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A TROPICAL APPROACH TO ENUMERATIVE GEOMETRY

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A detailed algebraic-geometric background is presented for the tropical approach to enumeration of singular curves on toric surfaces, which consists of reducing the enumeration of algebraic curves to that of non-Archimedean amoebas, the images of algebraic curves by a real-valued non-Archimedean valuation. This idea was proposed by Kontsevich and recently realized by Mikhalkin, who enumerated the nodal curves on toric surfaces [18]. The main technical tools are a refined tropicalization of one-parametric equisingular families of curves and the patchworking construction of singular algebraic curves. The case of curves with a cusp and the case of real nodal curves are also treated.

§1. Introduction

The rapid development of tropical algebraic geometry over the recent years has led to interesting applications to enumerative geometry of singular algebraic curves, proposed by Kontsevich [16]. The first result in this direction was obtained by Mikhalkin [18], who counted the curves with a given number of nodes on toric surfaces via lattice paths in convex lattice polygons. Our main goal in the present paper is to explain this breakthrough result, notably the link between algebraic curves and non-Archimedean amoebas, which is the core of the tropical approach to enumerative geometry. Our point of view is purely algebraic-geometric and differs from Mikhalkin's one, which is based on symplectic geometry techniques. Briefly speaking, we count equisingular families of curves over a punctured disk. The tropicalization procedure

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extends such families to the central point, and these tropical limits are basically encoded by non-Archimedean amoebas. In its turn, the patchworking construction restores an equisingular family out of the central fibre.

Tropicalization. Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a convex lattice polygon, and let $\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ be the toric surface associated with the polygon Δ and defined over an algebraically closed field \mathbb{K} of characteristic zero. We denote by $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ the tautological linear system on $\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ generated by the monomials $x^i y^j$, $(i, j) \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$. We would like to count the n -nodal curves belonging to $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ and passing through $r = \dim \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta) - n = |\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1 - n$ generic points in $\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$, i.e., we want to find the degree of the so-called Severi variety $\Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1)$. Let \mathbb{K} be the field of convergent Puiseux series over \mathbb{C} , i.e., power series of the form $b(t) = \sum_{\tau \in R} c_{\tau} t^{\tau}$, where $R \subset \mathbb{Q}$ is contained in an arithmetic progression bounded from below, and $\sum_{\tau \in R} |c_{\tau}| t^{\tau} < \infty$ for sufficiently small positive t . The field \mathbb{K} is equipped with a non-Archimedean valuation $\text{Val}(b) = -\min\{\tau \in R : c_{\tau} \neq 0\}$, which takes \mathbb{K}^* onto \mathbb{Q} and satisfies

$$\text{Val}(ab) = \text{Val}(a) + \text{Val}(b), \quad \text{Val}(a + b) \leq \max\{\text{Val}(a), \text{Val}(b)\}, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{K}^*.$$

A curve $C \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ with n nodes is given by a polynomial

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2} a_{ij}(t) x^i y^j, \quad a_{ij}(t) \in \mathbb{K}. \tag{1.0.1}$$

Without loss of generality we can assume that all exponents of t in $a_{ij}(t)$ are integral, and thus, polynomial (1.0.1) determines an analytic surface X in $Y = \text{Tor}(\Delta) \times (D \setminus \{0\})$,¹ where D is a small disk in \mathbb{C} centered at 0, and X is such that the fibres X_t are complex algebraic curves that belong to the linear system $\Lambda(\Delta)$ on the surface $\text{Tor}(\Delta)$, and have n nodes (cf. Lemma 2.3 and Subsection 2.2).

With the pair $(\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta), C)$ we associate a certain limit of the family (Y_t, X_t) as $t \rightarrow 0$, where $Y_t = \text{Tor}(\Delta) \times \{t\} \subset Y$. The result (Y_0, X_0) of this operation is called the *tropicalization* (or *dequantization*) of the pair $(\text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta), C)$. Namely, the surface Y_0 splits into irreducible components $Y_{0,1}, \dots, Y_{0,N}$, corresponding to a subdivision of Δ into convex lattice polygons, and this subdivision is dual to the *non-Archimedean amoeba* $A_f \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ of the polynomial f , which passes through the points $(\text{Val}(x_i), \text{Val}(y_i)) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Next we define a *refinement of a tropicalization* as the tropicalization of the corresponding polynomial f after a certain change of coordinates. This refinement corresponds to blow-ups of the threefold $\overline{Y} = Y \cup Y_0$ at some singular

¹From now on the symbol $\text{Tor}(\ast)$ will always mean a toric variety over \mathbb{C} .

points of X_0 or along multiple components of X_0 ; it extends Y_0 by adding exceptional divisors and extends the curve X_0 by adding new components, which we call deformation patterns.

We show that the refined tropicalizations (Y_0, X_0) of the n -nodal curves $C \in \text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ passing through $(x_i, y_i) \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, belong to a certain finite set T . Using our *patchworking* theorem, we decide how many n -nodal curves $C \in \text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ passing through $(x_i, y_i) \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, arise from an element (Y_0, X_0) of T ; and thus, we obtain $\deg \Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1)$ as the sum of weights of elements of T . In fact, we seek the family X_t in the form (1.0.1) where the tropicalization provides some initial terms in the coefficients $a_{ij}(t)$.

Here we do not touch the merely combinatorial problem of counting the elements of T . Mikhalkin [18] did this in a nice elementary way, by tracing non-Archimedean amoebas through points on a straight line and attaching the dual subdivisions to lattice paths in Δ .

Also, we would like to note that the tropical approach can be applied to counting curves with other singularities, and here we demonstrate this for a relatively simple case of curves with an ordinary cusp. The main difficulty in the general case is to describe the possible tropicalizations, whereas the patchworking Theorem 5 applies to curves with arbitrary singularities.

Furthermore, if the given points in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ are invariant with respect to complex conjugation, one can count the real tropicalizations, and, thus, the real singular curves passing through given points. We discuss this in § 6 in connection with the Welschinger invariant [35].

Patchworking construction. In 1979–1980, O. Viro [30, 31, 32, 33] invented a patchworking construction for real non-singular algebraic hypersurfaces. It should be mentioned that almost all known topological types of real non-singular algebraic curves are realized in this way.

In general, the initial data of the construction consist of

- a one-parametric flat family $F \rightarrow (\mathbb{F}, 0)$ of algebraic varieties Y_t of dimension at least 2, with $\mathbb{F} = \mathbb{C}$ or \mathbb{R} , where Y_0 is assumed to be reduced reducible, and Y_t , $t \neq 0$, irreducible;
- a line bundle \mathcal{L} on Y ;
- the zero locus $X_0 \subset Y_0$ of some section S of $\mathcal{L}|_{Y_0}$, which is assumed to be a hypersurface in Y_0 .

The construction extends S up to a section of \mathcal{L} , whose zero locus $X \subset Y$ determines a family of hypersurfaces $X_t \subset Y_t$; the latter inherit some properties of X_0 . In [30, 31, 32, 33], Y is a toric variety associated with a convex lattice polytope and fibred into toric hypersurfaces Y_t , $t > 0$, which

degenerate into the union of some divisors on Y corresponding to facets of the polytope, and X_0 is a union of *nonsingular* real algebraic hypersurfaces. The real nonsingular hypersurfaces $X_t \subset Y_t$, $t \neq 0$, arise as a result of a topological gluing (patchworking) of the components of X_0 .

In the early 1990's, the author suggested to use the patchworking construction for tracing other properties of objects defined by polynomials, for example, prescribed singularities of algebraic hypersurfaces [22, 25, 26], critical points of polynomials [24, 25], singular points and limit cycles of planar polynomial vector fields [10], resultants of bivariate polynomials [23]. For the case where $\dim Y = 3$, $\dim Y_t = 2$, $\dim X_0 = 1$, in [22, 25, 26], we always assumed that the components of the curve X_0 are reduced and meet the intersection lines of the components of the surface Y_0 transversally at their nonsingular points. The novelty of the patchworking theorem presented in this paper (Theorem 5 in Subsection 5.3) is that we allow X_0 to be non-reduced and to have singularities along $\text{Sing}(Y_0)$.

In this connection we would like to note that, in [3] (see also [4]), a deformation $Y \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ of surfaces in \mathbb{P}^3 with reducible Y_0 was considered, where the components of X_0 are nodal curves tangent to the intersection lines of the components of Y_0 . For example, Theorem 2.1 in [3] claims that a point on the intersection line of two components of Y_0 at which nonsingular germs of the corresponding components of X_0 have contact of order m , gives rise to $m - 1$ nodes of $X_t \subset Y_t$, $t \neq 0$, and the proof is based on a technically tricky result by Caporaso and Harris [1, Lemma 4.1] (see also [2, Lemma 2.8]). Our approach is to interpret this as a patchworking, i.e., a replacement of a neighborhood of a singular point by some algebraic curve, or more precisely, by an affine curve with Newton triangle $\{(0, 0), (0, 2), (m, 1)\}$ and with an arbitrary number $0 \leq k \leq m - 1$ of nodes (cf. [22, Proposition 2.5]). Extensive development of this idea, covering a broad class of possible singularities, was done in [28]. However, the result of [28] is not sufficient, for example, for the patchworking nodal curves, as required in the enumeration problem.

Organization of the material. In §2 we provide preliminary information on non-Archimedean amoebas and tropicalizations of polynomials. The §3 contains Theorem 3, which reduces enumeration of the nodal curves lying in toric surfaces and associated with convex lattice polygons to counting the nodal non-Archimedean amoebas that pass through the respective number of generic points in the real plane. In §4 we prove Theorem 4, which allows us to reduce the enumeration of curves with one cusp to the count of appropriate cuspidal non-Archimedean amoebas. In the proof of Theorems 3 and 4 we formulate explicit patchworking statements, which invert the tropicalization procedure, and which follow from the main patchworking Theorem 5 presented in §5.

Finally, in §6 we demonstrate an application of our technique to computation of the Welschinger number for real nodal curves in toric surfaces.

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§2. Non-Archimedean amoebas

2.1. Preliminaries. Amoebas of complex algebraic hypersurfaces were introduced in [7] and studied further in [6, 7, 8, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21]. We are interested in “non-Archimedean amoebas”, i.e., those defined over fields with a non-Archimedean valuation [14, 16]. The field \mathbb{K} of convergent Puiseux series over \mathbb{C} serves as an example. For a nonempty finite set $I \subset \mathbb{Z}^k$, let $F_{\mathbb{K}}(I)$ denote the set of Laurent polynomials

$$f(\mathbf{z}) = \sum_{\omega \in I} c_{\omega} \mathbf{z}^{\omega}, \quad \mathbf{z} = (z_1, \dots, z_k), \quad c_{\omega} \in \mathbb{K}^*, \quad \omega \in I.$$

We put $Z_f = \{f = 0\} \subset (\mathbb{K}^*)^k$ and define the *amoeba* A_f of f as the closure of the set $\text{Val}(Z_f) \subset \mathbb{R}^k$, where $\text{Val}(z_1, \dots, z_k) = (\text{Val}(z_1), \dots, \text{Val}(z_k))$. The set of amoebas A_f , $f \in F_{\mathbb{K}}(I)$, is denoted by $\mathcal{A}(I)$. If I is the set of all integral points in a convex lattice polygon Δ , we write $\mathcal{A}(\Delta)$.

The following simple observation is due to Kapranov [12] (see also [27]).

Theorem 1. *The amoeba A_f coincides with the corner locus of the piecewise linear convex function*

$$N_f(\mathbf{x}) = \max_{\omega \in I} (\omega \mathbf{x} + \text{Val}(c_{\omega})), \quad \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^k.$$

(Here and in what follows, the product of vectors means the standard scalar product.)

The non-Archimedean amoebas unexpectedly reveal many properties common to algebraic varieties. For example [16], there is one and only one amoeba of a straight line through two generic points in the plane (see Fig. 1). Similarly, there exists one and only one amoeba of a conic curve through five generic points in the plane. To introduce the reader to the subject, we extend this existence and uniqueness result to amoebas of polynomials in any number of variables and with arbitrary support.

Theorem 2. *For any integers $k \geq 2$, $n \geq 1$, any a finite set $I \subset \mathbb{Z}^k$ consisting of $n + 1$ points, and any generic n -tuple $(\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n) \in (\mathbb{Q}^k)^n$, there exists one and only one amoeba $A \in \mathcal{A}(I)$ passing through $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n$.*

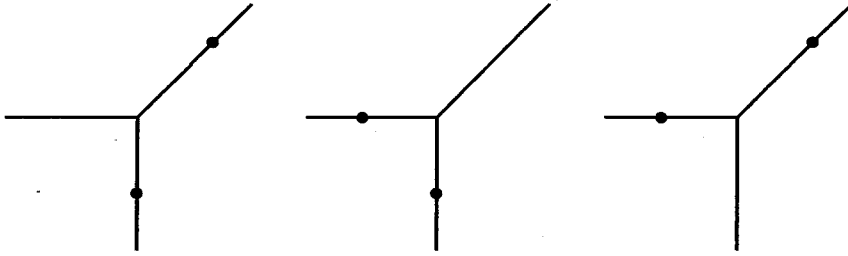


Fig. 1. Plane amoebas of the first order

Proof. The existence part is trivial: simply take the amoeba of a polynomial $f \in F_{\mathbb{K}}(I)$ with Z_f passing through any n -tuple $(w_1, \dots, w_n) \in \text{Val}^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) \subset ((\mathbb{K}^*)^k)^n$.

To prove uniqueness, we impose the following condition on x_1, \dots, x_n . Consider the $(n \times (n + 1))$ -matrix M whose i th row entries are $x_i \omega$, $\omega \in I$. Assume that all the sums of n entries of M taken one from each row and one from each but one column, are distinct. Clearly, this excludes a finite number of hyperplanes in $(\mathbb{R}^k)^n$. Given n points $w_1, \dots, w_n \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^k$, we can find the coefficients c_ω , $\omega \in I$, of the polynomial $f \in F_{\mathbb{K}}(I)$ vanishing at these points as the $(n \times n)$ -minors (with signs) of the $(n \times (n + 1))$ -matrix N whose i th row entries are w_i^ω , $\omega \in I$. If $\text{Val}(w_1, \dots, w_n) = (x_1, \dots, x_n)$, then $\text{Val}(c_\omega)$ will be the maximal sum of n entries of M taken one from each row and one from each but the ω th column. Thus, $\text{Val}(c_\omega)$ does not depend on the choice of (w_1, \dots, w_n) in $\text{Val}^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$; hence, by Theorem 1, all such polynomials produce the same amoeba. •

2.2. Amoebas and subdivisions of the Newton polytope. Any polynomial $f \in F_{\mathbb{K}}(I)$ allows us to define a subdivision of the Newton polytope $\Delta = \text{conv}(I)$ into convex polytopes with vertices in I . Namely, we take the convex hull $\widehat{\Delta}$ of the set $\{(\omega, -\text{Val}(c_\omega)) \in \mathbb{R}^{k+1} : \omega \in I\}$ and introduce the function

$$\nu_f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad \nu_f(\omega) = \min\{x : (\omega, x) \in \widehat{\Delta}\}.$$

This is a convex piecewise linear function. Its linearity domains are convex polytopes with vertices in I , which form a subdivision S_f of Δ . The following result is easy to deduce, e.g., from the fact that the functions N_f and ν_f are dual to each other with respect to the Legendre transformation.

Lemma 2.1. *The subdivision S_f of Δ is combinatorially dual to the pair (\mathbb{R}^k, A_f) .*

Observe that, in general, the geometry of an amoeba $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ determines the dual subdivision S of Δ not uniquely, but up to a combinatorial isotopy in which all edges remain orthogonal to the corresponding edges of A , and *vice versa*. The combinatorially isotopic amoebas form a subset² in $\mathcal{A}(I)$, whose dimension we call the *rank of an amoeba* (or the *rank of a subdivision*) and denote $\text{rk}(A_f) = \text{rk}(S_f)$.

Lemma 2.2. *If $k = 2$ and $S_f : \Delta = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$, then*

$$\text{rk}(S_f) \geq \text{rk}_v(S_f) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} |V(S_f)| - 1 - \sum_{i=1}^N (|V(\Delta_i)| - 3), \tag{2.2.2}$$

where $V(S_f)$ is the set of vertices of S_f , $V(\Delta_i)$ is the set of vertices of the polygon Δ_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$. More precisely,

$$\text{rk}(S_f) = \text{rk}_v(S_f) + d(S_f), \tag{2.2.3}$$

where

- $d(S_f) = 0$ if all the polygons $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$ are triangles or parallelograms;
- otherwise, we have

$$0 \leq 2d(S_f) \leq \sum_{m \geq 2} ((2m - 3)N_{2m} - N'_{2m}) + \sum_{m \geq 2} (2m - 2)N_{2m+1} - 1, \tag{2.2.4}$$

where N_m , $m \geq 3$, is the number of m -gons in S_f , N'_{2m} , $m \geq 2$, is the number of $2m$ -gons in S_f , whose opposite edges are parallel.

Proof. Inequality (2.2.2) is obvious, because an m -valent vertex of A_f imposes $m - 3$ linear conditions on the planes forming the graph of N_f .

Assuming that all $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$ are triangles or parallelograms, we show that the conditions imposed by the 4-valent vertices of A_f are independent. We take a vector $\bar{a} \in \mathbb{R}^2$ with an irrational slope and coorient each edge of any parallelogram so that the normal vector form an acute angle with \bar{a} . This coorientation determines a partial ordering on the set of parallelograms, and we complete this ordering somehow up to a linear ordering. Observe that each parallelogram has two neighboring edges cooriented outside. Altogether, this means that the coefficients of the linear conditions imposed by the 4-valent vertices of A_f can be arranged into a triangular matrix, and, hence, are independent, i.e., $d(S_f) = 0$.

If S_f contains polygons different from triangles and parallelograms, we define a linear ordering on the set of all non-triangles in the same way as above. Denote by $e_-(\Delta_i)$ (respectively, $e_+(\Delta_i)$) the number of edges of a polygon Δ_i

²In fact, this subset is the interior of a convex polyhedron in $\mathcal{A}(I)$.

cooriented outside (respectively, inside) Δ_i . Passing inductively over the non-triangular polygons Δ_i , each time we add at least $\min\{e_-(\Delta_i) - 1, |V(\Delta_i)| - 3\}$ new linear conditions independent of all the preceding ones. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned} d(S_f) &\leq \sum_{i=2}^N (|V(\Delta_i)| - 3 - \min\{e_-(\Delta_i) - 1, |V(\Delta_i)| - 3\}) \\ &= \sum_{i=2}^N \max\{|V(\Delta_i)| - e_-(\Delta_i) - 2, 0\}, \end{aligned}$$

because, for the initial polygon Δ_1 , all $|V(\Delta_1)| - 3$ imposed conditions are independent. Replacing \bar{a} by $-\bar{a}$, we obtain

$$d(S_f) \leq \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \max\{|V(\Delta_i)| - e_+(\Delta_i) - 2, 0\}.$$

Since

- the relations $1 \leq e_-(\Delta_i) \leq |V(\Delta_i)| - 1$ and $e_-(\Delta_i) + e_+(\Delta_i) = |V(\Delta_i)|$ yield

$$\begin{aligned} &\max\{|V(\Delta_i)| - e_-(\Delta_i) - 2, 0\} + \max\{|V(\Delta_i)| - e_+(\Delta_i) - 2, 0\} \\ &\leq |V(\Delta_i)| - 3; \end{aligned}$$

- for a $2m$ -gon with parallel opposite edges we have

$$\begin{aligned} e_- = e_+ = m &\implies \max\{2m - e_- - 2, 0\} + \max\{2m - e_+ - 2, 0\} \\ &= 2m - 4, \end{aligned}$$

we get

$$2d(S_f) \leq \sum_{m \geq 2} ((2m - 3)N_{2m} - N'_{2m}) + \sum_{m \geq 2} (2m - 2)N_{2m+1}. \tag{2.2.5}$$

If among $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$ there is a polygon Δ_i whose number of edges is odd and exceeds 3, or a polygon with an even number of edges and a pair of nonparallel opposite sides, then \bar{a} can be chosen so that $\min\{e_-(\Delta_i), E_+(\Delta_i)\} \geq 2$. Thus, the contribution of Δ_i to the bound for $2d(S_f)$ will be $|V(\Delta_i)| - 4$, which allows us to gain -1 on the right-hand side of (2.2.5), obtaining (2.2.4).

Finally, assume that all non-triangular polygons in S_f have an even number of edges, that their opposite sides are parallel, and furthermore, that there is Δ_i with $|V(\Delta_i)| = 2m \geq 6$. The union of the finite length edges of A_f is the adjacency graph of $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$. We take the vertex corresponding to Δ_i , pick a generic point O in a small neighborhood of this vertex, and orient each finite length edge of A_f so that it form an acute angle with the radius-vector from O to the middle point of the chosen edge. Equipped with such orientation,

the adjacency graph has no oriented cycles, because the terminal point of any edge is farther from O than the initial one. Thus, we obtain a partial ordering on $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$ such that, for any Δ_k with an even number of edges, at least half of edges is cooriented outside. Then we apply the preceding argument to estimate $d(S_f)$ and notice that the contribution of the initial polygon Δ_i to such a bound is zero, whereas on the right-hand side of (2.2.5) it is at least two. This completes the proof of (2.2.4). •

2.3. Algebraic curves over \mathbb{K} and \mathbb{C} : general fiber and tropicalization.

Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a nondegenerate convex lattice polygon, and let $C \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ be a curve with only isolated singularities, which is determined by a polynomial $f(x, y)$ as in (1.0.1). This curve gives rise to some complex algebraic curves.

First, evaluating the coefficients of $f(x, y)$ at small positive t (or at complex nonzero t close to zero if the exponents of t in the coefficients $a_{ij}(t)$ of $f(x, y)$ are integral), we obtain a family of curves $C^{(t)} \in \Lambda(\Delta)$. The relationship between C and $C^{(t)}$ is formulated in the following statement, in which by the topological type of an isolated singular point (over any algebraically closed field of characteristic zero) we mean a minimal resolution tree with given multiplicities of the point itself and of its infinitely near points, or equivalently, the number of local branches, their characteristic Puiseux exponents, and pairwise intersection multiplicities.

Lemma 2.3. *The collection of topological types of the singular points of a reduced curve $C \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ coincides with the collection of topological types of the singular points of a generic curve $C^{(t)} \in \Lambda(\Delta)$. A curve $C \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ is reducible if and only if a generic curve $C^{(t)} \in \Lambda(\Delta)$ is reducible.*

This immediately follows from the fact that, for a given linear system, the set of curves with singularities of prescribed topological types over any algebraically closed field of characteristic zero is determined by the same system of polynomial equalities and inequalities with integral coefficients. The same argument confirms the simultaneous reducibility of C and $C^{(t)}$.

By shrinking the range of t if necessary, we can arrange that the curve C bears a one-parametric equisingular deformation of complex curves.

We shall also define certain limits of $C^{(t)}$ as $t \rightarrow 0$. Namely, let $\nu_f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a convex function, and let S_f be the corresponding subdivision $\Delta = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$, as defined in the preceding subsection. The restriction $\nu_f|_{\Delta_i}$ coincides with a linear (affine) function $\lambda_i : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $\lambda_i(x) = \omega_i x + \gamma_i$, $\omega_i = (\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, $\gamma_i \in \mathbb{R}$, $i = 1, \dots, N$. Then the polynomial

$$t^{-\gamma_i} f(z_1 t^{-\alpha_1}, z_2 t^{-\alpha_2}) = \sum_{\omega \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2} \tilde{c}_\omega z^\omega \tag{2.3.6}$$

satisfies the following condition:

$$\text{Val}(\tilde{c}_\omega) \begin{cases} = 0 & \text{if } \omega \text{ is a vertex of } \Delta_i, \\ \leq 0 & \text{if } \omega \in \Delta, \\ < 0 & \text{if } \omega \notin \Delta. \end{cases}$$

In other words, letting $t = 0$ on the right-hand side of (2.3.6), we obtain a complex polynomial f_i with Newton polygon Δ_i ; in its turn, these polynomials determine complex curves $C_i \in \Lambda(\Delta_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, N$. Notice that multiplying $f(x, y)$ by a constant from \mathbb{K}^* does not change S_f and C_1, \dots, C_N , but adds a linear function to ν_f . The collection $(\nu_f, S_f; C_1, \dots, C_N)$ is called the tropicalization (or dequantization) of the curve C and is denoted by $\mathcal{T}(C)$. We also call the f_i and C_i the tropicalizations of the polynomial f and the curve C on the polygon Δ_i , $1 \leq i \leq N$.

By a change of parameter $t \mapsto t^m$, we can make all these exponents of t integral and the function ν_f integral-valued at integral points. Introduce the polyhedron

$$\tilde{\Delta} = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (\alpha, \beta) \in \Delta, \gamma \geq \nu_f(\alpha, \beta)\}.$$

It determines a toric variety $Y = \text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta})$, which naturally fibers over \mathbb{C} so that the fibres Y_t over $t \neq 0$ are isomorphic to $\text{Tor}(\Delta)$, and Y_0 is the union of the toric surfaces $\text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta}_i)$, $i = 1, \dots, N$, where $\tilde{\Delta}_1, \dots, \tilde{\Delta}_N$ are the faces of the graph of ν_f . By the choice of ν_f , we have $\text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta}_i) \simeq \text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$, and we shall simply write $Y_0 = \bigcup_i \text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$. Then the curve C can be viewed as an analytic surface in a neighborhood of Y_0 , which fibers into the complex curves $C^{(t)} \subset Y_t \simeq \text{Tor}(\Delta)$ and whose closure intersects Y_0 along the curve $C^{(0)}$ that can be identified with $\bigcup_i C_i \subset \bigcup_i \text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$. Passing if necessary to a finite cyclic covering ramified along Y_0 , we can assume that $\text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta})$ is nonsingular everywhere except, possibly, at finitely many points corresponding to vertices of $\tilde{\Delta}$, and, moreover, the surfaces $\text{Tor}(\Delta_k) \setminus \text{Sing}(\text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta}))$, $k = 1, \dots, N$, are smooth and intersect transversally in $\text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta}) \setminus \text{Sing}(\text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta}))$.

The singular points of the curves $C^{(t)}$ determine sections $s : D \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow \text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta})$, where $D \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a small disk centered at 0. The limit points $z = \lim_{t \rightarrow 0} s(t)$ are singular points of $C^{(0)}$. We say that such a point $z \in C^{(0)}$ bears the corresponding singular points of $C^{(t)}$. If $z \in C^{(0)}$ does not belong to the intersection lines $\bigcup_{i \neq j} \text{Tor}(\Delta_i \cap \Delta_j)$ and bears only one singular point of $C^{(t)}$, which is topologically equivalent to z , we call z a regular singular point; otherwise it is irregular. If $C^{(0)}$ has irregular singular points, we can define a refinement of the tropicalization in the following way: transform the polynomial $f(x, y)$ into $f(x + a, y + b)$ with $a, b \in \mathbb{K}$ in such a way

that the irregular singular point of $C^{(0)}$ goes to the origin, and consider the tropicalization of the curve defined by the new polynomial $f(x+a, y+b)$. This provides additional information on the behavior of the singular points of $C^{(t)}$ that tend to irregular singular points of $C^{(0)}$, and corresponds, in a sense, to blowing-up the threefold Y at the irregular singular points of $C^{(0)}$ (cf. [28]).

§3. Counting nodal curves

3.1. Formulation of the result. Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a nondegenerate lattice polygon that has integral points in its interior. It is well known that the number of nodes of an irreducible curve in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ does not exceed $|\text{Int}(\Delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2|$. For any positive integer $n \leq |\text{Int}(\Delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2|$, we denote by $\Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1)$ the set of reduced curves in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ that have exactly n nodes as their only singularities and are defined by polynomials with Newton polygon Δ . This is a smooth quasiprojective subvariety of $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ (the so-called *Severi variety*) of codimension n , i.e., $\dim \Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1) = r = |\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1 - n$, because $\dim \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta) = |\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1$. Imposing the condition of passing through r generic points in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2 \subset \text{Tor}_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$, we obtain a finite set of curves in $\Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1)$; the cardinality of it is simply $\deg \Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1)$.

Now we describe the amoebas that are projections of nodal curves passing through generic points in $(\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ and with distinct valuation projections to \mathbb{R}^2 . An amoeba $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ is said to be *nodal* if its dual subdivision S of Δ is such that

- all the points in $\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$ are vertices of S ;
- S consists of triangles and parallelograms.

We define the *weight* of a nodal amoeba A by the formula

$$W(A) = \prod_{\substack{\Delta' \in P(S) \\ |V(\Delta')|=3}} |\Delta'|,$$

where $P(S)$ denotes the set of polygons of S , and $|\Delta'|$ stands for the double Euclidean area of Δ' .

Theorem 3. *In the previous notation,*

$$\deg \Sigma_{\Delta}(nA_1) = \sum_A W(A),$$

where the sum ranges over all nodal amoebas of rank r passing through r fixed generic points in \mathbb{Q}^2 .

Remark 3.1. Our formula coincides with that given by Mikhalkin [18]. Namely, the multiplicity of a lattice path defined in [18] is equal to the sum of

multiplicities of the nodal amoebas that correspond to the subdivisions of Δ arising from the given path in the course of the construction in [18]. Also, we note that the generality requirement for the position of r points in \mathbb{Q}^2 will be specified in the proof, and it is easily check that the configurations considered by Mikhalkin [19], i.e., generic points on a generic straight line, satisfy these generality conditions.

The proof comprises three main steps. First, we determine amoebas and tropicalizations of nodal curves in the count, in particular, that the amoebas are nodal of rank r (Subsection 3.3). Then we refine tropicalizations in a suitable way (Subsections 3.5, 3.6). Finally, using the patchworking theorem, we show that the refined tropicalization gives rise to an explicit number of nodal curves passing through given points (section 3.7).

3.2. Deformation of reducible surfaces and curves. We start with the following auxiliary statement.

Lemma 3.2. *Suppose a complex threefold Y is smooth at a point z , and $U \subset Y$ is a small ball centered at z . Assume that $\pi : U \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ is a flat family of reduced surfaces such that $U_0 = \pi^{-1}(0)$ consists of two smooth components U'_0, U''_0 that intersect transversally along a line $L \supset \{z\}$, and the $U_t = \pi^{-1}(t)$ are nonsingular for $t \neq 0$. Let $C'_0 \subset U'_0$ and $C''_0 \subset U''_0$ be reduced algebraic curves that cross L only at z and with the same multiplicity $m \geq 2$. Also, we assume that U'_0 and U''_0 are regular neighborhoods of the (possibly singular) point z of C'_0 and C''_0 , respectively. Let $\delta' = \delta(C'_0, z)$, $\delta'' = \delta(C''_0, z)$ be the δ -invariants, and let r', r'' be the number of the local branches of C'_0 and C''_0 at z , respectively. Then in any flat deformation $C_t, t \in (\mathbb{C}, 0)$, of $C_0 = C'_0 \cup C''_0$ such that $C_t \subset U_t$, the total δ -invariant of $C_t, t \neq 0$, in U_t does not exceed*

$$\delta' + \delta'' + m - \max\{r', r''\}.$$

Proof. Topologically, the curves C'_0 and C''_0 (in U) are bouquets of r' and r'' disks, respectively. Observe that the circles of $C'_0 \cap \partial U$ and $C''_0 \cap \partial U$ move slightly when t changes, and they are not contractible in U_t for $t \neq 0$. For instance, a circle of $C'_0 \cap \partial U$ is (positively) linked with the line L in U'_0 , and, hence, it remains (positively) linked with the surface U''_0 in U ; thus, it cannot be contracted in $U_t, t \neq 0$, which does not intersect U''_0 . This means that the curve $C_t \subset U_t, t \neq 0$, is a union of several immersed surfaces with a total of $r' + r''$ holes and at least $\max\{r', r''\}$ handles.

Now the claimed upper bound can be derived either from a local count of intersections and self-intersections of the components of C_t , or by a “global” argument. For the latter, we consider the following model situation, which is

quite relevant to our consideration and is explored in more detail below in the proof of Theorem 3. Namely, assume that

- $p \gg m, p \in \mathbb{N}$,
- $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ is the triangle with vertices $(0, 0), (2p, 0), (0, 2p)$;
- $\nu : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the function such that $\nu(\alpha, \beta) = 0$ if $\alpha + \beta \leq p$, and $\nu(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha + \beta - p$ if $p \leq \alpha + \beta$;
- $\tilde{\Delta} = \{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : (\alpha, \beta) \in \Delta, \nu(\alpha, \beta) \leq \gamma \leq p + 1\}$.

Then $Y = \text{Tor}(\tilde{\Delta})$ is a nonsingular threefold, and $Y'_0 = \text{Tor}(\Delta')$, $Y''_0 = \text{Tor}(\Delta'')$ are surfaces isomorphic (respectively) to \mathbb{P}^2 and \mathbb{P}^2 with a blown up point, where $\Delta' = \text{conv}\{(0, 0, 0), (p, 0, 0), (0, p, 0)\}$, $\Delta'' = \text{conv}\{(p, 0, 0), (0, p, 0), (2p, 0, p), (0, 2p, p)\}$ are the faces of $\text{Graph}(\nu)$. Furthermore, Y'_0 and Y''_0 intersect transversally along the line $L = \text{Tor}(\sigma)$, $\sigma = [(p, 0, 0), (0, p, 0)]$. A neighborhood V of $Y_0 = Y'_0 \cup Y''_0$ in Y admits a fibration $V \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$ such that the zero fibre Y_0 and other fibres Y_t are the closures of the images of the hyperplanes $\{x_3 = t\} \subset (\mathbb{C}^*)^3$ under the standard embedding of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^3$ in Y with the coordinate correspondence $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma) \leftrightarrow (x_1, x_2, x_3)$ of \mathbb{R}^3 and $(\mathbb{C}^*)^3$. Clearly, $Y_t \simeq \mathbb{P}^2, t \neq 0$. Assume that the curves $C'_0 \subset Y'_0, C''_0 \subset Y''_0$ are given by polynomials with Newton polygons Δ', Δ'' , respectively, with a common truncation to σ , and such that they have a common point $z \in L$ as in the statement of the lemma, are non-singular outside z , and intersect L transversally outside z (at common points). The flatness of a deformation $C_t \subset Y_t, t \in (\mathbb{C}, 0)$, of the curve $C_0 = C'_0 \cup C''_0$ means that $C_t, t \neq 0$, tends to a curve of degree $2p$ by the isomorphism $Y_t \simeq \mathbb{P}^2$. Denoting by U a neighborhood of $C'_0 \cap C''_0$ in Y , for the Euler characteristic $\check{\chi}(C_t)$ of the normalization of C_t , we obtain the following bound:

$$\begin{aligned} \check{\chi}(C_t) &= \chi(C_t \setminus U) + \check{\chi}(C_t \cap U) = \chi(C'_0 \setminus U) + \chi(C''_0 \setminus U) + \check{\chi}(C_t \cap U) \\ &\leq (-p^2 + 2p + m - r' + 2\delta') + (-3p^2 + 4p + m - r'' + 2\delta'') \\ &\quad + (r' + r'' - 2 \max\{r', r''\}) \\ &= -4p^2 + 6p + 2m + 2\delta' + 2\delta'' - \max\{r', r''\}. \end{aligned}$$

Consequently, for the total δ -invariant of C_t we have

$$\begin{aligned} \delta(C_t) &= \frac{(2p-1)(2p-2)}{2} - g(C_t) \\ &= \frac{(2p-1)(2p-2)}{2} - 1 + \frac{\check{\chi}(C_t)}{2} \\ &\leq \delta' + \delta'' + m - \max\{r', r''\}. \quad \bullet \end{aligned}$$

Example 3.3. In the notation of Lemma 3.2, if C'_0, C''_0 are nonsingular at z , then $\delta_1 = \delta_2 = 0, r_1 = r_2 = 1$, and the number of nodes in a deformation does

not exceed $m - 1$; this number can be attained (see [3, Theorem 2.1]). We can produce the maximal number of nodes with the help of suitable deformation patterns (i.e., certain affine curves), as defined below in Subsection 3.5.

Remark 3.4. In the notation of Lemma 3.2, suppose all the hypotheses are fulfilled, but assume that C'_0, C''_0 are not necessarily reduced. Furthermore, let C'_0 (respectively, C''_0) have r' (respectively, r'') reduced local branches at z of multiplicities $\rho'_1, \dots, \rho'_{r'}$ (respectively, $\rho''_1, \dots, \rho''_{r''}$). Then the argument used in the proof of Lemma 3.2 shows that if C_i is reduced in U , then

$$\check{\chi}(C_i \cap U) \leq -\min |m'_1 + \dots + m'_{r'} - m''_1 - \dots - m''_{r''}|,$$

where the integers $m'_1, \dots, m''_{r''}$ run over the range $1 \leq m'_1 \leq \rho'_1, \dots, 1 \leq m''_{r''} \leq \rho''_{r''}$.

3.3. Amoebas and tropicalizations of nodal curves passing through generic points. Let $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ be generic distinct points, and let $p_1, \dots, p_r \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ be generic points satisfying $\text{Val}(p_i) = x_i, i = 1, \dots, r$, and having only rational exponents of the parameter t .

The parameter change $t \mapsto t^m$ with a suitable natural m makes all the exponents of t in the coefficients of f integral and the convex piecewise linear function $\nu_f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integral-valued at integral points. We keep these assumptions throughout the remaining part of the paper.

Let $S_f : \Delta = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$ be the subdivision determined by ν_f , and let (C_1, \dots, C_N) be the tropicalization of the curve $C = \{f = 0\} \in \Lambda_K(\Delta)$. The union of the divisors $\text{Tor}(\sigma) \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta_k)$, where σ runs over all edges of Δ_k , will be denoted by $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta_k), k = 1, \dots, N$. For any $i = 1, \dots, N$, we denote by $C_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, m_i$, the distinct irreducible components of the curve $C_i \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ and by $r_{ij}, j = 1, \dots, m_i$, their multiplicities. Put $s_{ij} = \#(C_{ij} \cap \text{Tor}(\partial\Delta_i)), j = 1, \dots, m_i$.

We intend to estimate $\check{\chi}(C^{(t)})$ from above and from below and to compare these bounds.

Let U be the union of small open balls U_z in the threefold Y (see the definition in Subsection 2.3) centered at all points $z \in \bigcup_i (C_i \cap \text{Tor}(\partial\Delta_i))$. If $z \in C_i \cap \text{Tor}(\sigma)$, where σ is an edge of Δ_i lying on $\partial\Delta$, then $\check{\chi}(C^{(t)} \cap U_z)$ does not exceed the number of the local branches of C_i at the points of $C_i \cap \text{Tor}(\sigma)$. If $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma) \cap C_i \cap C_k$, where $\sigma = \Delta_i \cap \Delta_k$ is a common edge, then $\check{\chi}(C^{(t)} \cap U_z) \leq 0$ by Remark 3.4. Consequently,

$$\check{\chi}(C^{(t)} \cap U) \leq |\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2|, \tag{3.3.7}$$

where equality occurs if and only if, for any edge $\sigma \subset \Delta_i \cap \partial\Delta$, the reduction of the curve C_i is nonsingular along $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ and meets $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ transversally.

For the upper bound of $\check{\chi}(C^{(t)})$, we may assume that for any $i = 1, \dots, N$ and $1 \leq j < j' \leq m_i$ the components C_{ij} and $C_{ij'}$ do not glue up in $Y \setminus U$ when $C^{(0)}$

deforms into $C^{(t)}$. Then the normalization of $C^{(t)} \setminus U$ is a union of connected components, each of them tending to some curve $C_{ij} \setminus U$. Furthermore, the components that tend to a certain $C_{ij} \setminus U$ can be naturally projected onto $C_{ij} \setminus U$, and this projection is an r_{ij} -sheeted covering (possibly ramified at a finite set). Hence,

$$\begin{aligned} \check{\chi}(C^{(t)} \setminus U) &\leq \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} r_{ij} \check{\chi}(C_{ij} \setminus U) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} r_{ij} (\check{\chi}(C_{ij}) - s_{ij}) \leq 2 \sum_{i=1}^N m_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} s_{ij}, \end{aligned}$$

where equality occurs only if all C_{ij} are rational, and $r_{ij} = 1$ whenever $s_{ij} > 2$. Next we observe that $s_{ij} \geq 2$ for any C_{ij} , and $s_{ij} \geq 3$ for at least one of the components C_{ij} if Δ_i has an odd number of edges, or Δ_i has an even number of edges but not all pairs of opposite sides are parallel. Therefore (in the notation of Lemma 2.2),

$$\check{\chi}(C^{(t)} \setminus U) \leq -N_3 - \sum_{j \geq 2} (N_{2j+1} + N_{2j} - N'_{2j}), \tag{3.3.8}$$

where equality occurs only if, for each triangle Δ_i , C_i is irreducible and satisfies $s_{ij} = 3$. For each Δ_i with an odd number of edges exceeding 3, or with an even number of edges, but such that not all pairs of opposite sides parallel, exactly one component C_{ij} satisfies $s_{ij} = 3$ and the other satisfy $s_{ij} = 2$; finally, we have $s_{ij} = 2$ for all components C_{ij} in the remaining polygons Δ_i . Observe also that $s_{ij} = 2$ means that C_{ij} is defined by a binomial.

On the other hand,

$$\begin{aligned} \check{\chi}(C^{(t)}) &= 2 - 2g(C^{(t)}) = 2 - 2(|\text{Int}(\Delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - n) \\ &= 2 - 2|\text{Int}(\Delta) \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| + 2(|\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1 - r) \\ &= 2|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 2r \geq 2|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 2 \cdot \text{rk}(S_f) \\ &= 2|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 2 \cdot \text{rk}_v(S_f) - 2d(S_f) \end{aligned}$$

with equality only if $\text{rk}(S_f) = \text{rk}_v(S_f) + d(S_f) = r$. Next, by (2.2.2) we have

$$\begin{aligned} \check{\chi}(C^{(t)}) &\geq 2|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 2|V(S_f)| + 2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^N (|V(\Delta_i)| - 3) - 2d(S_f) \\ &= 2|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 2|V(S_f)| + 2 - 2|V(S_f) \cap \partial\Delta| + 4|E(S_f)| - 6N - 2d(S_f), \end{aligned}$$

where $E(S_f)$ denotes the set of edges of S_f . Since $|V(S_f)| - |E(S_f)| + N = 1$, and $2|E(S_f)| = 3N_3 + 4N_4 + 5N_5 + \dots + |V(S_f) \cap \partial\Delta|$, finally we obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\chi}(C^{(t)}) \geq & 2(|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - |V(S_f) \cap \partial\Delta|) \\ & + |V(S_f) \cap \partial\Delta| - N_3 + N_5 + 2N_6 + \dots - 2d(S_f). \end{aligned}$$

Combining this with (3.3.7) and (3.3.8) leads to the estimate

$$\begin{aligned} & (|\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - |V(S_f) \cap \partial\Delta|) + \sum_{|V(\Delta_i)|=3} (m_i - 1) \\ & + \sum_{m \geq 2} ((2m - 3)N_{2m} - N'_{2m}) + \sum_{m \geq 2} (2m - 2)N_{2m+1} \leq 2d(S_f), \end{aligned}$$

which, by Lemma 2.2, shows that each integral point on $\partial\Delta$ is a vertex of S_f and all the non-triangular Δ_i are parallelograms.

Altogether, the equality conditions for the upper and lower bounds of $\tilde{\chi}(C^{(t)})$ prove that the amoeba A_f is nodal of rank r . Furthermore,

- for each triangle Δ_i , the curve C_i is rational and meets $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta_i)$ at exactly three points, where it is unibranch;
- for each parallelogram Δ_i , the polynomial defining C_i , is of type $x^k y^l (\alpha x^a + \beta y^b)^p (\gamma x^c + \delta y^d)^q$ with $(a, b) = (c, d) = 1$ and $(a : b) \neq (c : d)$.

We shall describe these curves more precisely.

Lemma 3.5. *For any lattice triangle $\Delta' \subset \mathbb{R}^2$, there exists a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ' with prescribed coefficients at the vertices of Δ' , and such that it defines a rational curve $C \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta')$ meeting $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta')$ at exactly three points where it is unibranch. The curves defined by these polynomials are nodal and nonsingular at the intersection with $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta')$. Moreover, the number of such polynomials is finite and is equal to $|\Delta'|$. An additional fixation of one or two intersection points of C with $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta')$ divides the number of polynomials under consideration by the product of the lengths³ of the corresponding edges of Δ' .*

Proof. By a suitable lattice preserving transformation, we can turn Δ' into a triangle with vertices $(p, 0)$, $(q, 0)$, $(0, m)$, $0 \leq p < q \leq m$. Assume that the curve C crosses $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta)$ at points corresponding to the values 0, 1 and ∞ of a uniformizing parameter θ ; then C is given by $x = \alpha\theta^m$, $y = \beta\theta^p(\theta - 1)^{q-p}$. If the restrictions of the defining polynomial on the edges $[(p, 0), (q, 0)]$ and

³We define the length $|\sigma|$ of a segment σ with integral endpoints as $|\sigma \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1$.

$[(p, 0), (0, m)]$ are $x^p(x + \varepsilon_1)^{q-p}$ and $(y^{m/d} + \varepsilon_2 x^{p/d})^d$, respectively, where $d = \text{gcd}(m, p)$, $\varepsilon_1^{q-p} = \varepsilon_2^d = 1$, then

$$\alpha + \varepsilon_1 = 0, \quad \beta^{m/d}(-1)^{m(q-p)/d} + \varepsilon_2 \alpha^{p/d} = 0,$$

which gives $m(q-p) = |\Delta|$ solutions for (α, β) . Additional fixation of intersection points with $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta')$ means fixation of ε_1 or/and ε_2 and the respective reduction of the number of solutions. The prescribed coefficients of x^p, x^q, y^m in the polynomial can be achieved by an appropriate coordinate change.

It remains to show that the curve $x = \theta^m, y = \theta^p(\theta - 1)^{q-p}$ is nodal. Since $\dot{x}(\theta) \neq 0$ for $\theta \neq 0$, the curve has no local singular branches. Assuming that

$$\theta^m = \theta_1^m = \theta_2^m, \quad \theta^q(\theta - 1)^{q-p} = \theta_1^q(\theta_1 - 1)^{q-p} = \theta_2^q(\theta_2 - 1)^{q-p}, \quad (3.3.9)$$

we successively obtain

$$\begin{aligned} \theta_1 &= \theta\varepsilon_1, \quad \theta_2 = \theta\varepsilon_2, \quad \varepsilon_1^m = \varepsilon_2^m = 1, \quad \varepsilon_1 \neq \varepsilon_2, \\ \theta - 1 &= \varepsilon_3(\theta\varepsilon_1 - 1) = \varepsilon_4(\theta\varepsilon_2 - 1), \quad \varepsilon_3^{q-p} = \varepsilon_1^p, \quad \varepsilon_4^{q-p} = \varepsilon_2^p, \\ \theta &= \frac{1 - \eta_1^p}{1 - \eta_1^q} = \frac{1 - \eta_2^p}{1 - \eta_2^q}, \end{aligned} \quad (3.3.10)$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_1 &= \eta_1^{q-p}, \quad \varepsilon_3 = \eta_1^p, \quad \varepsilon_2 = \eta_2^{q-p}, \quad \varepsilon_4 = \eta_2^p, \\ \eta_1^p &\neq 1, \quad \eta_1^{q-p} \neq 1, \quad \eta_2^p \neq 1, \quad \eta_2^{q-p} \neq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Then, plugging $\eta_1 = \cos\omega_1 + \sqrt{-1}\sin\omega_1$ and $\eta_2 = \cos\omega_2 + \sqrt{-1}\sin\omega_2$ in (3.3.10), we get

$$\frac{\cos(p\omega_1/2) \cos(q\omega_2/2)}{\cos(q\omega_1/2) \cos(p\omega_2/2)} = \cos \frac{(q-p)(\omega_2 - \omega_1)}{2} + \sqrt{-1} \sin \frac{(q-p)(\omega_2 - \omega_1)}{2},$$

and finally,

$$(q-p)(\omega_2 - \omega_1) \in 2\pi \cdot \mathbb{Z} \implies \varepsilon_1 = \eta_1^{q-p} = \eta_2^{q-p} = \varepsilon_2$$

in contrast to (3.3.10), and we are done. •

Lemma 3.6. *If a, b, c, d are integers such that $(a, b) = (c, d) = 1, (a : b) \neq (c : d)$, and $\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \delta$ are nonzero, then the curve $(\alpha x^a + \beta y^b)(\gamma x^c + \delta y^d) = 0$ has $|\Delta' \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 3$ nodes as its only singularities in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, where Δ' is the lattice parallelogram built on the vectors $(a, b), (c, -d)$.*

Proof. Straightforward. •

3.4. Irreducible curves and irreducible amoebas. One can talk of the non-Archimedean amoebas as the corner loci of all possible convex piecewise linear functions whose generic gradients are integral vectors (cf. [29]). In this sense, an amoeba is called reducible if it is the union of two proper sub-amoebas. The above description of the tropicalization of nodal curves has the following interesting consequence.

Lemma 3.7. *In the notation of Subsection 3.3, the amoeba of an irreducible (respectively, reducible) r -nodal curve passing through p_1, \dots, p_r is irreducible (respectively, reducible).*

Proof. The amoeba of a reducible curve is the union of the amoebas of the irreducible components, and thus, is reducible.

Let a nodal amoeba A of rank r be the union of distinct amoebas A', A'' . The intersection points of A' and A'' are four-valent vertices of A , and they correspond to some parallelograms in the dual subdivision $\Delta = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$. As was shown in Subsection 3.3, for any parallelogram Δ_i , in the deformation $C^{(t)}$, $t \in (\mathbb{C}, 0)$, the distinct components of the curve C_i do not glue up. Consequently, the amoebas A', A'' are lifted up to separate algebraic curves. •

3.5. Refinement of tropicalization at an isolated singular point. In the notation and under the hypotheses of the preceding subsection, we shall introduce a refinement of the tropicalization for each point $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma)$, where $\sigma = \Delta_k \cap \Delta_l$ is a common edge, and the curves C_k, C_l meet $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ at z with multiplicity $m \geq 2$.

Let Δ_k, Δ_l be triangles. Then C_k and C_l are nonsingular at z and are tangent to $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ with multiplicity m . To cover the case of cuspidal curves, treated below in section §4, we consider a more general situation. Namely, assume that at z the curve C_k (respectively, C_l) has a semiquasihomogeneous singularity topologically equivalent to $y^{m_1} + x^m = 0$, $m_1 \leq m$ (respectively, $y^{m_2} + x^m = 0$, $m_2 \leq m$). We perform the following transformation of $f(x, y)$.

- Let M_σ be an affine automorphism of \mathbb{Z}^2 that takes Δ to the right half-plane and takes σ into a segment σ' on the horizontal coordinate axis. This corresponds to a monomial coordinate change $x = (x')^a (y')^b$, $y = (x')^c (y')^d$ in $f(x, y)$ and further multiplication by a monomial in x', y' . The truncation of the new polynomial $f'(x', y')$ on the edge σ (i.e., the sum of the monomials of f' corresponding to the integral points in σ) is a polynomial in x' over \mathbb{K} . Its tropicalization is a complex polynomial in x' , which is the common truncation of the tropicalizations f'_k and f'_l of f' on the polygons $M_\sigma(\Delta_k), M_\sigma(\Delta_l)$. The point z corresponds to a root $\xi \neq 0$ of $P_0(x')$.

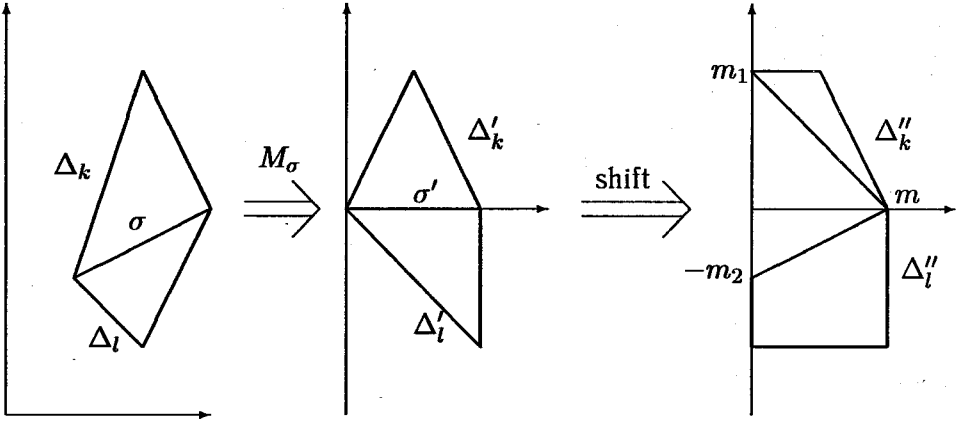


Fig. 2. Refinement of the tropicalization, I

- Without loss of generality, assume that ν_f is zero along σ (just multiply $f(x, y)$ by a suitable constant from \mathbb{K}^*). Then we perform the shift $x' = x'' + \xi$, $y' = y''$, and put $f''(x'', y'') = f'(x', y')$.

To understand the tropicalization of f'' , we apply the above transformations to the polynomials

$$P_k(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_k} c_{ij}^0 t^{\lambda_k(i,j)} x^i y^j, \quad P_l(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_l} c_{ij}^0 t^{\lambda_l(i,j)} x^i y^j,$$

where

$$f_k(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_k} c_{ij}^0 x^i y^j, \quad f_l(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_l} c_{ij}^0 x^i y^j$$

are the tropicalizations of f on Δ_k, Δ_l , and $\lambda_k = \nu_f|_{\Delta_k}$ and $\lambda_l = \nu_f|_{\Delta_l}$ are linear functions. The Newton polygons Δ''_k and Δ''_l of the resulting polynomials⁴ P''_k and P''_l contain segments $[(m, 0), (0, m_1)], [(m, 0), (0, -m_2)]$, respectively (see Fig. 2).

Clearly, $\lambda''_k = \nu_{f''}|_{\Delta''_k}$ and $\lambda''_l = \nu_{f''}|_{\Delta''_l}$ are linear functions. Furthermore, $\nu_{f''}(i, j) > \max\{\lambda''_k(i, j), \lambda''_l(i, j)\}$ for all points (i, j) satisfying $0 \leq i < m$, $m_1 i + m j < m m_1$, and $m_2 i - m j < m m_2$ (i.e., inside the triangle Δ_z with vertices $(m, 0), (0, m_1), (0, -m_2)$). In particular, this means that the coefficients $c''_{ij}(t)$ of $(x'')^i (y'')^j$ in f'' satisfy $c''_{m,0}(0) \neq 0$, $c''_{i,0}(0) = 0$, $i < m$. Hence, there is a unique $\tau(t) \in \mathbb{K}$, $\tau(0) = 0$, such that the polynomial $\tilde{f}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = f''(\tilde{x} + \tau(t), \tilde{y})$ does not contain the monomial \tilde{x}^{m-1} .

⁴From now on by “polynomial” we mean a Laurent polynomial.

It is easily seen that $\nu_{\tilde{f}}|_{\Delta''_k} = \lambda''_k$, $\nu_{\tilde{f}}|_{\Delta''_l} = \lambda''_l$, and $\nu_{f''}(i, j) > \max\{\lambda''_k(i, j), \lambda''_l(i, j)\}$ whenever $0 \leq i < m$, $m_1i + mj < mm_1$, and $m_2i - mj < mm_2$. It follows that the subdivision of the Newton polygon of \tilde{f} determined by the function $\nu_{\tilde{f}}$ contains a subdivision of the triangle Δ_z ; moreover, this subdivision has no vertices inside the segments $E^z_k = [(m, 0), (0, m_1)]$ and $E^z_l = [(m, 0), (0, -m_2)]$ and at the point $(m - 1, 0)$.

Finally, the fragment of the tropicalization of the polynomial \tilde{f} and of the curve $\tilde{C} = \{\tilde{f} = 0\}$ restricted to the triangle Δ_z will be called the *z-refinement of the tropicalization of f and of C* and will be denoted by $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$, $\mathcal{T}_z(C)$.

Remark 3.8. We note that the truncation $\varphi_z^{(k)}(x, y)$ (respectively, $\varphi_z^{(l)}(x, y)$) of the tropicalization of \tilde{f} on the segment E^z_k (respectively, E^z_l) is uniquely determined by the polynomials f_k , f_l and the point z . Any polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_z and such that its truncations to the edges E^z_k , E^z_l are $\varphi_z^{(k)}$, $\varphi_z^{(l)}$ and the coefficient of x^{m-1} vanishes, will be called a deformation pattern compatible with f_k , f_l and z .

In our situation, C_k and C_l are nonsingular at z , i.e., $m_1 = m_2 = 1$, and the refinements of the tropicalization are described in the following statements.

Lemma 3.9. *For a given integer $m \geq 2$ and fixed $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}^*$, the set of polynomials $F(x, y) = ay^2 + byg(x) + c$ with $g(x) = x^m + \dots$, $\deg g = m$, that define plane rational curves, consists of m disjoint one-dimensional families. Each family has a unique representative with the zero coefficient of x^{m-1} in $g(x)$, and the rest of the family can be obtained from that representative by the coordinate change $x \mapsto x + a$, $a \in \mathbb{C}$. Furthermore, all such rational curves have $m - 1$ nodes in \mathbb{C}^2 as their only singularities.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, suppose that $a = c = 1$, $b = 2$. Then the equations for singular points, $F(x, y) = F_x(x, y) = F_y(x, y) = 0$, reduce to the system

$$g(x)^2 = 1, \quad \frac{dg}{dx}(x) = 0. \tag{3.5.11}$$

The solutions of this system are the x -coordinates of singular points, and their multiplicities in $g'(x)$ are Milnor numbers. Hence, the total Milnor number does not exceed $m - 1$. On the other hand, the total Milnor number is at least the δ -invariant. Thus, by our assumptions, they coincide, which is only possible in the case of $m - 1$ nodes corresponding to $m - 1$ distinct solutions to (3.5.11). The latter condition on (3.5.11) is fulfilled if and only if $g(x)$ is (up to a shift $x \mapsto x + a$) the Chebyshev polynomial $\cos(m \cdot \arccos(2^{-(m-1)/m}x))$ or one of the $m - 1$ other polynomials of type $g(x\varepsilon)$, $\varepsilon^m = 1$, or $-g(x\varepsilon)$, $\varepsilon^m = -1$. •

Lemma 3.10. *With the above notation and definitions, let $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma) \cap C_k \cap C_l$. If C_k and C_l are nonsingular at z , the intersection number of C_k and $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ at z is $(C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = m \geq 2$, and z bears singularities with the total δ -invariant $m - 1$, then $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ consists of one polynomial having Newton polygon Δ_z and defining a rational curve with $m - 1$ nodes in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_z)$, and the singularities born of z are $m - 1$ nodes.*

Proof. We show that $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ consists of the triangle Δ_z and, correspondingly, of one polynomial, which then is described in Lemma 3.9.

We use induction on m . Let $m = 2$, and so $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ contains more than one polynomial. Then Δ_z is subdivided into two triangles $\text{conv}\{(0, 0), (0, 1), (2, 0)\}$ and $\text{conv}\{(0, 0), (0, -1), (2, 0)\}$. The curves defined by the polynomials with these Newton triangles are nonsingular and cross $\text{Tor}([(0, 0), (2, 0)])$ transversally, because the coefficient of x vanishes, but then no singular point appears in the deformation, by Lemma 3.2. Let $m \geq 3$, and let $(i_1, 0), \dots, (i_r, 0) \in \text{Int}(\Delta_z)$ be the vertices of the subdivision of Δ_z associated with $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$, $r \geq 1$, $0 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_r \leq m - 2$. Singular points may only appear from possible tangency points along $\text{Tor}([(i_s, 0), (i_{s+1}, 0)])$, $s = 1, \dots, r - 1$, or along $\text{Tor}([(i_r, 0), (m, 0)])$, or from a curve with Newton triangle $\text{conv}\{(0, 1), (0, -1), (i_1, 0)\}$ if $i_1 > 0$. Since the curves with Newton triangles containing the edge $[(i_r, 0), (m, 0)]$ must cross $\text{Tor}([(i_r, 0), (m, 0)])$ at least at two points, because of the condition that the coefficient of \tilde{x}^{m-1} vanishes, the total δ -invariant of the singular points that may appear is at most

$$\max\{0, i_1 - 1\} + \sum_{s=1}^{r-1} (i_{s+1} - i_s - 1) + (m - i_r - 2) \leq m - 2,$$

which gives a contradiction. •

3.6. Refinement of the tropicalization along a non-isolated singularity.

Assume that $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma)$, $\sigma = \Delta_k \cap \Delta_l$ is a common edge, $(C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = (C_l \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = m \geq 2$, and at least one of the Δ_k, Δ_l is a parallelogram. Then, after reenumeration, the pair Δ_k, Δ_l extends up to a chain $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_p$, $p \geq 3$, where Δ_1, Δ_p are triangles, $\Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_{p-1}$ are parallelograms, and $\sigma_1 = \Delta_1 \cap \Delta_2, \dots, \sigma_{p-1} = \Delta_{p-1} \cap \Delta_p$ are common edges parallel to each other (see Fig. 3(a)). We shall associate a refinement of the tropicalization with the union Z of the multiple components of C_2, \dots, C_{p-1} that cross the lines $\text{Tor}(\sigma_1), \dots, \text{Tor}(\sigma_{p-1})$.

Multiplying $f(x, y)$ by a suitable constant belonging to \mathbb{K}^* , we can achieve the constancy of ν_f along the edges $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{p-1}$. Then we apply a transformation $M \in \text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ that takes Δ to the right half-plane and makes $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{p-1}$ horizontal (see Fig. 3(b)). The corresponding monomial coordinate change

transforms $f(x, y)$ into a polynomial $f'(x', y')$. For the latter polynomial, the truncations of the edges $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_{p-1}$ of the tropicalizations of $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_p$ contain a factor $(x - \xi)^m$ with some $\xi \in \mathbb{C}^*$. Then we introduce the polynomial $f''(x'', y'') = f'(x'' + \xi, y'')$ and consider its tropicalization. Again, for better understanding of $T(f'')$, we apply the above coordinate changes to the polynomials

$$P_k(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_k} c^0 t^{\lambda_k(i,j)} x^i y^j, \quad k = 1, \dots, p,$$

where

$$f_k(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_k} c^0 x^i y^j, \quad \lambda_k = \nu_f|_{\Delta_k}, \quad k = 1, \dots, p.$$

The Newton polygons Δ''_k of the resulting polynomials $P''_k(x'', y'')$, $i = 1, \dots, p$, look as shown in Fig. 3(c) and bound a trapezoid θ with vertices $(0, a - 1)$, $(0, b + 1)$, (m, a) , and (m, b) . Then, in particular, the functions $\nu_{f''}|_{\Delta''_k} = \lambda''_k$, $k = 1, \dots, p$, are linear, and

$$\nu_{f''}(i, j) > \max_{1 \leq k \leq p} \lambda''_k(i, j), \quad 0 \leq i < m, \quad a \leq j \leq b. \tag{3.6.12}$$

Now we consider subdivisions of θ into parallelograms and one triangle with edges parallel to the edges of θ (see, e.g., Fig. 3(d,e)). Exactly one of them can be induced by a convex piecewise linear function, defined as $\nu_{f''}$ on $\Delta''_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta''_p$ and extended to θ . Here we suppose that the function ν_f is generic among the convex piecewise linear functions determining the same subdivision S_f of Δ (this means that it had generic rational slopes before we multiplied it by a large natural number), and then, necessarily, its graph has a break along the edges of the triangle. Let (m, d) be a vertex of the triangle on the chosen subdivision of θ . We perform one more shift. Namely, inequality (3.6.12) and the fact that the linear functions λ''_k , $k = 1, \dots, p$, are constant in the horizontal direction, show that there exists a unique $\tau(t) \in \mathbb{K}$, $\tau(0) = 0$, such that the polynomial $\tilde{f}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) = f''(\tilde{x} + \tau(t), \tilde{y})$ has no monomial $\tilde{x}^{m-1} \tilde{y}^d$ (next to the vertex of the triangle).

We claim that the function $\nu_{\tilde{f}}$ determines a subdivision of θ into one triangle and $p - 1$ parallelograms as described above. Furthermore, the tropicalizations of \tilde{f} on the parallelograms inside θ are products of binomials, and the tropicalization of \tilde{f} on the triangle inside θ (which we denote Δ_Z) is $\tilde{y}^d P(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$, where P is a polynomial occurring Lemma 3.5, with the vanishing coefficient of $\tilde{x}^{m-1} \tilde{y}$.

Indeed, deformation of the tropicalization of the curve $\tilde{C} = \{\tilde{f} = 0\}$ on the polygons $\Delta' \subset \theta$ and $\Delta' \in P(S_{\tilde{f}})$ describes a deformation of the tropicalization

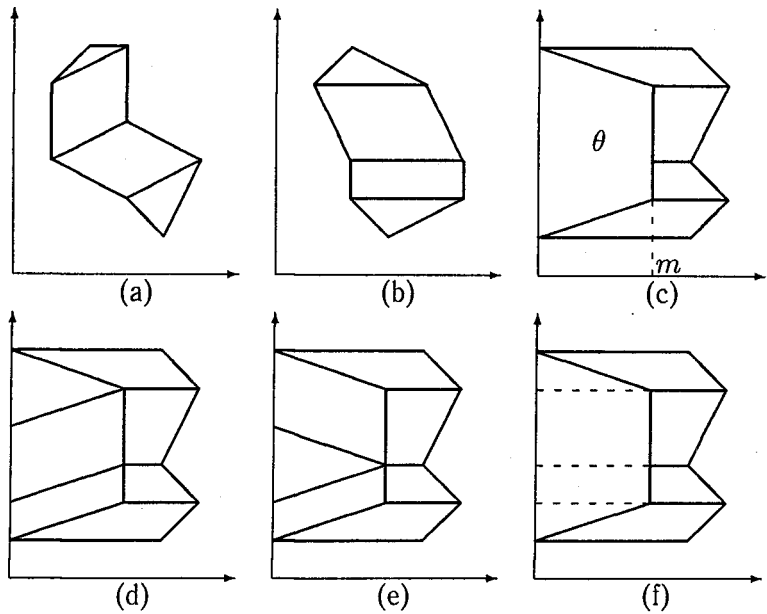


Fig. 3. Refinement of the tropicalization, II

$C^{(0)}$ of the original curve $C = \{f = 0\}$ in a neighborhood of Z . The argument in Subsection 3.3 implies that, the truncations of the tropicalization of \tilde{f} on the vertical edges of $\Delta''_2, \dots, \Delta''_{p-1}$, lying on $\partial\theta$ (see Fig. 3(c)), determine irreducible components of the restriction of $\mathcal{T}(\tilde{C})$ to the polygons subdividing θ . In particular, each vertical edge of $\Delta''_2, \dots, \Delta''_{p-1}$ lying on $\partial\theta$ is joined to a segment lying on the vertical coordinate axis by a sequence of parallelograms. Furthermore, the argument in Subsection 3.3 shows that all other components of $\mathcal{T}(\tilde{C})$ in $\text{Tor}(\Delta')$, $\Delta' \subset \theta$, must be rational, and each of them crosses $\bigcup_{\sigma} \text{Tor}(\sigma)$ at two points; here σ runs over all nonvertical edges of the subdivision $S_{\tilde{f}}$ in θ . All this leaves for $\mathcal{T}(\tilde{C})|_{\theta}$ only the possibility claimed above. For instance, the subdivision in question cannot be as shown by dashes in Fig. 3(f), because the tropicalization on \tilde{f} of the horizontal dashed segment σ , lying at the level d , cannot be a power of a binomial (observe that the monomial $\tilde{x}^{m-1}\tilde{y}^d$ is absent). Thus, the component of $\mathcal{T}(\tilde{C})$ corresponding to σ is irreducible and crosses $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ at least at two points.

Remark 3.11. The truncations $\varphi_Z^{(1)}$ and $\varphi_Z^{(p)}$ of the tropicalization of \tilde{f} on the nonvertical edges of the triangle Δ_Z are uniquely determined by the polynomials f_1 and f_p , respectively. Any polynomial with Newton triangle

$\text{conv}\{(0, 0), (m, 1), (0, 2)\}$ (Δ_Z shifted down) whose truncations to the non-vertical edges coincide with $\varphi_Z^{(1)}, \varphi_Z^{(p)}$ (up to multiplication by a suitable monomial), and the coefficient of $x^{m-1}y$ vanishes, will be called a *deformation pattern* for the set Z .

3.7. Restoring a nodal curve out of tropical data. We denote by $\mathcal{Q}_\Delta(nA_1)$ the set of quadruples (A, S, F, R) , where

- $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ is a nodal amoeba of rank r , $S : \Delta = \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$ is a subdivision of Δ dual to A , and F, R are collections of polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$, which together are defined up to multiplication by the same non-zero (complex) constant;
- $F = (f_1, \dots, f_N)$, where f_i is a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$, and such that if Δ_i is a triangle, then f_i defines a rational curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ as described in Lemma 3.5, if Δ_i is a parallelogram, then f_i defines a curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ as described in Lemma 3.6, and for any common edge $\sigma = \Delta_i \cap \Delta_j$ the truncations f_i^σ and f_j^σ coincide;
- R is a collection of deformation patterns compatible with F as described in Remarks 3.8 and 3.11.

We are given points $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ and $p_1, \dots, p_r \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ such that $\text{Val}(p_i) = x_i, i = 1, \dots, r$, and we intend to find out

- how many elements $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_\Delta(nA_1)$ correspond to a nodal amoeba $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ of rank r passing through x_1, \dots, x_r , and
- how many polynomials $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ (determined up to multiplication by a nonzero \mathbb{K} -constant) with Newton polygon Δ and defining curves $C \in \Sigma_\Delta(nA_1)$ that pass through p_1, \dots, p_r arise from a tropicalization $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_\Delta(nA_1)$.

Step 1. Let $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ be a nodal amoeba of rank r passing through the given points $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$.

First, observe that A uniquely determines a dual subdivision S of Δ . Indeed, the unbounded components of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus A$ are in a natural one-to-one correspondence with $\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$. The bounded edges of A in the boundary of the above components determine germs of the edges of S starting at $\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$. There is a pair of nonparallel neighboring germs that start at distinct points of $\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$, and their extension uniquely determines a triangle or a parallelogram in $P(S)$. Then we remove this polygon from Δ and continue the process.

Second, A determines (uniquely up to a constant shift) a convex piecewise linear function $\nu : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ whose graph projects onto the subdivision S . More precisely, the points x_1, \dots, x_r lie on r distinct edges of A corresponding to some r edges of S . If $\sigma_i \in E(S)$ corresponds to a point x_i , and ω'_i, ω''_i are the

endpoints of σ_i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, then we have linear conditions on $\nu(\omega'_i)$ and $\nu(\omega''_i)$:

$$\nu(\omega'_i) - \nu(\omega''_i) = (\omega''_i - \omega'_i)x_i, \quad i = 1, \dots, r. \tag{3.7.13}$$

Since x_1, \dots, x_r are generic, system (3.7.13) is independent. Furthermore, the parallelograms $\Delta_j \in P(S)$, $j = 1, \dots, N_4$, corresponding to the 4-valent vertices of A impose the following linear conditions on the values of ν at the vertices $\omega_j^{(1)}, \omega_j^{(2)}, \omega_j^{(3)}, \omega_j^{(4)}$ of Δ_j (listed, say, clockwise):

$$\nu_f(\omega_j^{(1)}) + \nu_f(\omega_j^{(3)}) = \nu_f(\omega_j^{(2)}) + \nu_f(\omega_j^{(4)}), \quad j = 1, \dots, N_4. \tag{3.7.14}$$

Lemma 2.2 shows that the united system (3.7.13), (3.7.14) is independent, and, since it contains $|V(S)| - 1$ equations, it determines the values of ν at the vertices of S uniquely up to a constant shift.

Step 2. We are looking for polynomials of the form

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta} \tilde{c}_{ij}(t) t^{\nu(i,j)} x^i y^j, \quad \tilde{c}_{ij}(0) = c_{ij}, \quad (i, j) \in \Delta, \tag{3.7.15}$$

where

$$f_k(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_i} c_{ij} x^i y^j, \quad k = 1, \dots, N.$$

We claim that the condition

$$f(\mathbf{p}_1) = \dots = f(\mathbf{p}_r) = 0 \tag{3.7.16}$$

determines the coefficients of f_1, \dots, f_N at the vertices of S , together with the truncations of f_1, \dots, f_N on the edges $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ corresponding to x_1, \dots, x_r , uniquely up to multiplication by the same non-zero constant.

Indeed, let

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_i &= (-\alpha_i, -\beta_i), \quad \mathbf{p}_i = (\xi, \eta), \quad \xi = \xi_i^0 t_i^\alpha + \text{h.o.t.}, \\ \eta &= \eta_i^0 t_i^\beta + \text{h.o.t.}, \quad \xi_i^0, \eta_i^0 \in \mathbb{C}^*, \end{aligned}$$

and let $\omega'_i = (k_1, l_1)$ and $\omega''_i = (k_2, l_2)$ be the endpoints of the edge σ_i . The conditions $f(\mathbf{p}_i) = 0$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, take the form of the following equations:

$$f(\mathbf{p}_i) = t^{\nu_f(i_1, j_1) + i_1 \alpha_i + j_1 \beta_i} (g_i(\xi_i^0, \eta_i^0) + O(t)) = 0 \implies g_i(\xi_i^0, \eta_i^0) = 0, \tag{3.7.17}$$

where a quasihomogeneous polynomial $g_i(x, y) = c_{\omega'_i} x^{i_1} y^{j_1} + \dots + c_{\omega''_i} x^{i_2} y^{j_2}$ is the tropicalization of f^{σ_i} . Since g_i is the product of a monomial and a power of an irreducible binomial, (3.7.17) determines it uniquely up to a constant factor. On the other hand, for the coefficients b_1, b_2, b_3, b_4 of the polynomial f_j having Newton parallelogram Δ_j with respective clockwise ordered vertices $\omega_j^{(1)}, \omega_j^{(2)}, \omega_j^{(3)}, \omega_j^{(4)}$, we have $b_1 b_3 = b_2 b_4$. We see that the conditions imposed

on the coefficients of f_1, \dots, f_N at $V(S)$ constitute a multiplicative form of a system like (3.7.13), (3.7.14), whence the claim follows.

Next we compute in how many ways f_1, \dots, f_N can be restored if we fix the coefficients of the polynomials f_1, \dots, f_N at $V(S)$ and their truncations to the edges $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$. To formulate the answer, we split $E(S)$ into disjoint subsets, assuming that two parallel edges of a parallelogram always belong to the same subset, and extending this relation by transitivity.⁵ Using Lemmas 3.5 and 3.6, it is not difficult to show (see, e.g., [27]) that there are $W(A) \prod_{\sigma} |\sigma|^{-1} \prod_{i=1}^r |\sigma_i|^{-1}$ collections of polynomials f_1, \dots, f_N compatible with the given data, where in the first product σ ranges over a set of representatives of the subsets of $E(S)$ introduced above. Omitting details, we explain this as follows. Fixing only coefficients at $V(S)$, we can obtain $W(A) \prod_{\sigma} |\sigma|^{-1}$ suitable combinations of f_1, \dots, f_N when recovering f_1, \dots, f_N inductively along the order used in the proof of Lemma 2.2. Then we observe that fixation of the truncation on each edge σ_i , $1 \leq i \leq r$, divides the number of possibilities for f_1, \dots, f_N by $|\sigma_i|$.

Finally, by Lemma 3.9, we can find $W(A) \prod_{i=1}^r |\sigma_i|^{-1}$ elements $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_{\Delta}(nA_1)$ compatible with the given nodal amoeba A and the points $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$, $p_1, \dots, p_r \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$.

Step 3. We complete the proof of Theorem 3 with the following statement, which will be proved after the main patchworking Theorem 5 in Subsection 5.4.

Lemma 3.12. *In the above notation, for given points $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$, $p_1, \dots, p_r \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ and a compatible $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_{\Delta}(nA_1)$, the polynomials $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ with Newton polygon Δ that tropicalize into (A, S, F, R) define exactly $\prod_{i=1}^r |\sigma_i|$ curves in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ having n nodes and passing through p_1, \dots, p_r .*

§4. Counting curves with one cusp

4.1. Formulation of the result. Let Δ be a nondegenerate convex lattice polygon having at least one interior integral point. We consider the variety $\Sigma_{\Delta}(A_2)$ of curves $C \in \Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ having an ordinary cusp as their only singularity, and we are going to express its degree as the number of certain non-Archimedean amoebas.

An amoeba $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ is said to be *1-cuspidal* if its dual subdivision S of Δ satisfies one of the following conditions:

⁵In fact, a subset of $E(S)$ consists of edges parallel to each other and contained in parallelograms that form a chain in the sense of Subsection 3.6.

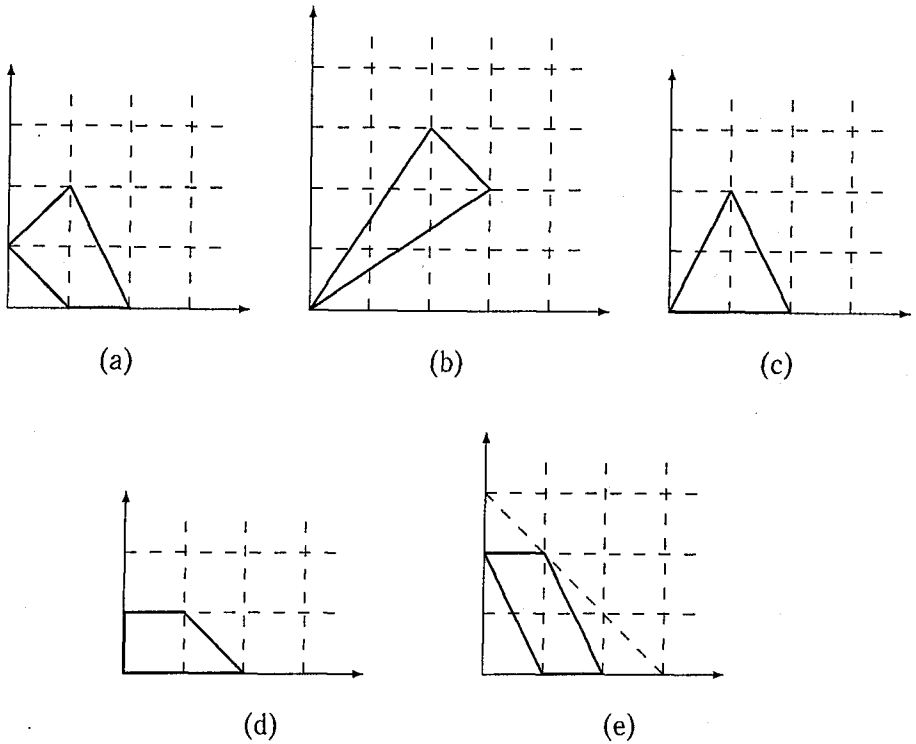


Fig. 4. Newton polygons of auxiliary curves with nodes and cusps

- (i) S contains a quadrangle $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to that shown in Fig. 4(a), and the rest of S consists of triangles of area $1/2$;
- (ii) S contains a triangle $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to that shown in Fig. 4(b), and the rest of S consists of triangles of area $1/2$;
- (iii) S contains an edge of length 2 common for a triangle $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to that shown in Fig. 4(c) and a triangle of area 1, and the rest of S consists of triangles of area $1/2$;
- (iv) S contains an edge of length 2 common for a quadrangle $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to that shown in Fig. 4(d) and a triangle of area 1, and the rest of S consists of triangles of area $1/2$;
- (v) S contains an edge of length 3 common for two triangles of area $3/2$, and the rest of S consists of triangles of area $1/2$.

Observe that a 1-cuspidal amoeba has rank $r = |\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap \Delta| - 3$ and determines the dual subdivision uniquely.

Let $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r$ be generic points in \mathbb{Q}^2 , and let A be a 1-cuspidal amoeba passing through these points. We shall introduce the weight $W(A, \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r)$.

Assume that A has only 3-valent vertices, i.e., S contains only triangles. Then we put $W(A, p_1, \dots, p_r)$ equal to 5, 6, or 6 in accordance with cases (ii), (iii), or (v) in the definition of 1-cuspidal amoebas.

Assume that A contains a 4-valent vertex. The vertices of S and the r edges of S dual to the edges of A that contain the fixed points form a graph Γ . Observe that Γ has no cycles, since otherwise, as shown at Step 2 in Subsection 3.7, we would have a dependent sequence of relations of type (3.7.13), which is impossible because of the generic choice of p_1, \dots, p_r . Thus, the relation $|V(S)| = |\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1 = r + 2$ implies that Γ consists of two disjoint trees (a tree may consist of one point). Furthermore, the vertices of the quadrangle Δ' in S dual to the 4-valent vertex of A cannot all belong to one component of Γ , and in the case of Δ' shown in Fig. 4(d) it cannot happen that the two upper vertices belong to one component of Γ and the lower vertices belong to the other. We take the vectors joining the vertices of Δ' , that belong to the same component of Γ , take one vector v joining two vertices from distinct components of Γ , and denote by $w(A, x_1, \dots, x_r)$ the minimal positive coefficient of v in the possible integral linear combinations of all the vectors taken. Now we put $W(A, x_1, \dots, x_r)$ equal to $w(A, x_1, \dots, x_r)$ or $3w(A, x_1, \dots, x_r)$ in cases (i) or (iv), respectively.

Theorem 4. *In the above notation,*

$$\deg \Sigma_{\Delta}(A_2) = \sum W(A, x_1, \dots, x_n),$$

where $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ is a collection of generic distinct points, and A ranges over all 1-cuspidal amoebas in $A(\Delta)$ passing through x_1, \dots, x_r .

4.2. Auxiliary curves with nodes and cusps. We start by describing the nodal complex curves that will be used in the proof of Theorem 4.

Lemma 4.1. *Up to the action of the group $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ of affine automorphisms of \mathbb{Z}^2 ,*

- the polygons in Fig. 4(a,e) are the only lattice quadrangles with one interior integral point and all edges of length 1;
- the polygon in Fig. 4(b) is the only lattice triangle with two interior integral points and all edges of length 1;
- the polygon in Fig. 4(c) is the only lattice triangle with one interior integral point, one edge of length 2, and the other of length 1;
- the polygon in Fig. 4(d) is the only lattice quadrangle without interior integral points, with one edge of length 2, and the other of length 1.

There is no lattice pentagon whose vertices are its only integral points.

This is an elementary geometric fact, and we omit the proof.

Lemma 4.2. *Let Δ_i , $i = 1, \dots, 5$, denote the polygons shown in Fig. 4(a–e), respectively.*

- (i) *A curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ defined by a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_i cannot have a singularity more complicated than an ordinary cusp if $i = 1, 2$, and has at most one node if $i = 3, 4$.*
- (ii) *For given the coefficients at the vertices of Δ_2 , there exist exactly five polynomials with Newton triangle Δ_2 that define a curve with a cusp. Furthermore, such curves have no other singular points.*
- (iii) *For given coefficients at the vertices of Δ_3 , there exist exactly two polynomials with Newton triangle Δ_3 that define a curve with a node on $\text{Tor}([(0, 0), (2, 0)])$.*
- (iv) *A curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_1)$ defined by a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_1 and coefficients $c_{10}, c_{01}, c_{12}, c_{20} \in \mathbb{C}^*$ at the vertices of Δ_1 has a cusp if and only if*

$$c_{10}^3 c_{1,2} = c_{01}^2 c_{20}^2. \tag{4.2.18}$$

Moreover, for fixed $c_{10}, c_{01}, c_{12}, c_{20}$ such a polynomial is unique, and the corresponding curve has a cusp as its only singularity.

- (v) *A curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_4)$ defined by a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_4 and coefficients $c_{00}, c_{01}, c_{1,1}, c_{2,0} \in \mathbb{C}^*$ at the vertices of Δ_4 has a node on $\text{Tor}([(0, 0), (2, 0)])$ if and only if*

$$c_{00} c_{1,1}^2 = c_{01}^2 c_{20}. \tag{4.2.19}$$

Moreover, for fixed $c_{00}, c_{01}, c_{1,1}, c_{2,0}$ such a polynomial is unique, and the corresponding curve has a node as its only singularity.

- (vi) *A curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_5)$ defined by a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_5 cannot have cusps.*

Proof. These statements are verified by direct computation, and we only explain (vi). Indeed, a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_5 defines a plane cubic which admits two tangent lines intersecting at some point on a curve; but the Plücker formulas show that this is impossible for a cuspidal cubic. •

4.3. Amoebas and tropicalizations of 1-cuspidal curves. The dimension of the stratum of curves with a cusp in $\Lambda(\Delta)$ is $r = |\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap \Delta| - 3$. We pick r distinct generic points $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ and points $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ so that $\text{Val}(\mathbf{p}_i) = \mathbf{x}_i$, $i = 1, \dots, r$.

The exponents of t in the coefficients of all the polynomials $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ such that the cuspidal curves in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ defined by them pass through $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r$ have a common denominator. A parameter change $t \mapsto t^M$ with a suitable natural M makes all these exponents integral and the convex piecewise linear function $\nu_f : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ integral-valued at integral points.

We claim that the images of the 1-cuspidal curves in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ that pass through p_1, \dots, p_r are 1-cuspidal amoebas passing through x_1, \dots, x_r . Indeed, using Lemmas 3.5, 4.3(i), and 4.2(vi), it is easy to show that the amoebas of rank exceeding $|\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap \Delta| - 3$, as well as the non-1-cuspidal amoebas of rank $|\mathbb{Z}^2 \cap \Delta| - 3$ can lift only to nodal curves.

Furthermore, the polynomials in $\mathcal{T}(f)$ corresponding to the polygons in S_f that are which is $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to those shown in Fig. 4(a,b,c,d) must be as described in Lemma 4.2(i-v), and the polynomials in $\mathcal{T}(f)$ corresponding to the triangles without interior integral points must be as described in Lemma 3.5. If S_f contains a polygon $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to one of those shown in Fig. 4(c,d), then there is an edge $\sigma = \Delta_k \cap \Delta$ and a point $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma) \cap C_k \cap C_l$ such that $(C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = (C_l \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z \geq 2$, and thus, we can construct a z -refinement of the tropicalization of f as was explained in Subsection 3.5. Possible refinements of the tropicalization of f are described in the following statements.

Lemma 4.3. *Under the above notation and definitions, let $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma) \cap C_k \cap C_l$.*

- (i) *If C_k and C_l are nonsingular at z , $(C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = 3$, and z bears a cusp A_2 , then $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ consists of one polynomial having Newton polygon Δ_z as shown in Fig. 5(a) and defining an elliptic curve with one cusp in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_z)$.*
- (ii) *If C_k has a node at z , C_l is nonsingular at z , $(C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = 2$, and z bears a cusp A_2 , then $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ consists of one polynomial having Newton polygon Δ_z as shown in Fig. 5(b) and defining a rational curve with one cusp in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_z)$.*

Proof. We show that in each case $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ in each case consists of one polynomial, and describe these polynomials in Lemma 4.4 below.

The proof proceeds in the same way as the proof of Lemma 3.10. As an example, we treat situation (ii).

Besides the vertices of Δ_z , only the points $(0, 0)$ and $(0, 1)$ may serve as vertices of the subdivision $S_{f(z)}$. Observe that the possible intersections of the curves defined by $\mathcal{T}_z(f)$ with $\text{Tor}([(0, 0), (2, 0)])$ are transversal, because the coefficient of x is zero by construction. Consequently, z may only bear singular points that come from singularities in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ of curves defined by polynomials with Newton polygon $\text{conv}\{(0, 0), (2, 0), (0, 2)\}$ or $\text{conv}\{(0, -1), (0, 1), (2, 0)\}$, which are at most nodes. •

Lemma 4.4. (i) *There exist exactly two polynomials with Newton polygon Δ' as shown in Fig. 5(a) and such that they have prescribed*

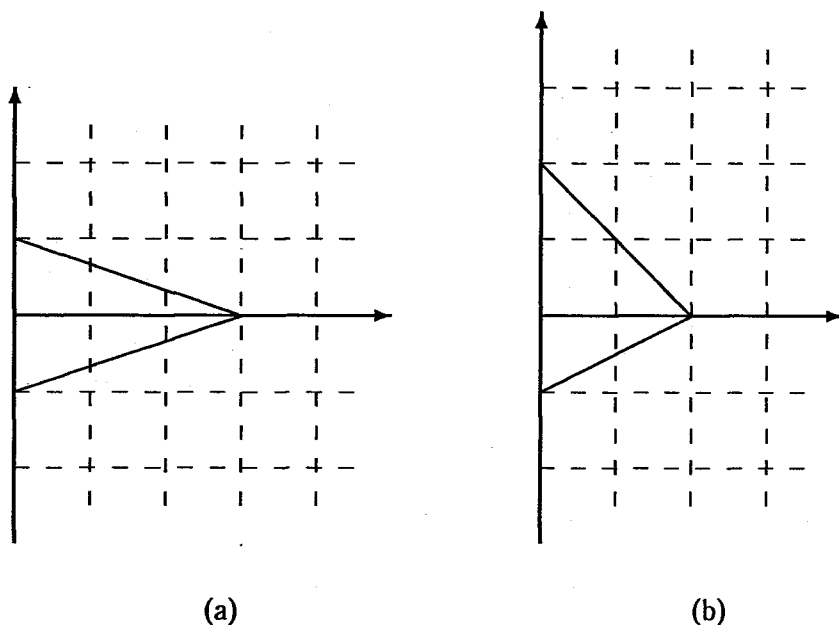


Fig. 5. Newton polygons for deformation patterns

coefficients at the vertices of Δ' and the zero coefficient of x^2 , and define curves in $\text{Tor}(\Delta')$ with a cusp as their only singularity.

- (ii) There exist exactly three polynomials with Newton polygon Δ'' as shown in Fig. 5(b) and such that they have prescribed coefficients at the vertices of Δ'' and the zero coefficient of x^2 , and define curves in $\text{Tor}(\Delta'')$ with a cusp as their only singularity.

Proof. This is checked by direct computation. As an example, we consider the second case.

After a suitable coordinate change, we reduce the question to the study of polynomials

$$F(x, y) = y^3 + yx^2 + 1 + ay + by^2, \quad a, b \in \mathbb{C}.$$

The system $F(x, y) = F_x(x, y) = F_y(x, y) = 0$ reduces in \mathbb{C}^2 to the system

$$x = 0, \quad 3y^2 + 2by + a = 0, \quad y^3 + by^2 + ay + 1 = 0,$$

which must have a solution of multiplicity 2, so that $y^3 + by^2 + ay + 1 = (y + \alpha)^3$, $\alpha^3 = 1$, and the claim follows. •

4.4. Restoring a cuspidal curve out of the tropical data. We follow the argument of Subsection 3.7.

Let $\mathcal{Q}_\Delta(A_2)$ denote the set of quadruples (A, S, F, R) , where

- $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$ is a 1-cuspidal amoeba, $S : \Delta = \Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$ is a subdivision of Δ dual to A , and F, R are collections of the polynomials in $\mathbb{C}[x, y]$, which together are defined up to multiplication by the same nonzero (complex) constant;
- $F = (f_1, \dots, f_N)$, where f_i is a polynomial with Newton polygon Δ_i , $i = 1, \dots, N$, and such that if Δ_i is a triangle without interior integral points, then f_i defines a rational curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ as described in Lemma 3.5; if Δ_i is a triangle $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to that shown in Fig. 4(b,c), then f_i defines a curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ as described in Lemma 4.2(ii,iii); if Δ_i is a quadrangle $\text{Aff}(\mathbb{Z}^2)$ -equivalent to that shown in Fig. 4(a,d); then f_i defines a curve in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_i)$ as described in Lemma 4.2(iv,v), and finally, for any common edge $\sigma = \Delta_i \cap \Delta_j$ the truncations f_i^σ and f_j^σ coincide;
- R is a collection of deformation patterns compatible with F as described in Remarks 3.8 and 3.11.

Let $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_\Delta(A_2)$, and let $x_1, \dots, x_r \in A$. These points lie on r distinct edges of A corresponding to some r edges of S , and they impose conditions (3.7.13) on the values of the function $\nu : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$. Since x_1, \dots, x_r are generic, system (3.7.13) is independent. A quadrangle that may appear in S imposes one linear condition on the values of ν at the vertices; in the case of the shape shown in Fig. 4(a), this condition reads

$$3\nu(1, 0) + \nu(1, 2) = 2\nu(0, 1) + 2\nu(2, 0),$$

and in the case of Fig. 4(d) we have

$$\nu(0, 0) + 2\nu(1, 1) = 2\nu(0, 1) + \nu(2, 0).$$

Adding the latter condition to (3.7.13), we obtain a system of $|V(S)| - 1$ independent equations, which determines the values of ν at $V(S)$ uniquely up to a shift.

We seek a polynomial $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ that defines a curve in $\Sigma_\Delta(A_2)$ in the form (3.7.15). As at Step 2 in Subsection 3.7, conditions (3.7.16) take the form (3.7.17). In the case of a triangular subdivision S , the latter system determines the coefficients of f_1, \dots, f_N at $V(S)$, as well as the truncations of f_1, \dots, f_N on the edges $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$, uniquely up to proportionality. If S contains a quadrangle, then we supply system (3.7.17) with equation (4.2.18) or (4.2.19), which together produce $w(A, x_1, \dots, x_r)$ collections of the coefficients of f_1, \dots, f_N at $V(S)$ and truncations to $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_r$ (up to proportionality). Finally, using Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4, we see that for a given 1-cuspidal amoeba $A \in \mathcal{A}(\Delta)$, $A \supset \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$, there are $W(A, x_1, \dots, x_r) \prod_{i=1}^r |\sigma_i|^{-1}$

quadruples $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_\Delta(A_2)$ that may serve as tropicalizations of polynomials $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ having Newton polygon Δ and defining curves $C \in \Sigma_\Delta(A_2)$ that pass through p_1, \dots, p_r .

Lemma 4.5. *In the above notation, for given $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$, $p_1, \dots, p_r \in (\mathbb{K}^*)^2$ and a compatible $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_\Delta(A_2)$, the polynomials $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ with Newton polygon Δ that tropicalize into (A, S, F, R) define exactly $\prod_{i=1}^r |\sigma_i|$ curves in $\Lambda_{\mathbb{K}}(\Delta)$ that have one cusp and pass through p_1, \dots, p_r .*

The proof of Lemma 4.5 is completely similar to that of Lemma 3.12 (see Subsection 5.4), and we omit it.

§5. Patchworking singular algebraic curves

5.1. Initial data for patchworking. Let $\Delta \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ be a nondegenerate convex lattice polygon, and let $S : \Delta = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$ be its subdivision into convex lattice polygons determined by a convex piecewise linear function $\nu : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $\nu(\mathbb{Z}^2) \subset \mathbb{Z}$.

Suppose $a_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$, $(i, j) \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2$, are such that $a_{ij} \neq 0$ for each vertex (i, j) of all the polygons $\Delta_1, \dots, \Delta_N$. Then we introduce the polynomials

$$f_k(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta_k \cap \mathbb{Z}^2} a_{ij} x^i y^j, \quad k = 1, \dots, N,$$

and the curves $C_k = \{f_k = 0\} \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta_k)$, $k = 1, \dots, N$, on which we impose the following conditions.

- (A) For any $k = 1, \dots, N$, each multiple component of C_k (if it exists) is defined by a binomial; it crosses any other component of C_k transversally, only at nonsingular points, and not on $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta_k)$.
- (B) For any edge $\sigma \subset \partial\Delta$, $\sigma \subset \Delta_k$, $1 \leq k \leq N$, the curve C_k is nonsingular along $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ and crosses $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$ transversally.
- (C) If σ is an edge of Δ_k , $1 \leq k \leq N$, and $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma) \cap C_k$ is an isolated singular point of C_k , then the germ (C_k, z) is topologically equivalent to $y^{m(k,z)} + x^m = 0$, where the y -axis stands for $\text{Tor}(\sigma)$.

Now we introduce additional polynomials that will play the role of deformation patterns, as defined in Remarks 3.8 and 3.11.

Consider all the triples (k, σ, z) in which $1 \leq k \leq N$, $\sigma \not\subset \partial\Delta$ is an edge of Δ_k , $z \in \text{Tor}(\sigma) \cap C_k$, and $(C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z = m \geq 2$. We introduce the following equivalence of triples: (i) $(k, \sigma, z) \sim (l, \sigma, z)$ if $\sigma = \Delta_k \cap \Delta_l$, and (ii) $(k, \sigma, z) \sim (k, \sigma', z')$ if σ, σ' are parallel sides of Δ_k and z, z' belong to one and the same multiple component of C_k . The transitive extension of this equivalence distributes the triples into disjoint classes. We denote the set of

equivalence classes by Π . In fact, a pair of points z, z' in equivalent triples $(k, \sigma, z), (l, \sigma', z')$ determines an element of Π uniquely, and we write simply $(z, z') \in \Pi$.

With any element of Π we associate a deformation pattern. Namely, in any class there are exactly two triples $(k, \sigma, z), (l, \sigma', z')$ with coinciding or parallel edges σ, σ' and with isolated singular (or nonsingular) points z, z' of the curves C_k, C_l , respectively. As required in the above property (C), in some local coordinates in neighborhoods of z and z' the curves C_k and C_l are defined by

$$\sum_{im(k,z)+jm \geq mm(k,z)} \alpha_{ij} x^i y^j = 0, \quad \sum_{im(l,z')+jm \geq mm(l,z')} \beta_{ij} x^i y^j = 0,$$

respectively, with $\alpha_{m0} = \beta_{m0}$ and with nondegenerate homogeneous polynomials

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi_z^{(k)}(x, y) &= \sum_{im(k,z)+jm=mm(k,z)} \alpha_{ij} x^i y^j, \\ \varphi_{z'}^{(l)}(x, y) &= \sum_{im(l,z')+jm=mm(l,z')} \beta_{ij} x^i y^j. \end{aligned}$$

A deformation pattern associated with a chosen class of triples is a curve $C_{z,z'} \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta_{z,z'})$, $\Delta_{z,z'} = \text{conv}\{(m, 0), (0, m(k, z)), (0, -m(l, z'))\}$, defined by a polynomial $F_{z,z'}(x, y)$ with Newton triangle $\Delta_{z,z'}$ and truncations $\varphi_z^{(k)}(x, y), \varphi_{z'}^{(l)}(x, y^{-1})$ on the edges $[(m, 0), (0, m(k, z))], [(m, 0), (0, -m(l, z'))]$, respectively.

5.2. Transversality. Transversality of equisingular strata provides sufficient conditions for the patchworking (cf. [25, 26]).

Let \mathcal{S} be a topological or (contact) analytic equivalence of isolated planar curve singular points. We intend to define \mathcal{S} -transversality for triples $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k), 1 \leq k \leq N$, where Δ_k^- is a connected (or empty) union of some edges of Δ_k , and for deformation patterns.

Pick a triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k), 1 \leq k \leq N$.

If $z \in C_k \cap (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ is an isolated singular point, we denote by $M^{\mathcal{S}}(C_k, z)$ the germ at C_k of the \mathcal{S} -equisingular stratum of (C_k, z) in $\Lambda(\Delta_k)$. The (projective) Zariski tangent space to $M^{\mathcal{S}}(C_k, z)$ at C_k is formed by the curves $\{g = 0\}, g \in \Lambda(\Delta_k)$, with $g \in I^{\mathcal{S}}(C_k, z) \subset \mathcal{O}_{\text{Tor}(\Delta_k), z}$, where $I^{\mathcal{S}}(C_k, z)$ is the equisingular ideal (see [5, 34]) or the Tyurina ideal $\langle g, g_x, g_y \rangle$, according to whether \mathcal{S} is the topological or analytic equivalence.

Let $z \in C_k \cap \text{Tor}(\sigma)$ be a nonsingular or singular isolated point of C_k , where σ is an edge of Δ_k , and let x'', y'' be local coordinates in a neighborhood of z

in $\text{Tor}(\Delta_k)$, as was introduced in Subsection 5.1. The ideals

$$I_0^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z) = \left\{ g \in \mathcal{O}_{\text{Tor}(\Delta_k), z} : g = \sum_{im(k, z) + jm \geq mm(k, z)} b_{ij}(x'')^i (y'')^j \right\},$$

$$I^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z) = I_0^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z) + \left\langle \frac{\partial f''}{\partial x''} \right\rangle$$

naturally determine the linear subsystems $M_0^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z)$ and $M^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z)$ in $\Lambda(\Delta_k)$, respectively.

Let $z \in C_k \cap (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$ be an intersection point of two distinct components $\{g' = 0\}$ and $\{g'' = 0\}$ of C_k having multiplicities m' and m'' , respectively, with $m' + m'' > 2$. We denote by $M^{\text{eg}}(C_k, z)$ the closure of the germ at C_k of the family of curves $C \in \Lambda(\Delta_k)$ having $m'm''$ nodes in a neighborhood of z . The (projective) Zariski tangent space to $M^{\text{eg}}(C_k, z)$ at C_k is formed by the curves $\{g = 0\}$, $g \in \Lambda(\Delta_k)$, with $g \in I^{\text{eg}}(C_k, z) := \langle (g')^{m'}, (g'')^{m''} \rangle \subset \mathcal{O}_{\text{Tor}(\Delta_k), z}$. Indeed, in a neighborhood of z , the curves $C \in M^{\text{eg}}(C_k, z)$ are unions of $m' + m''$ disks (counting multiplicities), and are represented by equations $((g')^{m'} + g'_1)((g'')^{m''} + g''_1) = 0$ with $\|g'_1\|$ and $\|g''_1\|$ sufficiently small; thus, the claim follows.

Definition 5.1. In the above notation, let Δ_k^+ be the union of the edges σ of Δ_k such that $\sigma \not\subset \Delta_k^-$. The triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is said to be \mathcal{S} -transversal if all the germs

$$\begin{cases} M^{\mathcal{S}}(C_k, z), & z \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \text{ is an isolated singular point of } C_k; \\ M^{\text{eg}}(C_k, z), & z \in (\mathbb{C}^*)^2 \text{ is an intersection point of a multiple component} \\ & \text{of } C_k, \text{ with any other component of } C_k; \\ M_0^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z), & z \in C_k \cap \text{Tor}(\Delta_k^-) \text{ is not a non-isolated singular point;} \\ M^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z), & z \in C_k \cap \text{Tor}(\Delta_k^+) \text{ is not a non-isolated singular point,} \end{cases}$$

are smooth germs of expected dimension and intersect transversally in $\Lambda(\Delta_k)$.

Definition 5.2. A deformation pattern $C_{z, z'} \subset \Delta_{z, z'}$ is said to be \mathcal{S} -transversal if the triple $(\Delta_{z, z'}, \Delta_{z, z'}^-, C_{z, z'})$ is \mathcal{S} -transversal, where $\Delta_{z, z'}^-$ is the union of the nonvertical edges of $\Delta_{z, z'}$.

Lemma 5.3. *In the above notation, the triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is \mathcal{S} -transversal if*

$$H^1(\text{Tor}(\Delta_k), \mathcal{O}_{\text{Tor}(\Delta_k)}(C_k) \otimes \mathcal{I}_{Z_k}) = 0, \tag{5.2.20}$$

where $\mathcal{I}_{Z_k} \subset \mathcal{O}_{\text{Tor}(\Delta_k)}$ is the ideal sheaf of the zero-dimensional scheme $Z_k \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta_k)$ defined at the points $z \in C_k$ mentioned in Definition 5.1 by the ideals $I^{\mathcal{S}}(C_k, z)$, $I^{\text{eg}}(C_k, z)$, $I_0^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z)$, and $I^{\text{sqh}}(C_k, z)$, respectively.

This statement immediately follows from the cohomology interpretation of transversality.

Following [25, 26], we provide an explicit numerical criterion for the h^1 -vanishing (5.2.20). To formulate it, we use the topological invariants $b(C, \xi)$, $\tilde{b}(C, \xi)$ defined for a curve C and its local branch ξ , and the Tyurina number $\tau(C, z)$ equal to the codimension of the Tyurina ideal in the local ring of an ambient surface. The complete definition of the invariants b and \tilde{b} can be found in [25, Subsection 4.1], or in [26, §4, Definition 1]. We only recall it for some cases. If C has a node, then $b(C, \xi) = 0$ for both branches; if C has a cusp, then $b(C, \xi) = 1$; if C is given locally by $\{x^{pr} + y^{qr} = 0\}$, with $(p, q) = 1$, then $\tilde{b}(C, \xi) = p + q - 1$.

- Lemma 5.4.** (i) *The \mathcal{S} -transversality of a triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ survives if Δ_k^- contains at most two edges and from Δ_k^- we remove edges of length 1.*
 (ii) *If C_k is irreducible, then the triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is transversal with respect to the topological equivalence of singular points provided that*

$$\sum' b(C_k, \xi) + \sum'' \tilde{b}(C_k, \mathcal{Q}) + \sum''' ((C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z - \varepsilon) < \sum_{\sigma \subset \partial \Delta_k} (C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma)),$$

where \sum' ranges over all local branches ξ of C_k centered at the points $z \in \text{Sing}(C_k) \cap (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, \sum'' ranges over all local branches \mathcal{Q} of C_k centered at the points $z \in \text{Sing}(C_k) \cap \text{Tor}(\partial \Delta_k)$, and \sum''' ranges over all nonsingular points z of C_k on $\text{Tor}(\partial \Delta_k)$, with $\varepsilon = 0$ if $\sigma \subset \Delta_k^-$ and $\varepsilon = 1$ otherwise.

- (iii) *If C_k is irreducible, then the triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is transversal with respect to the analytic equivalence of singular points provided that*

$$\sum' (\tau(C_k, z) - 1) + \sum'' \tilde{b}(C_k, \mathcal{Q}) + \sum''' ((C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z - \varepsilon) < \sum_{\sigma \subset \partial \Delta_k} (C_k \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma)),$$

where \sum' ranges over all $z \in \text{Sing}(C_k) \cap (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, and \sum'' and \sum''' are as above.

- (iv) If C_k is reduced and reducible, then the triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is transversal with respect to the topological equivalence of singular points provided that, for any irreducible component C of C_k ,

$$\sum' b(C_k, \xi) + \sum'' \tilde{b}(C_k, \mathcal{Q}) + \sum''' ((C \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma))_z - \varepsilon) < \sum_{\sigma \subset \partial \Delta_k} (C \cdot \text{Tor}(\sigma)), \tag{5.2.21}$$

where \sum' ranges over all local branches ξ of C centered at the points $z \in \text{Sing}(C_k) \cap (\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, \sum'' ranges over all local branches \mathcal{Q} of C centered at the points $z \in \text{Sing}(C_k) \cap \text{Tor}(\partial \Delta_k)$, and \sum''' ranges over all nonsingular points z of C_k on $C \cap \text{Tor}(\sigma)$, $\sigma \subset \partial \Delta_k$, with $\varepsilon = 0$ if $\sigma \subset \Delta_k^-$ and $\varepsilon = 1$ otherwise.

- (v) If C_k is non-reduced, then the triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is transversal with respect to the topological equivalence of singular points provided that any component of C_k that is not defined by a binomial satisfies (5.2.21), and any component of C_k defined by a binomial crosses $\text{Tor}(\Delta_k^-)$ at one point at most and crosses the reduced union of all the other component of C_k transversally at nonsingular points only.

Lemma 5.5. *In the notation of Subsection 5.1 and under Definition 5.2,*

- (i) *an irreducible deformation pattern $C_{z,z'}$ is transversal with respect to the topological equivalence of singular points if*

$$\sum_{w \in \text{Sing}(C_{z,z'}) \cap \mathbb{C}^2} b(C_{z,z'}, w) < \#(\mathbb{Z} \cap (-m(l, z'), m(k, z))) + \varepsilon_0,$$

and is transversal with respect to the analytic equivalence of singular points if

$$\sum_{w \in \text{Sing}(C_{z,z'}) \cap \mathbb{C}^2} (\tau(C_{z,z'}, w) - 1) < \#(\mathbb{Z} \cap (-m(l, z'), m(k, z))) + \varepsilon_0,$$

where ε_0 is the number of edges of length 1 in $\Delta_{z,z'}^-$;

- (ii) *a reducible deformation pattern $C_{z,z'}$ is transversal with respect to the topological equivalence of singular points if for any irreducible component C of $C_{z,z'}$ we have*

$$\sum_{\xi} b(C_{z,z'}, \xi) < (C \cdot \text{Tor}(\partial \Delta_{z,z'})) - (C \cdot \text{Tor}(\Delta_{z,z'}^-)) + \varepsilon_0(C),$$

where ξ ranges over all local branches of C centered in $\text{Sing}(C_{z,z'}) \cap \mathbb{C}^2$, and $\varepsilon_0(C)$ is the number of edges of length 1 in $\Delta_{z,z'}^-$.

Proof. Both Lemmas 5.4 and 5.5 are slightly modified particular cases of Theorem 4.1 in [25], and we shall only explain the modifications.

To obtain ε_0 , or, more generally, to remove edges of length 1 from Δ_k^- , we notice that the \mathcal{S} -transversality of the triad $(\Delta_k, \tilde{\Delta}_k^-, C_k)$ means that in the space $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_k)$ of polynomials with Newton polygon Δ_k , the corresponding \mathcal{S} -equisingular stratum is smooth and transversally intersects the (affine) subspace of polynomials with fixed coefficients at the integral points in $\tilde{\Delta}_k^-$. The action of $(\mathbb{C}^*)^3$ on $\mathcal{P}(\Delta_k)$, defined as $(\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) \cdot F(x, y) = \lambda_0 F(\lambda_1 x, \lambda_2 y)$, arbitrarily varies the coefficients, corresponding to integral points in the edges of length 1 in $\Delta_k^- \setminus \tilde{\Delta}_k^-$, whereas the coefficients at the integral points in $\tilde{\Delta}_k^-$ stay fixed. Since the \mathcal{S} -equisingular stratum in question is invariant with respect to this action, we conclude that it transversally intersects the subspace of polynomials with fixed coefficients at the integral points in Δ_k^- .

In case (v) in Lemma 5.4, relation (5.2.20) is deduced by successive eliminating the components of C_k defined by binomials with the help of the Horace method [9], and then applying statement (iii) to the remaining part of the curve. •

5.3. Patchworking theorem. Suppose we are given the data introduced in Subsection 5.1, namely, a subdivision $S: \Delta = \Delta_1 \cup \dots \cup \Delta_N$ induced by a function $\nu: \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, an amoeba A , polynomials f_1, \dots, f_N , and deformation patterns defined by polynomials $f_{z, \tilde{z}}$. Let \mathcal{G} be the set of orientations of the amoeba A (viewed as a graph), that have no oriented cycles and obey the following requirements. For $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}$, let $\Delta_k^-(\Gamma)$ denote the union of the edges of Δ_k that correspond to the arcs of A Γ -oriented inside Δ_k . We assume that $\Delta_k^-(\Gamma)$ is connected for any $k = 1, \dots, N$, and that any two arcs of A having a common vertex and lying on a straight line are cooriented.

Theorem 5. *Under the assumptions of Subsection 5.1, suppose that all the given deformation patterns are \mathcal{S} -transversal, and there is $\Gamma \in \mathcal{G}$ such that every triple $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ is \mathcal{S} -transversal, $k = 1, \dots, N$. Then there exists a polynomial $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ with the following properties: its Newton polygon is Δ ; its refined tropicalization consists of the given data ν, S, f_1, \dots, f_N and the given deformation patterns; it defines a family of reduced curves $C^{(t)} \subset \text{Tor}(\Delta)$, $t \neq 0$, such that there is an \mathcal{S} -equivalent 1-to-1 correspondence between $\text{Sing}(C^{(t)})$ and the disjoint union of*

- the sets of isolated singular points of all the curves C_k in $(\mathbb{C}^*)^2$, $k = 1, \dots, N$,
- the sets $\text{Sing}(C_{z, \tilde{z}}) \cap \mathbb{C}^2$, $\{z, \tilde{z}\} \in \Pi$,

- the set of $\sum_{k=1}^N \sum_z \dim \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^2, z} / I^{eg}(C_k, z)$ nodes, where z runs over all points in C_k , belonging to the intersections of a multiple component of C_k with any other component of C_k .

Furthermore, take any set $B \subset V(S)$ such that, for each $k = 1, \dots, N$, either $|B \cap \Delta_k| \leq 3$, or $B \cap \Delta_k \subset \Delta_k^-$. Then a family of polynomials as above can be described by the relations

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{(i,j) \in \Delta} (a_{ij} + c_{ij}) x^i y^j t^{\nu(i,j)}, \tag{5.3.22}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{ij} = c_{ij}(t) \in \mathbb{K}, & c_{ij}(0) = 0, & (i, j) \in \Delta, \\ c_{ij}(t) = \Phi_{ij}^B(\{c_{kl}(t), (k, l) \in B\}, t), & (i, j) \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus B, \end{cases} \tag{5.3.23}$$

with certain complex analytic functions $\Phi_{ij}^B, (i, j) \in \Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2 \setminus B$.

We omit the proof, which is a routine adaptation of the proofs of similar patchworking theorems in [25, 26] (for the details we refer the reader to [27]).

5.4. Proof of Lemma 3.12. Let $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}(nA_1)$. We take any vector $\zeta \in \mathbb{R}^2 \setminus \{0\}$ not parallel to any of the edges of S , and orient the arcs of A so that they form acute angles with ζ . This gives rise to an orientation Γ of A that meets the requirements of Theorem 5. Furthermore, Lemmas 5.4 and 5.5 imply that the deformation patterns R and all the triples $(\Delta_k, \Delta_k^-, C_k)$ are transversal. For example, if $\Delta_k, 1 \leq k \leq N$, is a triangle, the inequality of Lemma 5.4(i), which serves as a transversality criterion, is fulfilled, because the binvariant vanishes for nodes, C_k is non-singular along $\text{Tor}(\partial\Delta_k)$, and $\varepsilon = 1$ for all edges in $\Delta_k^+ \neq \emptyset$. Thus, Theorem 5 applies, and the set B can be chosen as follows. For any parallelogram Δ_k the set Δ_k^+ is the union of two neighboring edges. Then we take $V(S)$ and remove all the interior vertices of Δ_k^+ for all parallelograms Δ_k .

Notice that $|B| = r + 1$, that is, formulas (5.3.22) and (5.3.23) describe all the polynomials $f \in \mathbb{K}[x, y]$ with Newton polygon Δ that define n -nodal curves in $\Lambda_K(\Delta)$ and tropicalize into (A, S, F, R) .

From (5.3.23) we separate the equations for $c_{ij}, (i, j) \in V(S) \setminus B$. Namely, let $\omega_{1,k}, \omega_{2,k}, \omega_{3,k}, \omega_{4,k}$ be the vertices (listed clockwise) of a parallelogram Δ_k , and let $\omega_{1,k} \notin \Delta_k^-$. Then an equation for $M^{eg}(C_k)$ (see Subsection 5.2) involving the coefficients at the vertices of Δ_k can be written as

$$(a_{\omega_{1,k}} + c_{\omega_{1,k}})(a_{\omega_{3,k}} + c_{\omega_{3,k}}) - (a_{\omega_{2,k}} + c_{\omega_{2,k}})(a_{\omega_{4,k}} + c_{\omega_{4,k}}) = O(t),$$

where $O(t)$ includes the terms with t to a positive power. Since $a_{\omega_{1,k}} a_{\omega_{3,k}} - a_{\omega_{2,k}} a_{\omega_{4,k}} = 0$, we can rewrite (5.3.23) in the form

$$c_{ij} = \Phi_{ij}(\{c_\omega : \omega \in V(S)\}), \quad (i, j) \in \Delta \setminus V(S), \tag{5.4.24}$$

$$\begin{cases} c_{\omega_{1,k}} a_{\omega_{3,k}} + c_{\omega_{3,k}} a_{\omega_{1,k}} - c_{\omega_{2,k}} a_{\omega_{4,k}} - c_{\omega_{4,k}} a_{\omega_{2,k}} = O(t), \\ 1 \leq k \leq N, \quad |V(\Delta_k)| = 4. \end{cases} \tag{5.4.25}$$

Consider the equations $f(\mathbf{p}_1) = \dots = f(\mathbf{p}_r) = 0$. Suppose $\mathbf{x}_s = \text{Val}(\mathbf{p}_s)$ corresponds to an edge σ_s of S . Without loss of generality, we assume that σ_s lies on the horizontal coordinate axis, $\nu|_{\sigma_s} = 0$, and $\nu(i, j) > 0$ for $(i, j) \notin \sigma_s$. Then $\mathbf{p}_s = (\xi_s^0 + \xi_s^1 t, \eta_s^0 + \eta_s^1 t)$, where $\xi_s^0, \eta_s^0 \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $\xi_s^1, \eta_s^1 \in \mathbb{K}$, $\text{Val}(\xi_s^1), \text{Val}(\eta_s^1) \leq 0$.

Assume that $|\sigma_s| = 1$, i.e., $\sigma_s = [\omega'_s, \omega''_s]$, $\omega'_s = (i, 0), \omega''_s = (i + 1, 0)$. Then the equation $f(\mathbf{p}_s) = 0$ in the form (3.7.17) reads

$$(a_{\omega'_s} + c_{\omega'_s}) + (a_{\omega''_s} + c_{\omega''_s})(\xi_s^0 + \xi_s^1 t) = O(t);$$

since $a_{\omega'_s} + a_{\omega''_s} \xi_s^0 = 0$, this reshapes to

$$c_{\omega'_s} + c_{\omega''_s} \xi_s^0 = O(t).$$

Suppose $|\sigma_s| = m \geq 2$, i.e, without loss of much generality, $\sigma_s = [\omega'_s, \omega''_s]$, $\omega'_s = (0, 0), \omega''_s = (m, 0)$. We only consider the case where σ_s is a common edge of two triangles Δ_k, Δ_l (cf. Fig. 2), because the situation where σ_s is an edge of a parallelogram can be treated in the same way, but requires a more complicated notation. Let $z = \text{Tor}(\sigma_s) \cap C_k \cap C_l$. We have

$$f(x, y) = \sum_{i=0}^m (a_{i,0} + c_{i,0}) x^i + O(t) = \sum_{i=0}^m c_{i,0} x^i + a_{m,0} (x + \xi_s^0)^m + O(t).$$

The coordinate change $x = x' + \xi_s^0$ takes $f(x, y)$ to the form

$$f'(x', y) = \sum_{i=0}^{m-1} c'_{i,0} (x')^i + (a_{m,0} + c_{m,0}) (x')^m + O(t),$$

where

$$c'_{i,0} = \sum_{j=i}^m c_j (\xi_s^0)^{j-i} \binom{j}{i}, \quad i = 0, \dots, m - 1.$$

Furthermore, we can find

$$\tau = -\frac{c'_{m-1,0}}{m a_{m,0}} + O(t) + \text{h.o.t.} \in \mathbb{K},$$

where ‘‘h.o.t.’’ contains all monomials in $c_\omega, \omega \in \Delta$, of degree at least 2 and such that the coefficient of x^{m-1} in the polynomial $f''(x'', y) := f'(x' + \tau, y)$

is zero. Then

$$f''(x'', y) = \sum_{i=1}^{m-2} c''_{i,0}(x'')^i + (a_{m,0} + c''_{m,0})(x'')^m + y(a''_{01} + c''_{01})t^p + y^{-1}(a''_{0,-1} + c''_{0,-1})t^q + \dots,$$

where we omit the monomials $(x'')^i y^j$ with $(i, j) \notin \Delta_z$, $\Delta_z = \text{conv}\{(m, 0), (0, 1), (0, -1)\}$, and we have

$$c''_{i,0} = c'_i + O(t) + \text{h.o.t.}, \quad i = 0, \dots, m-2, \quad c''_{m,0}(0) = c''_{01}(0) = c''_{0,-1}(0) = 0,$$

whereas $a''_{01}, a''_{0,-1} \in \mathbb{C}^*$, and p, q are distinct positive integers (we assume that $p < q$). By Lemma 3.10, the tropicalization of $f''(x'', y)$ determines a subdivision containing the triangle Δ_z , and the corresponding deformation pattern. In particular, $c''_{i,0} = O(t)$, $i = 0, \dots, m-2$. Another consequence is as follows: plugging the coordinates $x'' = t\xi_s^1 - \tau$, $y = \eta_s^0 + \eta_s^1 t$ of \mathbf{p}_s in $f''(x'', y)$, we see that the minimal powers of t come from the monomials x^m and y , and they must compensate each other, because the coordinates of \mathbf{p}_s annihilate f'' , i.e.,

$$\eta_s^0 a''_{01} t^p + a_{m,0} (\xi_s^1 t - \tau)^m + \text{h.o.t.} = 0.$$

This equation leads to

$$\tau = \xi_s^1 t - \left(-\frac{\eta_s^0 a''_{01}}{a_{m,0}} \right)^{1/m} t^{p/m} + \text{h.o.t.}$$

Combining this with the above formulas for τ and $c''_{i,0}$, c'_i , it is not difficult to deduce the relation

$$c_{00} - \frac{a_{00}}{a_{m,0}} c_{m,0} = c_{00} + (-1)^{m+1} (\xi_s^0)^m c_{m,0} = (-1)^m m a_{m,0} (\xi_s^0)^{m-1} \xi_s^1 t + (-1)^{m-1} m (\xi_s^0)^{m-1} (-\xi_s^0 a''_{01} a_{m,0}^{m-1})^{1/m} t^{p/m} + \Phi_s, \tag{5.4.26}$$

where Φ_s is some analytic function of the parameters a_{ij} , c_{ij} , $(i, j) \in \Delta$, and ξ_s^0 , ξ_s^1 , η_s^0 , η_s^1 , t whose terms contain t to a positive power or c_{ij} to the total power at least 2. We point out that formula (5.4.26) gives m distinct equations.

Thus, finally we obtain $\prod_{s=1}^r |\sigma_s|$ distinct systems of equations for the coefficients of $f(x, y)$. Each system consists of equations (5.4.24), (5.4.25), and (5.4.26); the latter equation is written as

$$c_{\omega'_s} a_{\omega'_s} - c_{\omega''_s} a_{\omega''_s} = O(t) + \text{h.o.t.}, \quad s = 1, \dots, r. \tag{5.4.27}$$

Now we put $c_{i_0 j_0} = 0$ for some $(i_0, j_0) \in B$ and apply the implicit function theorem in order to conclude that the system has a unique solution. The conditions of the implicit function theorem are fulfilled because, for instance, the

independence of the linearized system (5.4.25), (5.4.27) for $t = 0$ is equivalent to that of system (3.7.13), (3.7.14) treated at Step 1 in Subsection 3.7.

§6. Counting real nodal curves

Since the complex conjugation naturally acts in \mathbb{K} , we can talk of real \mathbb{K} -curves, i.e., those defined over the subfield $\mathbb{K}_{\mathbb{R}}$ of Puiseux series with real coefficients. If, for instance, the given points $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r$ belong to $(\mathbb{K}_{\mathbb{R}}^*)^2$, then we can use the formulas of Lemmas 3.5, 3.6 and 3.9 to count how many real tropicalizations $(A, S, F, R) \in \mathcal{Q}_{\Delta}(nA_1)$ correspond to a nodal amoeba A . Then, taking the real solutions of equations (5.4.26), we can decide how many real nodal curves correspond to a given amoeba, and thereby confirm the formulas suggested by Mikhalkin in [18]. Here we focus on a related problem of computing the Welschinger number $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r)$, which was introduced in a general symplectic setting in [35]. In our situation it is the number of real nodal irreducible curves passing through given real points and counted with the sign $(-1)^{n_{iso}}$, where, for a given real nodal curve, n_{iso} is the number of its real solitary nodes (i.e., those given locally by $x^2 + y^2 = 0$). The importance of this number comes from Welschinger’s theorem [35] saying that, for rational nodal curves, $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r)$ does not depend on the choice of the fixed points. This means that, when calculated for a special configuration of $r = |\partial\Delta \cap \mathbb{Z}^2| - 1$ real points, the number $|\chi_{\Delta}(\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r)|$ provides a lower bound for the number of real rational curves passing through an arbitrary collection of r generic real points in $\text{Tor}(\Delta)$.

The next proposition is a consequence of the results of the preceding sections.

Proposition 6.1. *In the notation of §3, for any generic points $x_1, \dots, x_r \in \mathbb{Q}^2$ and $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r \in (\mathbb{K}_{\mathbb{R}}^*)^2$ such that $\text{Val}(\mathbf{p}_i) = x_i$, $i = 1, \dots, r$, and any irreducible nodal amoeba A of rank r passing through $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r$, the following statements are true:*

- (i) *if the dual subdivision S contains an edge of even length, then the contribution to $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r)$ of the real n -nodal curves passing through $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r$ and projecting onto A is zero;*
- (ii) *if the dual subdivision S has only edges of odd length, then there exists a unique real irreducible n -nodal curve passing through $\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r$ and projecting onto A , and its contribution to $\chi_{\Delta}(\mathbf{p}_1, \dots, \mathbf{p}_r)$ is $(-1)^s$, where s is the total number of interior integral points in the triangles of S .*

Proof. Recall that, by Lemma 3.7, to count the irreducible nodal curves we need to consider only irreducible nodal amoebas.

Suppose S contains an edge σ of even length m . The formulas of Lemma 3.9 show that given a real tropicalization f_1, \dots, f_N , with the edge σ we can associate either zero, or two real deformation patterns, which in their turn are independent of how many real solutions equations (5.4.26) have. If real deformation patterns do exist, their explicit formulas can be extracted from the computation in the proof of Lemma 3.9. Namely, one real deformation pattern corresponds to the Chebyshev polynomial $P(x) = \cos(m \cdot \arccos(2^{-(m-1)/m}x))$, and this deformation pattern has $m - 1$ real solitary nodes by [22, Proposition 2.5]. The other real deformation pattern corresponds to the polynomial $-P(x\sqrt{-1})$, and it has one non-solitary node besides $m - 2$ imaginary nodes. Thus, claim (i) follows, because the exchange of the above deformation patterns changes the parity of the number of solitary real nodes.

If S contains only edges of odd length, then the formulas in the proof of Lemmas 3.5 and 3.9 and equations (5.4.26) give a unique real choice for an n -nodal curve passing through p_1, \dots, p_r and projecting onto A . It is a simple exercise to check that the real tropicalizations to triangles and the real deformation patterns associated with edges of odd length have only imaginary or real solitary nodes, whereas the real tropicalizations to parallelograms do not bear solitary real nodes. Thus, statement (ii) follows. •

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