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Riemenschneider, Oswald

Dihedral singularities: invariants, equations and infinitesimal

Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. **82** (1976), no. 5, 745–747.

Citations

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Correction: “Dihedral singularities: invariants, equations and infinitesimal deformations” (*Bull. Amer. Math. Soc.* **82** (1976), no. 5, 745–747).

Bull. Amer. Math. Soc. **82** (1976), no. 6, 967.

The results announced in this note, joint work with K. Behnke, are to appear elsewhere (the author and Behnke, “Diedersingularitäten”, *Abh. Math. Sem. Univ. Hamburg*). Let G be any finite subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(2, \mathbf{C})$. Assume that the image of G in $\mathrm{PGL}(2, \mathbf{C})$ is a dihedral group. G acts in the obvious way on $\mathbf{C}^2 = \mathrm{Spec} \mathbf{C}[u, v]$ and the quotient \mathbf{C}^2/G has one normal singularity we call a dihedral singularity (for quotient singularities see the paper by E. Brieskorn [*Invent. Math.* **4** (1967/68), 336–358; [MR0222084](#)]). The author computes the invariants of $\mathbf{C}[u, v]$ under G , and the relations between the invariants, using a result of J. Wahl (“Equations defining rational singularities”, preprint, 1975). Finally, he computes the dimension of T^1 , the vector space of infinitesimal deformations of the singularity, using a result of the reviewer (*Several complex variables* (Proc. Sympos. Pure Math., Vol. 30), Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, R.I., to appear).

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