplus \text{im}(H_n(M, L) \rightarrow H_{n-1}L) \\ &\cong H_n(M, L) \oplus \text{im}(H_n L \rightarrow H_n M) \\ &\cong H_n(W) \oplus \text{im}(H_n L \rightarrow H_n M). \end{aligned}$$

The exact sequence (1) shows that

$$H_n(V_s) \cong H_n(W) \oplus \text{im}(H_n F \rightarrow H_n V_s),$$

whence $H_n(V_s) \cong HI_n(V)$ if, and only if,

$$(5) \quad \text{rk}(H_n L \rightarrow H_n M) = \text{rk}(H_n F \rightarrow H_n V_s).$$

At this point, we need to distinguish between the cases $n \geq 2$ and $n = 1$.

Let us first assume that $n \geq 2$. Since F is compact, oriented, and nonsingular, we may use Poincaré duality to deduce $H_{n+1}(F, L) = 0$ from $H_{n-1}(F) = 0$. The exact sequence of the pair (F, L) ,

$$0 = H_{n+1}(F, L) \xrightarrow{\partial_*} H_n(L) \xrightarrow{j_*} H_n(F),$$

implies that $j_* : H_n L \rightarrow H_n F$ is injective. The inclusion $j : (M, L) \subset (V_s, F)$ induces an isomorphism

$$j_* : H_{n+1}(M, L) \cong H_{n+1}(V_s, F),$$

by excision, cf. (4). We obtain a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_{n+1}(V_s, F) & \xrightarrow{\partial_*} & H_n(F) \\ j_* \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow j_* \\ H_{n+1}(M, L) & \xrightarrow{\partial_*} & H_n(L) \end{array}$$

from which we see that

$$\partial_* H_{n+1}(M, L) \cong j_* \partial_* H_{n+1}(M, L) = \partial_* j_* H_{n+1}(M, L) = \partial_* H_{n+1}(V_s, F).$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rk}(H_n L \rightarrow H_n M) &= \text{rk } H_n L - \text{rk}(\partial_* : H_{n+1}(M, L) \rightarrow H_n L), \\ \text{rk}(H_n F \rightarrow H_n V_s) &= \text{rk } H_n F - \text{rk}(\partial_* : H_{n+1}(V_s, F) \rightarrow H_n F), \end{aligned}$$

equality (5) holds if, and only if,

$$(6) \quad \text{rk } H_n(L) = \text{rk } H_n(F),$$

that is, $\text{rk } H_n(L) = \mu$, the Milnor number. Using the Alexander duality isomorphisms

$$H_{n+1}(S_\epsilon - L) \cong H^{n-1}(L), \quad H_n(S_\epsilon - L) \cong H^n(L)$$

in the Wang sequence (2), we get the exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow H^{n-1}(L) \rightarrow H_n(F) \xrightarrow{T-1} H_n(F) \rightarrow H^n(L) \rightarrow 0,$$

which shows that

$$\text{rk } H_n(L) = \text{rk } H_n F - \text{rk}(T - 1).$$

Hence (6) holds iff $T - 1 = 0$.

If $n = 1$, the Milnor fiber F is connected, but the link L may have multiple circle components. Since $M \cong M_0$ has the homotopy type of a one-dimensional CW complex (as it is homotopic to an affine plane curve), the homology long exact sequence of the pair (M, L) yields that $\partial_* : H_2(M, L) \rightarrow H_1(L)$ is injective. Thus,

$$\text{rk}(H_1 L \rightarrow H_1 M) = \text{rk } H_1 L - \text{rk}(\partial_* : H_2(M, L) \rightarrow H_1 L) = \text{rk } H_1 L - \text{rk } H_2(M, L).$$

On the other hand, since F has the homotopy type of a bouquet of circles, the homology long exact sequence of the pair (V_s, F) yields that

$$\text{rk}(i_* : H_2(V_s) \rightarrow H_2(V_s, F)) = \text{rk } H_2(V_s) = 1.$$

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rk}(H_1 F \rightarrow H_1 V_s) &= \text{rk } H_1 F - \text{rk}(\partial_* : H_2(V_s, F) \rightarrow H_1 F) \\ &= \text{rk } H_1 F - \text{rk } H_2(V_s, F) + 1. \end{aligned}$$

Since, by excision, $H_2(V_s, F) \cong H_2(M, L)$, the equality (5) holds if, and only if,

$$(7) \quad \text{rk } H_1(L) = \text{rk } H_1(F) + 1.$$

Finally, the Wang exact sequence (3) and Alexander Duality show that

$$\text{rk } H_1(L) = 1 + \text{rk } H_1 F - \text{rk}(T - 1).$$

Hence (7) holds iff $T - 1 = 0$. □

Remark 4.2. The only plane curve singularity germ with trivial monodromy operator is a node (i.e., an A_1 -singularity), e.g., see [18]. In higher dimensions, it is easy to see from the Thom-Sebastiani construction that A_1 -singularities in an even number of complex variables have trivial monodromy as well.

Remark 4.3. The algebraic isomorphisms of Theorem 4.1 are obtained abstractly, by computing ranks of the corresponding rational vector spaces. It would be desirable however, to have these algebraic isomorphisms realized by canonical arrows. This fact would then have the following interesting consequences. First, the dual arrows in cohomology (with rational coefficients) would become ring isomorphisms, thus providing non-trivial examples of computations of the internal cup product on the cohomology of an intersection space. Secondly, such canonical arrows would make it possible to import Hodge-theoretic

information from the cohomology of the generic fiber V_s onto the cohomology of the intersection space IV associated to the singular fiber. This program is realized in part in the next section.

Remark 4.4. The above theorem can also be formulated in the case of complex projective hypersurfaces with any number of isolated singularities by simply replacing L by $\sqcup_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} L_x$ and similarly for the local link complements (where L_x is the link of $x \in \text{Sing}(V)$), F by $\sqcup_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} F_x$ (for F_x the local Milnor fiber at a singular point x) and T by $\oplus_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} T_x$ (for $T_x : H_n(F_x) \rightarrow H_n(F_x)$ the corresponding local monodromy operator). The statement of Theorem 4.1 needs to be modified as follows:

- (a) if $n \geq 2$, the changes appear for $i \in \{1, 2n - 1\}$. Indeed, in the notations of Theorem 4.1 we have that: $H_1(M, \partial M) \cong H_1(W) \oplus \mathbb{Q}^{b_0(L)-1}$, so we obtain:

$$(8) \quad HI_1(V) \cong H_1(V_s) \oplus \mathbb{Q}^{b_0(L)-1},$$

and similarly for $HI_{2n-1}(V)$, by Poincaré duality.

- (b) if $n = 1$, we have an isomorphism $HI_1(V) \cong H_1(V_s)$ if, and only if, $\text{rk}(T - 1) = 2(r - 1)$, where r denotes the number of singular points.

Indeed, in the cutoff-degree n , the T -shaped diagram of Section 2 yields (as in the proof of Theorem 4.1):

$$HI_n(V) \cong H_n(M, L) \oplus \text{im}(H_n L \rightarrow H_n M),$$

where M is obtained from V by removing conical neighborhoods of the singular points. Since, by excision, $H_n(M, L) \cong H_n(V, \text{Sing}(V))$, the long exact sequence for the reduced homology of the pair $(V, \text{Sing}(V))$ shows that:

$$H_n(M, L) \cong \begin{cases} H_n(V), & \text{if } n \geq 2, \\ H_1(V) \oplus \mathbb{Q}^{r-1}, & \text{if } n = 1. \end{cases}$$

So the proof of Theorem 4.1 in the case of the cutoff-degree n applies without change if $n \geq 2$. On the other hand, if $n = 1$, we get an isomorphism $HI_1(V) \cong H_1(V_s)$ if, and only if,

$$(r - 1) + \text{rk}(H_1 L \rightarrow H_1 M) = \text{rk}(H_1 F \rightarrow H_1 V_s).$$

The assertion follows now as in the proof of Theorem 4.1, by using the identity

$$\text{rk } H_1 L - \text{rk } H_1 F = r - \text{rk}(T - 1),$$

which follows from the Wang sequence (3). □

The discussion of Remark 4.4 also yields the following general result:

Theorem 4.5. *Let V be a complex projective n -dimensional hypersurface with only isolated singularities, and let V_s be a nearby smoothing of V . Let L , μ and T denote the total link, total Milnor number and, respectively, the total monodromy operator, i.e., $L := \sqcup_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} L_x$, $\mu := \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} \mu_x$, and $T := \oplus_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} T_x$, for (L_x, μ_x, T_x) the corresponding invariants of an isolated hypersurface singularity germ (V, x) . The Betti numbers of the middle-perversity intersection space IV associated to V are computed as follows:*

(a) if $n \geq 2$:

$$\begin{aligned} b_i(IV) &= b_i(V_s), \quad i \notin \{1, n, 2n-1, 2n\} \\ b_1(IV) &= b_1(V_s) + b_0(L) - 1 = b_{2n-1}(IV), \\ b_n(IV) &= b_n(V_s) + b_n(L) - \mu = b_n(V_s) - rk(T - I), \\ b_{2n}(IV) &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

(b) if $n = 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} b_0(IV) &= b_0(V_s) = 1, \\ b_1(IV) &= b_1(V_s) + b_1(L) - \mu + r - 2 = b_1(V_s) - rk(T - 1) + 2(r - 1), \\ b_2(IV) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where r denotes the number of singular points of the curve V .

As a consequence of Theorem 4.5, we can now reprove Corollary 2.14 of [2] in the special case of a projective hypersurface, using results of [6] (but see also [5] for a different proof).

Corollary 4.6. *Let $V \subset \mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be a complex projective hypersurface with only isolated singularities. The difference between the Euler characteristics of the \mathbb{Z} -graded rational vector spaces $\tilde{H}I_*(V)$ and $IH_*(V)$ is computed by the formula:*

$$(9) \quad \chi(\tilde{H}I_*(V)) - \chi(IH_*(V)) = -2\chi_{<n}(L),$$

where the total link L is the disjoint union of the links of all isolated singularities of V , and $\chi_{<n}(L)$ is the truncated Euler characteristic of L defined as $\chi_{<n}(L) := \sum_{i < n} (-1)^i b_i(L)$.

Proof. For each $x \in \text{Sing}(V)$, denote by F_x , L_x and μ_x the corresponding Milnor fiber, link and Milnor number, respectively. Note that each link L_x is connected if $n \geq 2$, and Poincaré duality yields: $b_{n-1}(L_x) = b_n(L_x)$.

Let V_s be a nearby smoothing of V . Then it is well-known that we have (e.g., see [10][Ex.6.2.6]):

$$(10) \quad \chi(H_*(V_s)) - \chi(H_*(V)) = \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (-1)^n \mu_x.$$

On the other hand, we get by [6][Cor.3.5] that:

$$(11) \quad \chi(H_*(V)) - \chi(IH_*(V)) = \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (1 - \chi(IH_*(c^\circ L_x))),$$

where $c^\circ L_x$ denotes the open cone on the link L_x . By using the cone formula for intersection homology with closed supports (e.g., see [1][Ex.4.1.15]) we note that:

$$(12) \quad \chi(IH_*(c^\circ L_x)) = \begin{cases} 1 + (-1)^{n+1} b_n(L_x), & \text{if } n \geq 2, \\ b_1(L_x), & \text{if } n = 1. \end{cases}$$

Together with (11), this yields:

$$(13) \quad \chi(H_*(V)) - \chi(IH_*(V)) = \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (-1)^n b_n(L_x), & \text{if } n \geq 2, \\ \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (1 - b_1(L_x)), & \text{if } n = 1. \end{cases}$$

Therefore, by combining (10) and (13), we obtain:

$$(14) \quad \chi(H_*(V_s)) - \chi(IH_*(V)) = \begin{cases} \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (-1)^n (\mu_x + b_n(L_x)), & \text{if } n \geq 2, \\ \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (1 - \mu_x - b_1(L_x)), & \text{if } n = 1. \end{cases}$$

Lastly, Theorem 4.5 implies that

$$(15) \quad \chi(H_*(V_s)) - \chi(\tilde{H}I_*(V)) = 2 + 2 \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (b_0(L_x) - 1) + \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (-1)^n (\mu_x - b_n(L_x)),$$

if $n \geq 2$, and

$$(16) \quad \chi(H_*(V_s)) - \chi(\tilde{H}I_*(V)) = r + \sum_{x \in \text{Sing}(V)} (b_1(L_x) - \mu_x),$$

if $n = 1$, where r denotes the number of singular points of the curve V . The desired formula follows now by combining the equations (14) and (15), resp. (16), together with Poincaré duality for links. \square

Let us illustrate our calculations on some simple examples (see also Section 7 for more elaborate examples involving conifold transitions between Calabi-Yau threefolds).

Example 4.7. *Degeneration of conics.*

Let V be the projective curve defined by

$$V := \{(x : y : z) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \mid yz = 0\},$$

that is, a union of two projective lines intersecting at $P = (1 : 0 : 0)$. Topologically, V is an equatorially pinched 2-sphere, i.e., $S^2 \vee S^2$. The (join) point P is a nodal singularity, whose link is a union of two circles, the Milnor fiber is a cylinder $S^1 \times I$, and the corresponding monodromy operator is trivial. The associated intersection space IV is given by attaching one endpoint of an interval to a northern hemisphere disc and the other endpoint to a southern hemisphere disc. Thus IV is contractible and $\tilde{H}I_*(V) = 0$. It is easy to see (using the genus-degree formula, for example) that a smoothing

$$V_s := \{(x : y : z) \in \mathbb{P}^2 \mid yz + sx^2 = 0\}$$

of V is topologically a sphere S^2 . Thus $b_1(IV) = b_1(V_s) = 0$. On the other hand, the normalization of V is a disjoint union of two 2-spheres, so $IH_*(V) = H_*(S^2) \oplus H_*(S^2)$. The formula of Corollary 4.6 is easily seen to be satisfied.

Example 4.8. *Kummer surfaces.*

Let V be a Kummer quartic surface [13], i.e., an irreducible algebraic surface of degree 4 in \mathbb{P}^3 with 16 ordinary double points (this is the maximal possible number of singularities on such a surface). The monodromy operator is *not* trivial for this example. It is a classical fact that a Kummer surface is the quotient of a 2-dimensional complex torus (in fact, the Jacobian variety of a smooth hyperelliptic curve of genus 2) by the involution defined by inversion in the group law. In particular, V is a rational homology manifold. Therefore,

$$IH_*(V) \cong H_*(V).$$

And it is not hard to see (e.g., cf. [26]) that we have:

$$H_*(V) = (\mathbb{Q}, 0, \mathbb{Q}^6, 0, \mathbb{Q}).$$

Each singular point of V has a link homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3$, and Milnor number equal to 1 (i.e., the corresponding Milnor fiber is homotopy equivalent to S^2). A nearby smoothing V_s of V is a non-singular quartic surface in \mathbb{P}^3 , hence a $K3$ surface. The Hodge numbers of any smooth $K3$ surface are: $b_{1,0} = 0$, $b_{2,0} = 1$, $b_{1,1} = 20$, thus the Betti numbers of V_s are computed as:

$$b_0(V_s) = b_4(V_s) = 1, \quad b_1(V_s) = b_3(V_s) = 0, \quad b_2(V_s) = 22.$$

Let IV be the middle-perversity intersection space associated to the Kummer surface V . (As pointed out above, there is at present no general construction of the intersection space if the link is not simply connected. However, to construct IV for the Kummer surface, we can use the spatial homology truncation $t_{<2}(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3, Y) = \mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^2$, with $Y = C_2(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}^3) = \mathbb{Z}$.) Then Theorem 4.5 yields that:

$$b_0(IV) = 1, \quad b_1(IV) = b_3(IV) = 15, \quad b_2(IV) = 6, \quad b_4(IV) = 0.$$

And the formula of Corollary 4.6 reads in this case as: $-24 - 8 = -2 \cdot 16$. We observe that in this example, for the middle degree, all of H_2 , IH_2 and HI_2 agree, but are all different from $H_2(V_s)$.

5. MAPS FROM INTERSECTION SPACES TO SMOOTH DEFORMATIONS

The aim of this section is to show that the algebraic isomorphisms of Theorem 4.1 are in most cases induced by continuous maps.

Proposition 5.1. *Suppose that V is an n -dimensional projective hypersurface which has precisely one isolated singularity with link L . If $n = 1$ or $n \geq 3$ and $H_{n-1}(L; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsionfree, then there is a map $\eta : IV \rightarrow V_s$ such that the diagram*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M & \longrightarrow & IV & \xrightarrow{\gamma} & V \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \eta & \nearrow r_s & \\ & & V_s & & \end{array}$$

commutes.

Proof. Assume $n \geq 3$ and $H_{n-1}(L; \mathbb{Z})$ torsionfree. Even without this assumption, the cohomology group

$$H^{n-1}(L; \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Hom}(H_{n-1}L, \mathbb{Z}) \oplus \text{Ext}(H_{n-2}L, \mathbb{Z}) = \text{Hom}(H_{n-1}L, \mathbb{Z})$$

is torsionfree. Hence $H_n(L; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H^{n-1}(L; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsionfree. Let $\{z_1, \dots, z_s\}$ be a basis of $H_n(L; \mathbb{Z})$. The link L is $(n-2)$ -connected; in particular simply connected, as $n \geq 3$.

Thus minimal cell structure theory applies and yields a cellular homotopy equivalence $h : \tilde{L} \rightarrow L$, where \tilde{L} is a CW-complex of the form

$$\tilde{L} = \bigvee_{i=1}^r S_i^{n-1} \cup \bigcup_{j=1}^s e_j^n \cup e^{2n-1}.$$

The $(n-1)$ -spheres S_i^{n-1} , $i = 1, \dots, r$, generate $H_{n-1}(\tilde{L}; \mathbb{Z}) \cong H_{n-1}(L; \mathbb{Z}) = \mathbb{Z}^r$. The n -cells e_j^n , $j = 1, \dots, s$ are cycles, one for each basis element z_j . On homology, h_* maps the class of the cycle e_j^n to z_j . Then

$$L_{<n} := \bigvee_{i=1}^r S_i^{n-1},$$

together with the map

$$f : L_{<n} \hookrightarrow \tilde{L} \xrightarrow{h} L,$$

is a homological n -truncation of the link L . We claim that the composition

$$L_{<n} \xrightarrow{f} L \hookrightarrow F$$

is nullhomotopic. Let $b : F \rightarrow \bigvee^\mu S^n$, $b' : \bigvee^\mu S^n \rightarrow F$ be homotopy inverse homotopy equivalences. The composition

$$L_{<n} = \bigvee S_i^{n-1} \xrightarrow{f} L \rightarrow F \xrightarrow{b} \bigvee^\mu S^n$$

is nullhomotopic by the cellular approximation theorem. Thus

$$L_{<n} \xrightarrow{f} L \rightarrow F \xrightarrow{b'b} F$$

is nullhomotopic. Since $b'b \simeq \text{id}_F$, $L_{<n} \rightarrow L \rightarrow F$ is nullhomotopic, establishing the claim. Consequently, there exists an extension $\bar{f} : \text{cone}(L_{<n}) \rightarrow F$ of $L_{<n} \rightarrow L \rightarrow F$ to the cone. We obtain a commutative diagram

$$(17) \quad \begin{array}{ccccc} \text{cone}(L_{<n}) & \longleftarrow & L_{<n} & \xrightarrow{f} & L \hookrightarrow M \\ \bar{f} \downarrow & & f \downarrow & & \parallel \\ F & \longleftarrow & L \hookrightarrow & & M. \end{array}$$

The pushout of the top row is the intersection space IW , the pushout of the bottom row is V_s by construction. Thus, by the universal property of the pushout, the diagram (17) induces a unique map

$$IW \longrightarrow V_s$$

such that

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{cone}(L_{<n}) & \longrightarrow & IW \longleftarrow M \\ & \searrow & \downarrow \swarrow \\ & & V_s \end{array}$$

commutes.

In the curve case $n = 1$, the homology 1-truncation is given by $L_{<n} = \{p_1, \dots, p_l\} \subset L$, where $l = \text{rk } H_0(L)$ and p_i lies in the i -th connected component of L . The map $f : L_{<n} \rightarrow L$ is the inclusion of these points. Let $p \in F$ be a base point. Since F is path connected, we can choose paths $I \rightarrow F$ connecting each p_i to p . These paths define a map $\bar{f} : \text{cone}(L_{<n}) \rightarrow F$ such that

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \text{cone}(L_{<n}) & \longleftarrow & L_{<n} & \xrightarrow{f} & L & \longrightarrow & M \\ \bar{f} \downarrow & & \downarrow f & & & & \parallel \\ F & \longleftarrow & L & \longrightarrow & & & M. \end{array}$$

commutes. This diagram induces a unique map $IW \rightarrow V_s$ as in the case $n \geq 3$.

To the end of this proof, we will be using freely the notations introduced in Section 3. As in the construction of the specialization map r_s , we use a collar to write M_0 as $M_0 = \bar{M}_0 \cup [-1, 0] \times L_0$ with \bar{M}_0 a compact codimension 0 submanifold of M_0 , diffeomorphic to M_0 . The boundary of \bar{M}_0 corresponds to $\{-1\} \times L_0$. The diffeomorphism $\psi : M \rightarrow M_0$ induces a decomposition $M = \bar{M} \cup [-1, 0] \times L$. Recall that our model for the cone on a space A is $\text{cone}(A) = [0, 1] \times A / \{1\} \times A$. To construct IV , we may take $(L_0)_{<n} = L_{<n}$ and we define $f_0 : (L_0)_{<n} \rightarrow L_0$ to be

$$(L_0)_{<n} \xrightarrow{f} L \xrightarrow{\psi|} L_0.$$

The map

$$\gamma : IV = \bar{M}_0 \cup [-1, 0] \times L_0 \cup \text{cone}(L_0)_{<n} \rightarrow \bar{M}_0 \cup [-1, 0] \times L_0 \cup \text{cone}(L_0) = V$$

maps \bar{M}_0 to \bar{M}_0 by the identity, $\text{cone}(L_0)_{<n}$ to the cone point in V , and maps $[-1, 0] \times L_0$ by stretching $[-1, 0] \cong [-1, 1]$ using the function h from the construction of the specialization map. Note that then $\gamma|_{[-1, 0] \times L_0}$ equals the composition

$$[-1, 0] \times L_0 \xrightarrow{\psi|^{-1}} [-1, 0] \times L \xrightarrow{\rho|} [-1, 0] \times L_0 \cup \text{cone}(L_0).$$

Let us introduce the short-hand notation

$$C = \rho_\delta^{-1}([-1, 0] \times L_0), \quad C_{-1} = \rho_\delta^{-1}(\{-1\} \times L_0), \quad C_0 = \rho_\delta^{-1}(\{0\} \times L_0) = B_\epsilon(x_0) \cap N_\delta,$$

$$\bar{N}_\delta = \rho_\delta^{-1}(\bar{M}_0), \quad D = [-1, 0] \times L_0 \cup \text{cone}(L_0).$$

We claim that $\{-1\} \times L \subset C_{-1}$. The claim is equivalent to $\rho_\delta(\{-1\} \times L) \subset \{-1\} \times L_0$, which follows from $\rho_\delta(\{-1\} \times L) = \psi(\{-1\} \times L)$ and the fact that the collar on M has been constructed by composing the collar on M_0 with the inverse of ψ . Similarly,

$$\{0\} \times L \subset C_0, \quad [-1, 0] \times L \subset C.$$

The commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
\overline{M}_0 & \longleftarrow & \{-1\} \times L_0 & \hookrightarrow & [-1, 0] \times L_0 & \xleftarrow{f_0} & \{0\} \times (L_0)_{<n} \hookrightarrow \text{cone}(L_0)_{<n} \\
\downarrow \psi|^{-1} & & \downarrow \psi|^{-1} & & \downarrow \psi|^{-1} & & \parallel & & \parallel \\
\overline{M} & \longleftarrow & \{-1\} \times L & \hookrightarrow & [-1, 0] \times L & \xleftarrow{f} & \{0\} \times L_{<n} \hookrightarrow \text{cone } L_{<n}
\end{array}$$

induces uniquely a homeomorphism $IV \xrightarrow{\cong} IW$, as IV is the colimit of the top row and IW is the colimit of the bottom row. The map $\eta : IV \rightarrow V_s$ is defined to be the composition

$$IV \xrightarrow{\cong} IW \longrightarrow V_s.$$

We analyze the composition

$$IV \xrightarrow{\cong} IW \longrightarrow V_s \hookrightarrow N \xrightarrow{\rho} V$$

of η with the specialization map by considering the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc}
\overline{M}_0 & \xrightarrow{\psi|^{-1}} & \overline{M} & \xlongequal{\quad} & \overline{M}^c & \longrightarrow & \overline{N}_\delta & \xrightarrow{\rho_\delta|} & \overline{M}_0 \\
\uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow \\
\{-1\} \times L_0 & \xrightarrow{\psi|^{-1}} & \{-1\} \times L & \xlongequal{\quad} & \{-1\} \times L^c & \longrightarrow & \overline{C}_{-1} & \xrightarrow{\rho_\delta|} & \{-1\} \times L_0 \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow \\
[-1, 0] \times L_0 & \xrightarrow{\psi|^{-1}} & [-1, 0] \times L & \xlongequal{\quad} & [-1, 0] \times L^c & \longrightarrow & C & & \\
\uparrow f_0 & & \uparrow f & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \searrow \rho| & \\
\{0\} \times (L_0)_{<n} & \xlongequal{\quad} & \{0\} \times L_{<n} & \xrightarrow{f} & \{0\} \times L^c & \longrightarrow & \overline{C}_0 & \xrightarrow{\text{const}} & D \\
\downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & \nearrow \text{const} & \\
\text{cone}(L_0)_{<n} & \xlongequal{\quad} & \text{cone } L_{<n} & \xrightarrow{\overline{f}} & F^c & \longrightarrow & B \cup C_0 & &
\end{array}$$

The colimits of the columns are, from left to right, IV , IW , V_s , N and V . Since $\overline{M} \hookrightarrow \overline{N}_\delta \xrightarrow{\rho_\delta} \overline{M}_0$ is $\psi| : \overline{M} \rightarrow \overline{M}_0$, etc., we see that the composition from the leftmost column

to the rightmost column is given by

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \overline{M}_0 & \xrightarrow{\psi|\circ\psi|^{-1}=\text{id}} & \overline{M}_0 \\
 \uparrow \cup & & \uparrow \cup \\
 \{-1\} \times L_0 & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \{-1\} \times L_0 \\
 \downarrow \cup & & \downarrow \cup \\
 [-1, 0] \times L_0 & & \\
 \uparrow f_0 & \searrow \gamma|= \rho|\circ\psi|^{-1} & \\
 \{0\} \times (L_0)_{<n} & \xrightarrow{\text{const}} & D \\
 \downarrow \cup & \nearrow \text{const} & \\
 \text{cone}(L_0)_{<n} & &
 \end{array}$$

which is γ . □

The torsion freeness assumption in the above proposition can be eliminated as long as the link is still simply connected. Indeed, since in the present paper we are only interested in rational homology, it would suffice to construct a rational model $IV_{\mathbb{Q}}$ of the intersection space IV . This can be done using Bousfield-Kan localization and the odd-primary spatial homology truncation developed in Section 1.7 of [2]. For example, if the link of a surface singularity is a rational homology 3-sphere Σ , then the rational spatial homology 2-truncation $t_{<2}^{\mathbb{Q}}\Sigma$ is a point. The reason why we exclude the surface case in the above proposition is that surface links are generally not simply connected, which general spatial homology truncation requires. This does not preclude the possibility of constructing a map $IV \rightarrow V_s$ for a given surface V by using ad-hoc devices. For example, if one has an ADE-singularity, then the link is S^3/G for a finite group G and $\pi_1(S^3/G) = G$. Thus the link is a rational homology 3-sphere and the rational 2-truncation is a point.

We can now prove the following result:

Theorem 5.2. *Let $V \subset \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^{n+1}$ be a complex projective hypersurface with precisely one isolated singularity and with link L . If $n = 1$ or $n \geq 3$ and $H_{n-1}(L; \mathbb{Z})$ is torsionfree, then the algebraic isomorphisms of Theorem 4.1 can be taken to be induced by the map $\eta : IV \rightarrow V_s$ constructed in Proposition 5.1. In particular, the dual isomorphisms in cohomology are ring isomorphisms.*

Proof. The map $\eta : IV \rightarrow V_s$ is a composition

$$IV \xrightarrow{\cong} IW \xrightarrow{\eta'} V_s.$$

As the first map is a homeomorphism, it suffices to show that η' is a rational homology isomorphism.

We begin by considering the following diagram of long exact Mayer-Vietoris sequences for the commutative diagram (17) of pushouts (e.g., see [11][19.5]):

$$(18) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_i(L_{<n}) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_i(\text{cone}(L_{<n})) \oplus \tilde{H}_i(M) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_i(IW) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{i-1}(L_{<n}) \longrightarrow \cdots \\ & & f_* \downarrow & & (\bar{f}_*, id) \downarrow & & \eta'_* \downarrow & & f_* \downarrow \\ \cdots & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_i(L) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_i(F) \oplus \tilde{H}_i(M) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_i(V_s) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{i-1}(L) \longrightarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

Recall that, by construction, $f_* : \tilde{H}_i(L_{<n}) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_i(L)$ is an isomorphism if $i < n$, and $\tilde{H}_i(L_{<n}) \cong 0$ if $i \geq n$. Also, as stated in Section 3, L is $(n-2)$ -connected, and F is $(n-1)$ -connected.

Let us first assume that $n \geq 3$. Then if $i < n$, a five-lemma argument on the diagram (18) yields that $\eta'_* : \tilde{H}_i(IW) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_i(V_s)$ is an isomorphism. If $i \geq n$, recall from the proof of Theorem 4.1 that $j_* : H_n(L) \rightarrow H_n(F)$ is injective. In particular, the map $H_{n+1}(V_s) \rightarrow H_n(L)$ is the zero homomorphism. Then diagram (18) yields that $\eta'_* : \tilde{H}_i(IW) \rightarrow \tilde{H}_i(V_s)$ is an isomorphism for $n < i < 2n$. For $i = n$, there is a commutative diagram:

$$(19) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \oplus \tilde{H}_n(M) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_n(IW) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(L_{<n}) \longrightarrow \\ & & \downarrow & & (\bar{f}_*, id) \downarrow & & \eta'_* \downarrow & & f_* \downarrow \cong \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_n(L) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_n(F) \oplus \tilde{H}_n(M) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_n(V_s) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(L) \longrightarrow \\ & & & & \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(M) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(IW) \longrightarrow 0 \\ & & & & id \downarrow \cong & & \eta'_* \downarrow \cong \\ & & & & \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(M) \longrightarrow \tilde{H}_{n-1}(V_s) \longrightarrow 0. \end{array}$$

By excision, Poincaré duality and the connectivity of F ,

$$H_{n+1}(V_s, M) \cong H_{n+1}(F, L) \cong H^{n-1}(F) = 0.$$

Thus the exact sequence of the pair (V_s, M) ,

$$0 = H_{n+1}(V_s, M) \longrightarrow H_n(M) \longrightarrow H_n(V_s),$$

shows that the map $\iota_{s*} : H_n(M) \rightarrow H_n(V_s)$ is injective. Let $x \in H_n(IW)$ be an element such that $\eta'_*(x) = 0$. Then, as f_* is an isomorphism in degree $n-1$, $x = \iota_*(m)$ for some $m \in H_n(M)$, where ι_* denotes the map $\iota_* : H_n(M) \rightarrow H_n(IW)$. Thus $\iota_{s*}(m) = 0$ and, by the injectivity of ι_{s*} , $m = 0$. It follows that η'_* is a monomorphism (whether or not the monodromy is trivial). Therefore, η'_* is an isomorphism iff $\text{rk } H_n(IW) = \text{rk } H_n(V_s)$. By the Stability Theorem 4.1, this is equivalent to T being trivial.

If $n = 1$, recall that $H_2(M) \cong 0$, $H_2(F) \cong 0$, $H_2(IV) = 0$ and $H_2(V_s) \cong \mathbb{Q}$. So the relevant part of diagram (18) is:

$$(20) \quad \begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 & \longrightarrow & 0 \oplus \tilde{H}_1(M) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_1(IW) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_0(L_{<1}) & \longrightarrow & 0 \\ & & \downarrow & & \downarrow & & \downarrow (\bar{f}_*, id) & & \downarrow \eta'_* & & \downarrow f_* \cong & & \\ 0 & \longrightarrow & \mathbb{Q} & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_1(L) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_1(F) \oplus \tilde{H}_1(M) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_1(V_s) & \longrightarrow & \tilde{H}_0(L) & \longrightarrow & 0. \end{array}$$

The group $H_2(F, L) \cong \mathbb{Q}$ is generated by the fundamental class $[F, L]$. The connecting homomorphism $H_2(F, L) \rightarrow H_1(L)$ maps $[F, L]$ to the fundamental class $[L]$ of L . As $L = \partial M$, the image of $[L]$ under $H_1(L) \rightarrow H_1(M)$ vanishes. This, together with the commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_2(V_s, M) & \longrightarrow & H_1(M) \\ \uparrow \cong & & \uparrow \\ H_2(F, L) & \longrightarrow & H_1(L) \end{array}$$

shows that $H_2(V_s, M) \rightarrow H_1(M)$ is the zero map. Consequently, $H_1(M) \rightarrow H_1(V_s)$ is a monomorphism, as in the case $n \geq 3$. It follows as above that η'_* is injective. The claim then follows from Theorem 4.1. \square

The above proof shows that $\eta_* : HI_n(V) \rightarrow H_n(V_s)$ is always injective. The assumption on the monodromy is needed for surjectivity. Hence we obtain the two-sided bound

$$\max\{\text{rk } IH_n(V), \text{rk } H_n(M), \text{rk } H_n(M, \partial M)\} \leq \text{rk } HI_n(V) \leq \text{rk } H_n(V_s)$$

in the middle degree. These inequalities are sharp: By the Stability Theorem 4.1, the upper bound is attained for trivial monodromy T , and the lower bound is attained for the Kummer surface of Example 4.8. The bounds show that regardless of the monodromy assumption of the Stability Theorem, $HI_*(V)$ is generally a better approximation of $H_*(V_s)$ than intersection homology or ordinary homology.

Corollary 5.3. *Under the hypotheses of Theorem 5.2, let us assume moreover that the local monodromy operator associated to the singularity of V is trivial. Then the rational cohomology groups $HI^i(V)$ of the intersection space can be endowed with rational mixed Hodge structures, so that the canonical map $\gamma : IV \rightarrow V$ induces homomorphisms of mixed Hodge structures in cohomology.*

Proof. By Proposition 5.1, there is a map $\eta : IV \rightarrow V_s$ so that $\gamma : IV \rightarrow V$ is the composition $IV \xrightarrow{\eta} V_s \xrightarrow{r_s} V$. Then $\gamma^* : H^*(V) \rightarrow H^*(IV)$ can be factored as $\gamma^* = \eta^* \circ r_s^*$. Moreover, by classical Hodge theory, $r_s^* : H^*(V) \rightarrow H^*(V_s)$ is a mixed Hodge structure homomorphism, where $H^*(V_s)$ carries the ‘‘limit mixed Hodge structure’’ (cf. [24, 27], but see also [19][Sect.11.2]). Finally, Theorem 5.2 yields that $\eta^* : H^*(V_s) \rightarrow H^*(IV)$ is an isomorphism of rational vector spaces. Therefore, $H^*(IV)$ inherits a rational mixed Hodge structure via η^* , i.e., the limit mixed Hodge structure, and the claim follows. \square

Remark 5.4. As already noted, the intersection space associated to a complex projective variety is not itself an algebraic variety in general. So the existence of mixed Hodge structures on intersection space cohomology groups (though restricted by our context and hypotheses) is already very surprising. More generally, in [4] we construct a perverse sheaf IS_V on a projective hypersurface V with only an isolated singularity (and possibly non-trivial local monodromy), so that the hypercohomology groups of IS_V have the same Betti numbers as the intersection space IV , and carry natural mixed Hodge structures.

Before discussing examples, let us say a few words about the limit mixed Hodge structure on $H^*(V_s)$. Consider the restriction $\pi| : X^* \rightarrow S^*$ of the projection π to the punctured disc S^* . The loop winding once counterclockwise around the origin gives a generator of $\pi_1(S^*, s)$, $s \in S^*$. Its action on the fiber $V_s := \pi|^{-1}(s)$ is well-defined up to homotopy, and it defines on $H_\infty^k := H^k(V_s)$ ($k \in \mathbb{Z}$) the monodromy automorphism M . The operator $M : H_\infty^k \rightarrow H_\infty^k$ is quasi-unipotent, with nilpotence index k , i.e., there is $m > 0$ so that $(M^m - I)^{k+1} = 0$. Let $N := \log M_u$ be the logarithm of the unipotent part in the Jordan decomposition of M , so N is a nilpotent operator (with $N^{k+1} = 0$). The (monodromy) weight filtration W^∞ of the limit mixed Hodge structure is the unique increasing filtration on H_∞^k such that $N(W_j^\infty) \subset W_{j-2}^\infty$ and $N^j : Gr_{k+j}^{W^\infty} H_\infty^k \rightarrow Gr_{k-j}^{W^\infty} H_\infty^k$ is an isomorphism for all $j \geq 0$. The Hodge filtration F_∞ of the limit mixed Hodge structure is constructed in [24] as a limit (in a certain sense) of the Hodge filtrations on nearby smooth fibers, and in [27] by using the relative logarithmic de Rham complex. It follows that for V_s a smooth fiber of π , we have the equality: $\dim F^p H^k(V_s) = \dim F_\infty^p H_\infty^k$. We finally note that the semisimple part M_s of the monodromy is an automorphism of mixed Hodge structures on H_∞^k . Also, $N : H_\infty^k \rightarrow H_\infty^k$ is a morphism of mixed Hodge structures of weight -2 .

We now discuss the case of curve degenerations satisfying the assumptions of Corollary 5.3, i.e., the singular fiber of the family has a nodal singularity. Let $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ be a degeneration of curves of genus g , i.e., $C_s := \pi^{-1}(s)$ is a smooth complex projective curve for $s \neq 0$, with first betti number $b_1(C_s) = 2g$, and assume that the special fiber C_0 has only one singularity which is a node. For the limit mixed Hodge structure on $H_\infty^1 := H^1(C_s)$ (or, equivalently, the mixed Hodge structure on $HI^1(C_0)$), we have the monodromy weight filtration:

$$H_\infty^1 = W_2^\infty \supset W_1^\infty \supset W_0^\infty.$$

On W_0^∞ there is a pure Hodge structure of weight 0 and type $(0, 0)$. Since N is a morphism of weight -2 and $N : W_2^\infty/W_1^\infty \xrightarrow{\sim} W_0^\infty$ is an isomorphism, it follows that W_2^∞/W_1^∞ is a pure Hodge structure of weight 2 and type $(1, 1)$. Note that the monodromy M is trivial (or, equivalently, $N = 0$) on $H^1(C_s)$ if and only if $W_0^\infty = 0$, and in this case the monodromy weight filtration is the trivial one, i.e., $H_\infty^1 = W_1^\infty \supset 0$.

Example 5.5. Consider a family of smooth genus 2 curves C_s degenerating into a union of two smooth elliptic curves meeting transversally at one double point P . Write $C_0 = E_1 \cup E_2$ for the singular fiber of the family. A Mayer-Vietoris argument shows that $H^1(C_0) \cong H^1(E_1) \oplus H^1(E_2)$, so $H^1(C_0)$ carries a pure Hodge structure of weight 1. For the limit

mixed Hodge structure on $H^1(C_s)$, the Clemens-Schmid exact sequence yields that

$$W_1^\infty \cong W_1 H^1(C_0) \cong H^1(C_0) \quad \text{and} \quad W_0^\infty \cong W_0 H^1(C_0) \cong 0.$$

Thus the monodromy representation M is trivial, i.e., $N = 0$.

Example 5.6. Consider the following family of plane curves

$$y^2 = x(x - a_1)(x - a_2)(x - a_3)(x - a_4)(x - s)$$

(or its projectivization in $\mathbb{C}P^2$), where the a_i 's are distinct non-zero complex numbers. For $s \neq 0$ small enough, the equation defines a Riemann surface (or complex projective curve) C_s of genus 2. The singular fiber C_0 is an elliptic curve with a node. Its normalization \tilde{C}_0 is a smooth elliptic curve. If $\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ and, resp., $\{\gamma_1, \gamma_2\}$ denote the two meridians and, resp., longitudes generating $H_1(C_s; \mathbb{Z})$, the degeneration can be seen geometrically as contracting the meridian (vanishing cycle) δ_1 to a point. Let us denote by $\{\delta^i, \gamma^i\}_{i=1,2}$ the basis of $H^1(C_s; \mathbb{Z})$ dual to the above homology basis. If $p : \tilde{C}_0 \rightarrow C_0$ denotes the normalization map, it is easy to see that $p^* : H^1(C_0) \rightarrow H^1(\tilde{C}_0)$ is onto, with kernel generated by $\{\gamma^1\}$. The cohomology group $H^1(C_0)$ carries a canonical mixed Hodge structure with weight filtration defined by:

$$W_0 = \text{Ker}(p^*) \quad \text{and} \quad W_1 = H^1(C_0).$$

The limit mixed Hodge structure on $H^1(C_s)$, i.e., the mixed Hodge structure on $HI^1(C_0)$, has weights 0, 1 and 2, with the monodromy weight filtration defined by:

$$W_0^\infty = \{\gamma^1\}, \quad W_1^\infty = W_0^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Q}\{\delta^2, \gamma^2\}, \quad W_2^\infty = W_1^\infty \oplus \mathbb{Q}\{\delta^1\},$$

or in more intrinsic terms:

$$W_0^\infty = \text{Image}(N), \quad W_1^\infty = \text{Ker}(N).$$

Note that $W_1^\infty \cong H^1(C_0)$, so the mixed Hodge structure on $HI^1(C_0)$ determines the mixed Hodge structure of $H^1(C_0)$.

6. DEFORMATION OF SINGULARITIES AND INTERSECTION HOMOLOGY

In this section we investigate deformation properties of intersection homology groups. As in Section 3, let $\pi : X \rightarrow S$ be a smooth deformation of the singular hypersurface

$$V = \pi^{-1}(0) = V(f) = \{x \in \mathbb{P}^{n+1} \mid f(x) = 0\}$$

with only isolated singularities p_1, \dots, p_r . We consider the nearby and vanishing cycle complexes associated to π as follows (e.g., see [8] or [10][Sect.4.2]). Let \tilde{h} be the complex upper-half plane (i.e., the universal cover of the punctured disc S^* via the map $z \mapsto \exp(2\pi iz)$). With $X^* = X - V$, the projection π restricts to $\pi| : X^* \rightarrow S^*$. The *canonical fiber* V_∞ of π is defined by the cartesian diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} V_\infty & \longrightarrow & X^* \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi| \\ \tilde{h} & \longrightarrow & S^* \end{array}$$

Let $k : V_\infty \rightarrow X^* \hookrightarrow X$ be the composition of the induced map with the inclusion, and denote by $i : V = V_0 \hookrightarrow X$ the inclusion of the singular fiber. Then the *nearby cycle complex* is the bounded constructible sheaf complex defined by

$$(21) \quad \psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X) := i^* Rk_* k^* \mathbb{Q}_X \in D_c^b(V).$$

If $r_s : V_s \rightarrow V$ denotes the specialization map, then by using a resolution of singularities it can be shown that $\psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X) \simeq Rr_{s*} \mathbb{Q}_{V_s}$ (e.g., see [19][Sect.11.2.3]). The *vanishing cycle complex* $\phi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X) \in D_c^b(V)$ is the cone on the comparison morphism $\mathbb{Q}_V = i^* \mathbb{Q}_X \rightarrow \psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X)$ induced by adjunction, i.e., there exists a canonical morphism $can : \psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X) \rightarrow \phi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X)$ such that

$$(22) \quad i^* \mathbb{Q}_X \rightarrow \psi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X) \xrightarrow{can} \phi_\pi(\mathbb{Q}_X) \xrightarrow{[1]}$$

is a distinguished triangle in $D_c^b(V)$. In fact, by replacing \mathbb{Q}_X by any complex in $D_c^b(X)$, we obtain in this way functors

$$\psi_\pi, \phi_\pi : D_c^b(X) \rightarrow D_c^b(V).$$

It follows directly from the definition that for any $x \in V = V_0$,

$$(23) \quad H^j(F_x) = \mathcal{H}^j(\psi_\pi \mathbb{Q}_X)_x \quad \text{and} \quad \tilde{H}^j(F_x) = \mathcal{H}^j(\phi_\pi \mathbb{Q}_X)_x,$$

where F_x denotes the (closed) Milnor fiber of π at x . Since X is smooth, the identification in (23) can be used to show that

$$\text{Supp}(\phi_\pi \mathbb{Q}_X) \subseteq \text{Sing}(V).$$

And in fact the two sets are identified, e.g., [10][Cor.6.1.18]. Moreover, since V has only isolated singularities, and the germ (V, x) of such a singularity is identified as above with the germ of π at x , F_x is in fact the Milnor fiber of the isolated hypersurface singularity germ (V, x) .

By applying the hypercohomology functor to the distinguished triangle (22), we get by (23) the long exact sequence:

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^j(V) \rightarrow H^j(V_s) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \tilde{H}^j(F_{p_i}) \rightarrow H^{j+1}(V) \rightarrow \cdots$$

Since p_i ($i = 1, \dots, r$) are isolated singularities, this further yields that

$$H^j(V) \cong H^j(V_s) \quad \text{for } j \neq \{n, n+1\},$$

together with the exact specialization sequence dual to (1):

$$(24) \quad 0 \rightarrow H^n(V) \rightarrow H^n(V_s) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^r \tilde{H}^n(F_{p_i}) \rightarrow H^{n+1}(V) \rightarrow H^{n+1}(V_s) \rightarrow 0.$$

Let us now consider the sheaf complex

$$\mathcal{F} := \psi_\pi \mathbb{Q}_X[n] \in D_c^b(V).$$

Since X is smooth and $(n+1)$ -dimensional, it is known that \mathcal{F} is a perverse self-dual complex on V , and we get by (23) that

$$\mathcal{F}|_{V_{\text{reg}}} \simeq \mathbb{Q}_{V_{\text{reg}}}[n],$$

where $V_{\text{reg}} := V \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_r\}$ denotes the smooth locus of the hypersurface V . Since $\mathbb{Q}_{V_{\text{reg}}}[n]$ is a perverse sheaf on V_{reg} , we note that \mathcal{F} is a perverse (self-dual) extension of $\mathbb{Q}_{V_{\text{reg}}}[n]$ to all of V . However, the simplest such perverse (self-dual) extension is the (middle-perversity) *intersection cohomology complex*

$$(25) \quad IC_V := \tau_{\leq -1}(Rj_*\mathbb{Q}_{V_{\text{reg}}}[n]),$$

with $j : V_{\text{reg}} \hookrightarrow V$ the inclusion of the regular part, and τ_{\leq} the natural truncation functor on $D_c^b(V)$. (Recall that we work under the assumption that the complex projective hypersurface V has (at most) isolated singularities.) Since the hypercohomology of \mathcal{F} calculates the rational cohomology $H^*(V_s)$ of a smooth deformation V_s of V , and the hypercohomology of IC_V calculates the intersection cohomology $IH^*(V)$ of V , it is therefore natural to try to understand the relationship between the sheaf complexes \mathcal{F} and IC_V .

We have the following:

Proposition 6.1. *There is a quasi-isomorphism of sheaf complexes $\mathcal{F} \simeq IC_V$ if, and only if, the hypersurface V is non-singular. If this is the case, then:*

$$H^*(V_s) \cong IH^*(V) \cong H^*(V).$$

Proof. The “if” part of the statement follows from the distinguished triangle (22), since for V smooth we have $\text{Supp}(\phi_\pi \mathbb{Q}_X) = \text{Sing}(V) = \emptyset$ (cf. [10][Cor.6.1.18]) and $IC_V = \mathbb{Q}_V[n]$.

Let us now assume that there is a quasi-isomorphism $\mathcal{F} \simeq IC_V$. Then for any $x \in V$ and $j \in \mathbb{Z}$, there is an isomorphism of rational vector spaces:

$$(26) \quad \mathcal{H}^j(\mathcal{F})_x \cong \mathcal{H}^j(IC_V)_x.$$

Assume, moreover, that there is a point $x \in V$ which is an isolated singularity of V (i.e., if $g : (\mathbb{C}^{n+1}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ is an analytic function germ representative for (V, x) then $dg(0) = 0$). Then if F_x denotes the corresponding Milnor fiber, the Lefschetz number $\Lambda(h)$ of the monodromy homeomorphism $h : F_x \rightarrow F_x$ must vanish (e.g., see [10][Cor.6.1.16]). So the Milnor fiber F_x must satisfy $\tilde{H}^*(F_x) \neq 0$ (otherwise, $\Lambda(h) = 1$), or equivalently, $H^n(F_x) \neq 0$. On the other hand, the identities (23) and (26) yield:

$$H^n(F_x) \cong \mathcal{H}^0(\mathcal{F})_x \cong \mathcal{H}^0(IC_V)_x = 0,$$

where the last vanishing follows from the definition (25) of the complex IC_V . We therefore get a contradiction. \square

Remark 6.2. If the hypersurface V is singular (i.e., the points p_i are indeed singularities), the precise relationship between the two complexes \mathcal{F} and IC_V is in general very intricate. However, some information can be derived if one considers these two complexes as elements in Saito’s category $\text{MHM}(V)$ of mixed Hodge modules on V . More precisely, IC_V is a direct summand of $Gr_n^W \mathcal{F}$, where W is the *weight filtration* on \mathcal{F} in $\text{MHM}(V)$ (compare [23][p.152-153], [7][Sect.3.4]).

Remark 6.3. As Proposition 6.1 suggests, intersection homology is not a smoothing invariant. On the other hand, it is known that intersection homology is invariant under

small resolutions, i.e., if $\tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ is a small resolution of the complex algebraic variety V (provided such a resolution exists), then we have isomorphisms

$$IH^*(V) \cong IH^*(\tilde{V}) \cong H^*(\tilde{V}).$$

Therefore, as suggested by the conifold transition picture (see [2][Ch.3]), the trivial monodromy condition arising in Theorem 4.1 can be thought as being mirror symmetric to the condition of existence of a small resolution. More generally, the result of Theorem 5.2 on the injectivity of the map $\eta_* : HI_*(V) \rightarrow H_*(V_s)$ “mirrors” the well-known fact that the intersection homology of a complex variety V is a vector subspace of the ordinary homology of any resolution of V (the latter being an easy application of the Bernstein-Beilinson-Deligne-Gabber decomposition theorem).

7. HIGHER-DIMENSIONAL EXAMPLES: CONIFOLD TRANSITIONS

We shall illustrate our results on examples derived from the study of conifold transitions (e.g., see [21, 2]).

Example 7.1. Consider the quintic

$$P_s(z) = z_0^5 + z_1^5 + z_2^5 + z_3^5 + z_4^5 - 5(1+s)z_0z_1z_2z_3z_4,$$

depending on a complex structure parameter s . The variety

$$V_s = \{z \in \mathbb{P}^4 \mid P_s(z) = 0\}$$

is Calabi-Yau. It is smooth for small $s \neq 0$ and becomes singular for $s = 0$. (For V_s to be singular, $1+s$ must be fifth root of unity, so V_s is smooth for $0 < |s| < |e^{2\pi i/5} - 1|$.) We write $V = V_0$ for the singular variety. Any smooth quintic hypersurface in \mathbb{P}^4 (is Calabi-Yau and) has Hodge numbers $b_{1,1} = 1$ and $b_{2,1} = 101$. Thus for $s \neq 0$,

$$b_2(V_s) = b_{1,1}(V_s) = 1, \quad b_3(V_s) = 2(1 + b_{2,1}) = 204.$$

The singularities are those points where the gradient of P_0 vanishes. If one of the five homogeneous coordinates z_0, \dots, z_4 vanishes, then the gradient equations imply that all the others must vanish, too. This is not a point on \mathbb{P}^4 , and so all coordinates of a singularity must be nonzero. We may then normalize the first one to be $z_0 = 1$. From the gradient equation $z_0^4 = z_1z_2z_3z_4$ it follows that z_1 is determined by the last three coordinates, $z_1 = (z_2z_3z_4)^{-1}$. The gradient equations also imply that

$$1 = z_0^5 = z_0z_1z_2z_3z_4 = z_1^5 = z_2^5 = z_3^5 = z_4^5,$$

so that all coordinates of a singularity are fifth roots of unity. Let (ω, ξ, η) be any triple of fifth roots of unity. (There are 125 distinct such triples.) The 125 points

$$(1 : (\omega\xi\eta)^{-1} : \omega : \xi : \eta)$$

lie on V_0 and the gradient vanishes there. These are thus the 125 singularities of V_0 . Each one of them is a node, whose neighborhood therefore looks topologically like the cone on the 5-manifold $S^2 \times S^3$. By replacing each node with a \mathbb{P}^1 , one obtains a small resolution \tilde{V} of V . By [25], $b_2(\tilde{V}) = b_{1,1}(\tilde{V}) = 25$ for the small resolution \tilde{V} . The intersection homology

of a singular space is isomorphic to the ordinary homology of any small resolution of that space. Thus $IH_*(V) \cong H_*(\tilde{V})$. Using the information summarized so far, one calculates the following ranks ($s \neq 0$):

i	$\text{rk } H_i(V_s)$	$\text{rk } H_i(V)$	$\text{rk } IH_i(V)$
2	1	1	25
3	204	103	2
4	1	25	25

The table shows that neither ordinary homology nor intersection homology are stable under the smoothing of V . The homology of the (middle-perversity) intersection space IV of V has been calculated in [2] and turns out to be

$$\text{rk } HI_2(V) = 1, \text{rk } HI_3(V) = 204, \text{rk } HI_4(V) = 1.$$

This coincides with the above Betti numbers of the smooth deformation V_s , as predicted by our Stability Theorem 4.1 and Remark 4.4. Moreover, formula (8) yields:

$$\text{rk } HI_1(V) = 124 = \text{rk } HI_5(V).$$

By using the fact that the small resolution \tilde{V} of V is a Calabi-Yau 3-fold, we also get that

$$\text{rk } IH_1(V) = 0 = \text{rk } IH_5(V).$$

The Euler characteristic identity of Corollary 4.6 is now easily seen to be satisfied.

Example 7.2. (cf. [12, 21])

Let $V \subset \mathbb{P}^4$ be the generic quintic threefold containing the plane $\pi := \{z_3 = z_4 = 0\}$. The defining equation for V is:

$$z_3g(z_0, \dots, z_4) + z_4h(z_0, \dots, z_4) = 0,$$

where g and h are generic homogeneous polynomials of degree 4. The singular locus of V consists of:

$$\text{Sing}(V) = \{[z] \in \mathbb{P}^4 \mid z_3 = z_4 = g(z) = h(z) = 0\} = \{16 \text{ nodes}\}.$$

The 16 nodes of V can be simultaneously resolved by blowing-up \mathbb{P}^4 along the plane π . The proper transform \tilde{V} of V under this blow-up is a small resolution of V (indeed, the fiber of the resolution $\tilde{V} \rightarrow V$ over each $p \in \text{Sing}(V)$ is a \mathbb{P}^1), and a smooth Calabi-Yau threefold. In particular, $IH_*(V) \cong H_*(\tilde{V})$. A smoothing of V is given as in the above example by the generic quintic threefold in \mathbb{P}^4 , which we denote by V_s ($s \neq 0$). Note that the passage from V_s to \tilde{V} (via V) is a non-trivial conifold transition, as $b_2(V_s) = 1$ and $b_2(\tilde{V}) = 2$, i.e., the two Calabi-Yau manifolds V_s and \tilde{V} cannot be smooth fibers of the same analytic family. The information summarized thus far, together with [21, 22] yield

the following calculation of ranks ($s \neq 0$):

i	$\text{rk } H_i(V_s)$	$\text{rk } H_i(V)$	$\text{rk } IH_i(V)$
2	1	1	2
3	204	189	174
4	1	2	2

Again, neither ordinary homology nor intersection homology are stable under the smoothing of V . Since V has only nodal singularities, the local monodromy operators are trivial. Therefore, by our Stability Theorem 4.1 and Remark 4.4 (see also [2][Sect.3.7]), we can compute:

$$\text{rk } HI_1(V) = 15 = \text{rk } HI_5(V).$$

$$\text{rk } HI_2(V) = 1 = \text{rk } HI_4(V).$$

$$\text{rk } HI_3(V) = 204.$$

$$\text{rk } HI_6(V) = 0.$$

By using the fact that the small resolution \tilde{V} of V is a Calabi-Yau threefold, we also get:

$$\text{rk } IH_1(V) = 0 = \text{rk } IH_5(V).$$

Finally, the Euler characteristic identity of Corollary 4.6 reads as: $-232 + 168 = -2 \cdot 32$.

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