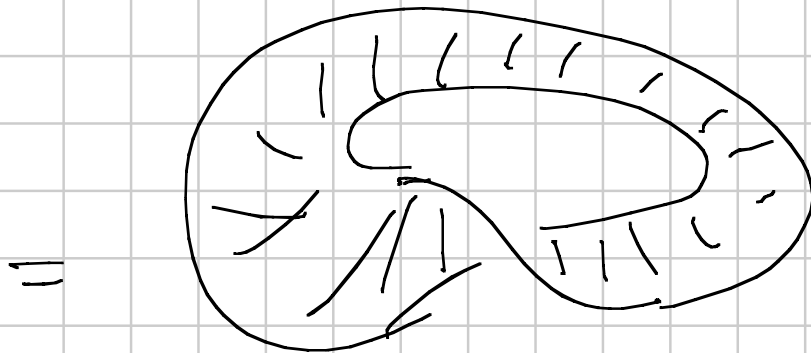
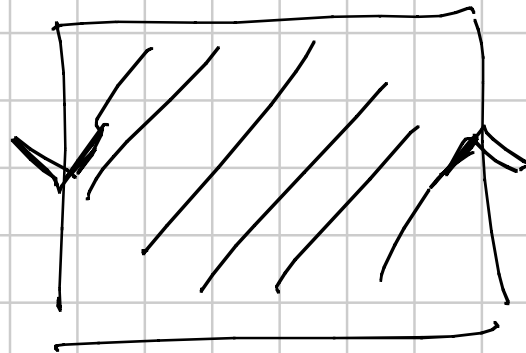
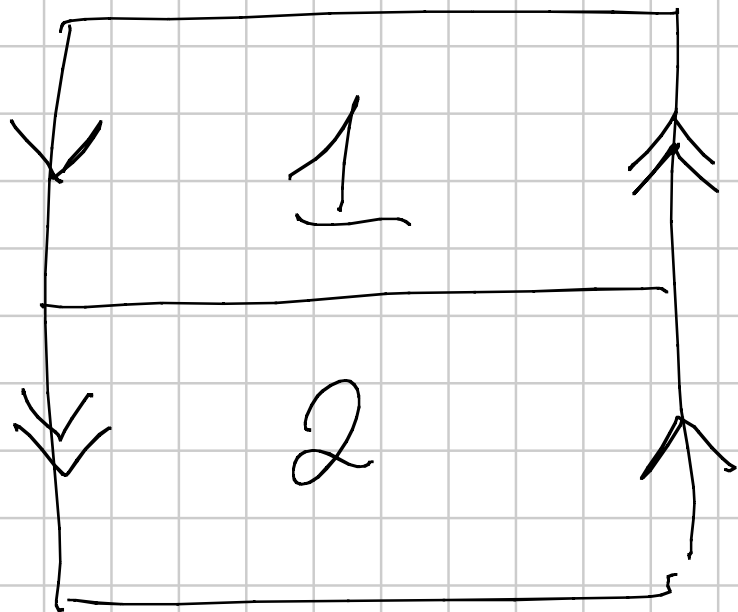


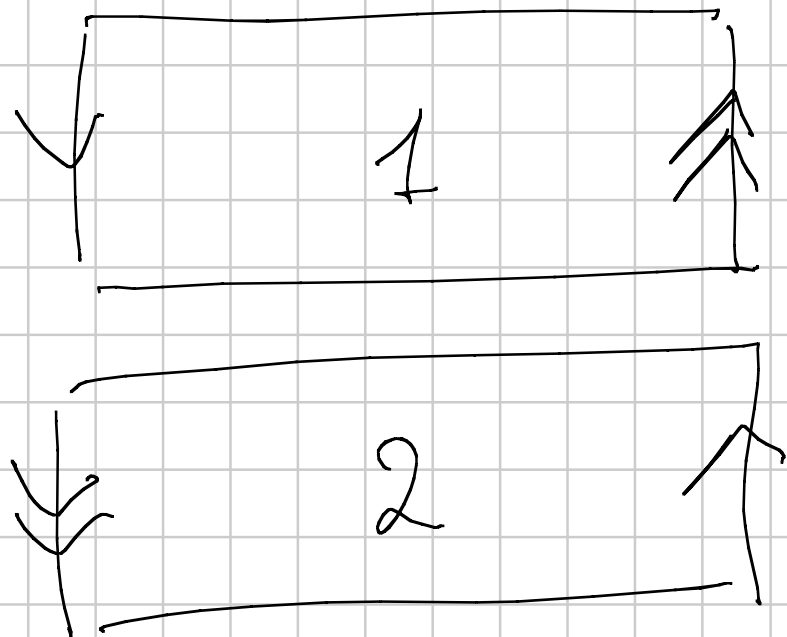
Geometrie 27/4/17

Newlands Robinson:

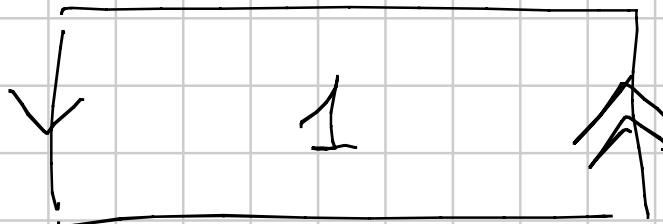
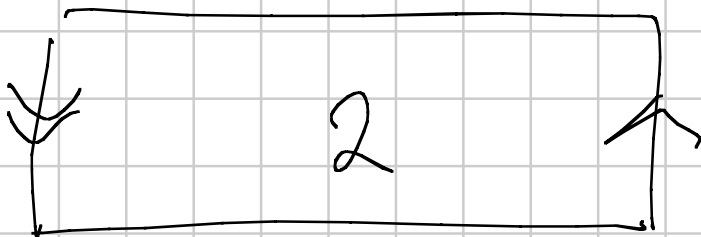




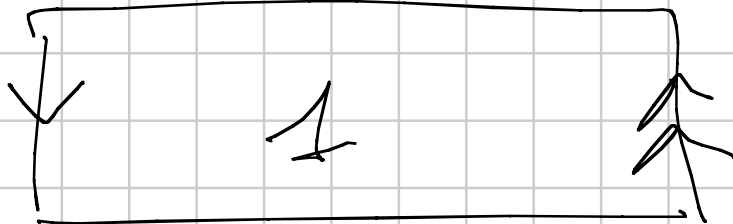
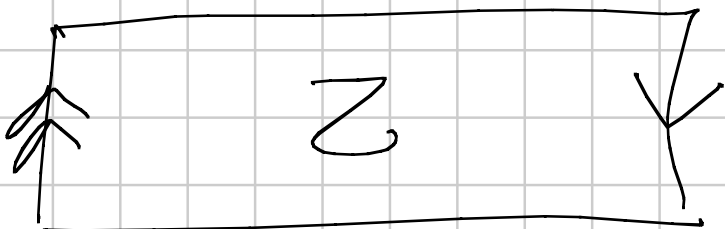
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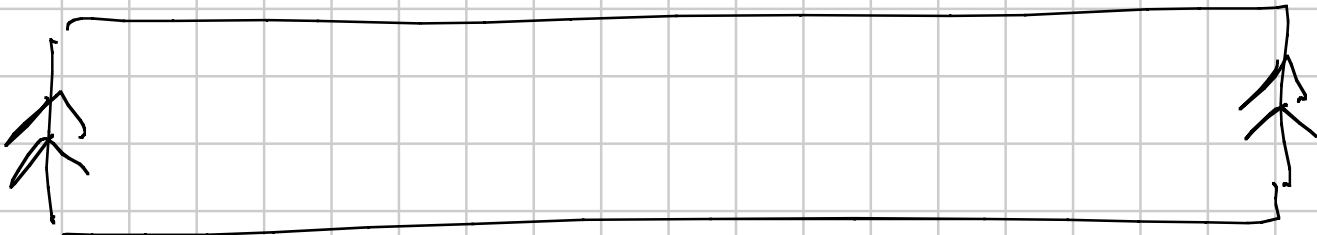
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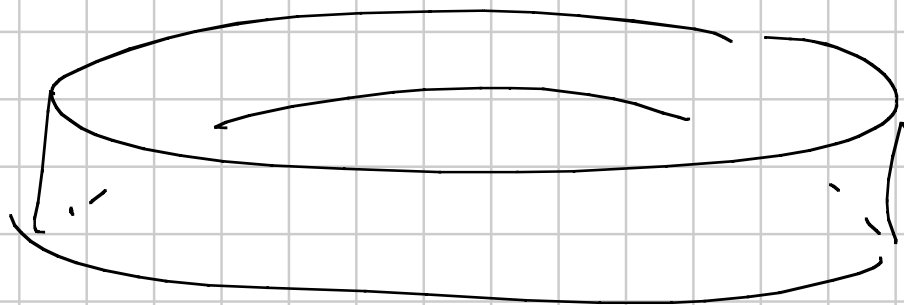
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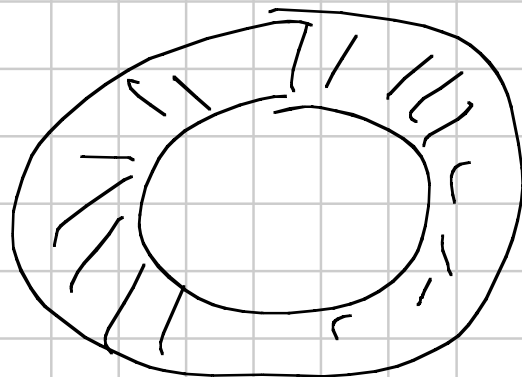
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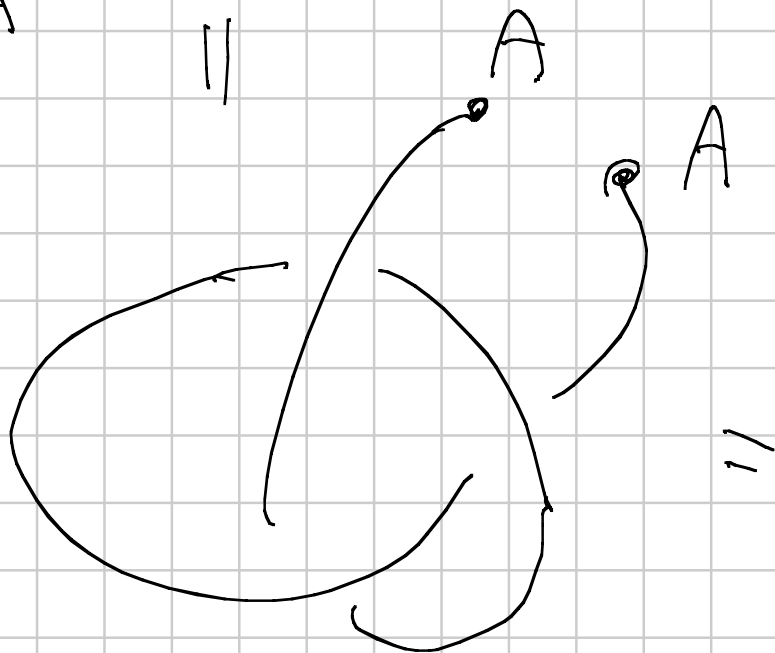
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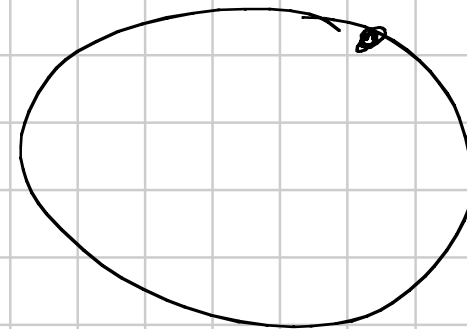
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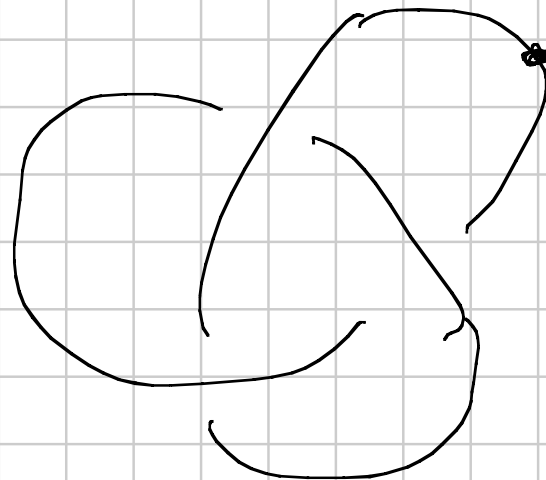


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uodo banale

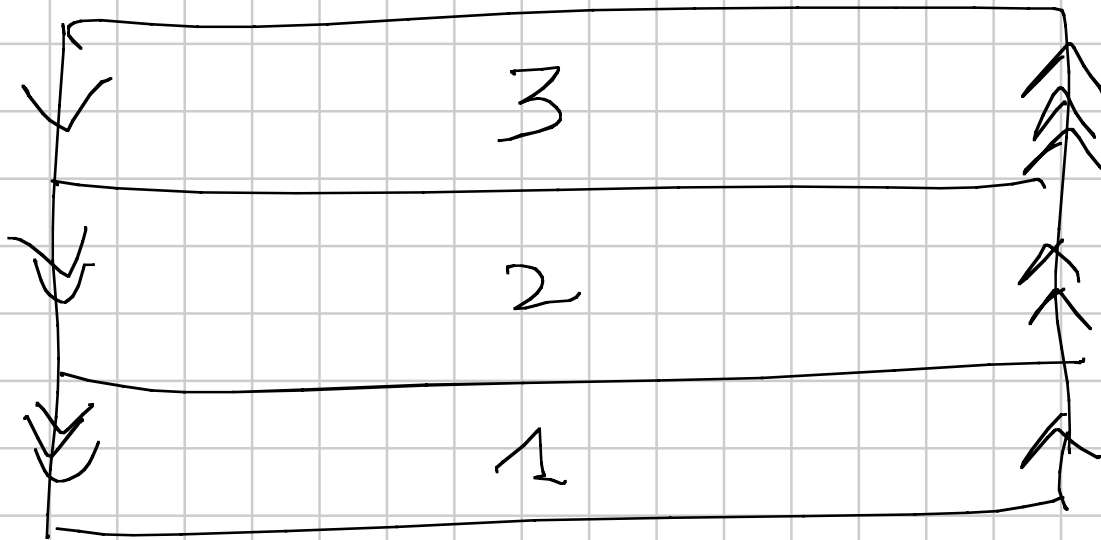


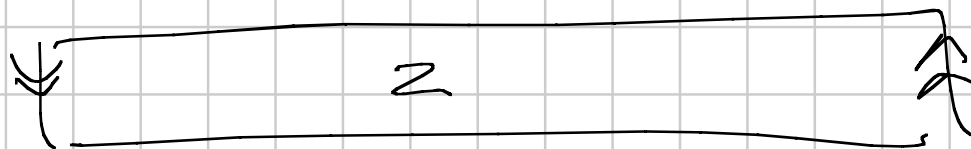
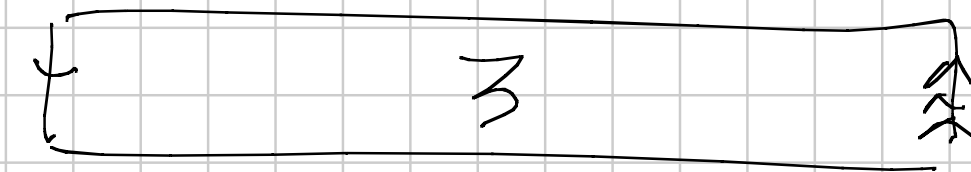
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uodo
trifoglio

Fatto: intrinsecamente sono upedi,
me estrinsecamente no.





= Möbius

circle

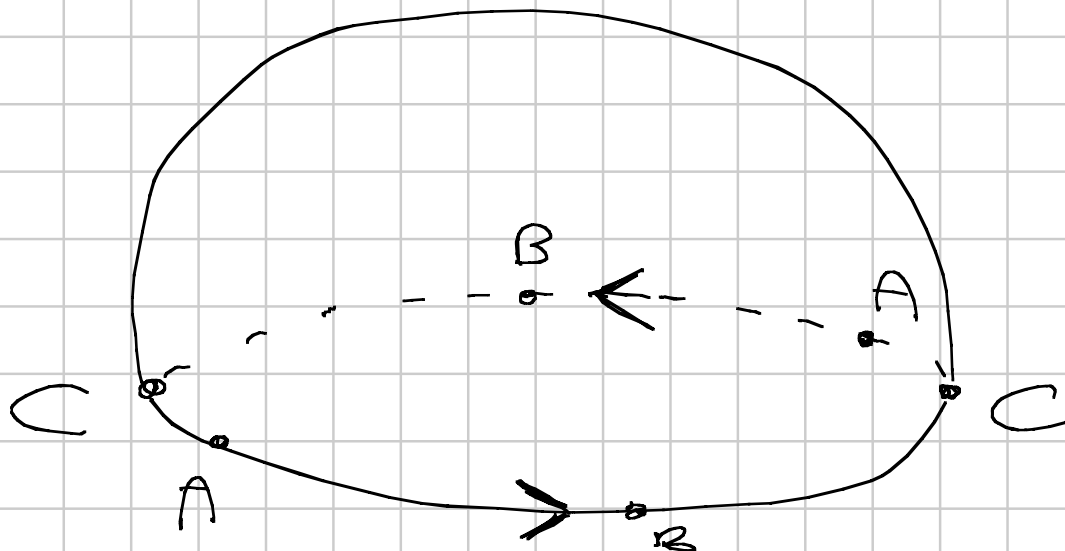


Visto: $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{D}_+^2 / \sim$
 se $x \in \mathbb{D}_+^2$

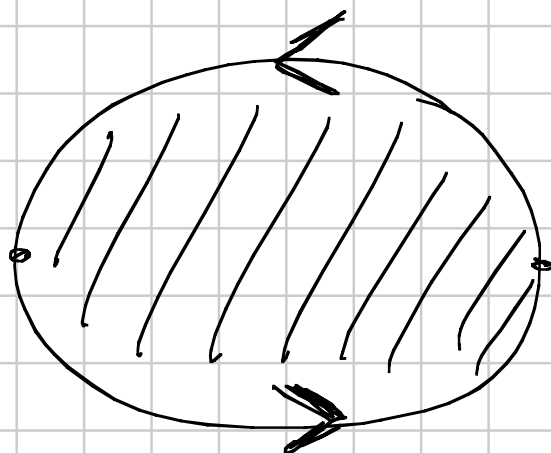
$$\mathbb{D}_+^2 = \{x \in \mathbb{D}^2 : x_3 \geq 0\}$$

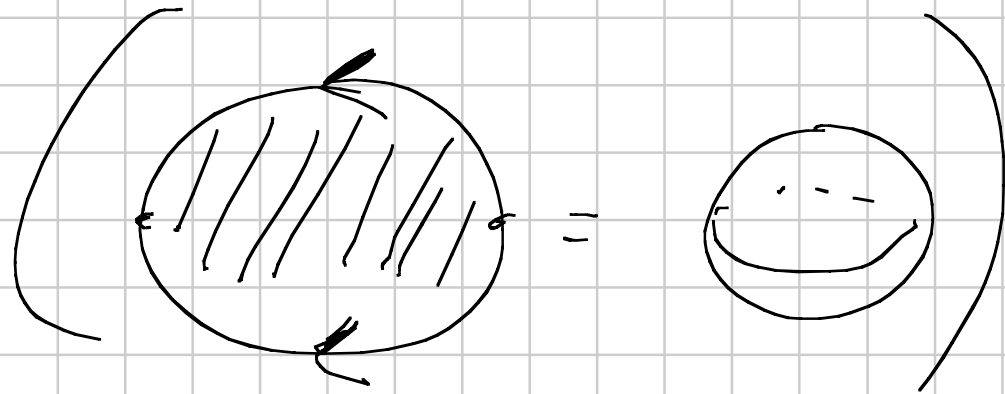
$$\mathbb{D}_+^1 = \{x \in \mathbb{D}^2 : x_3 = 0\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) =$$

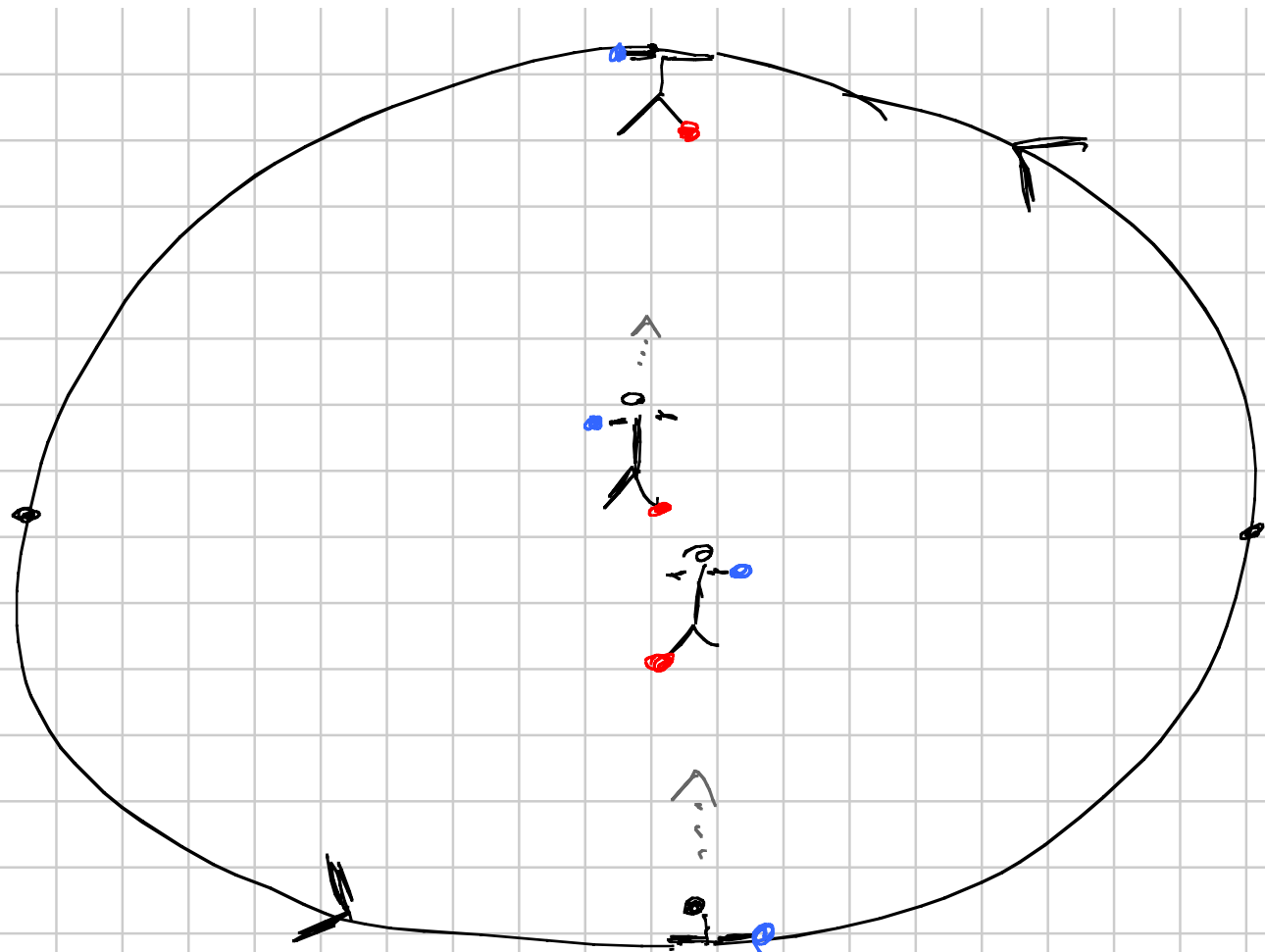


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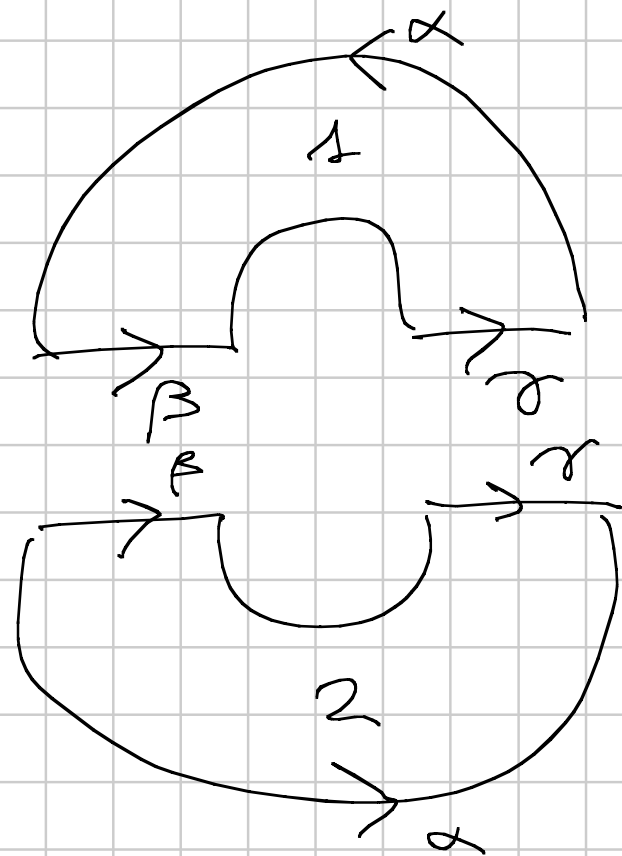
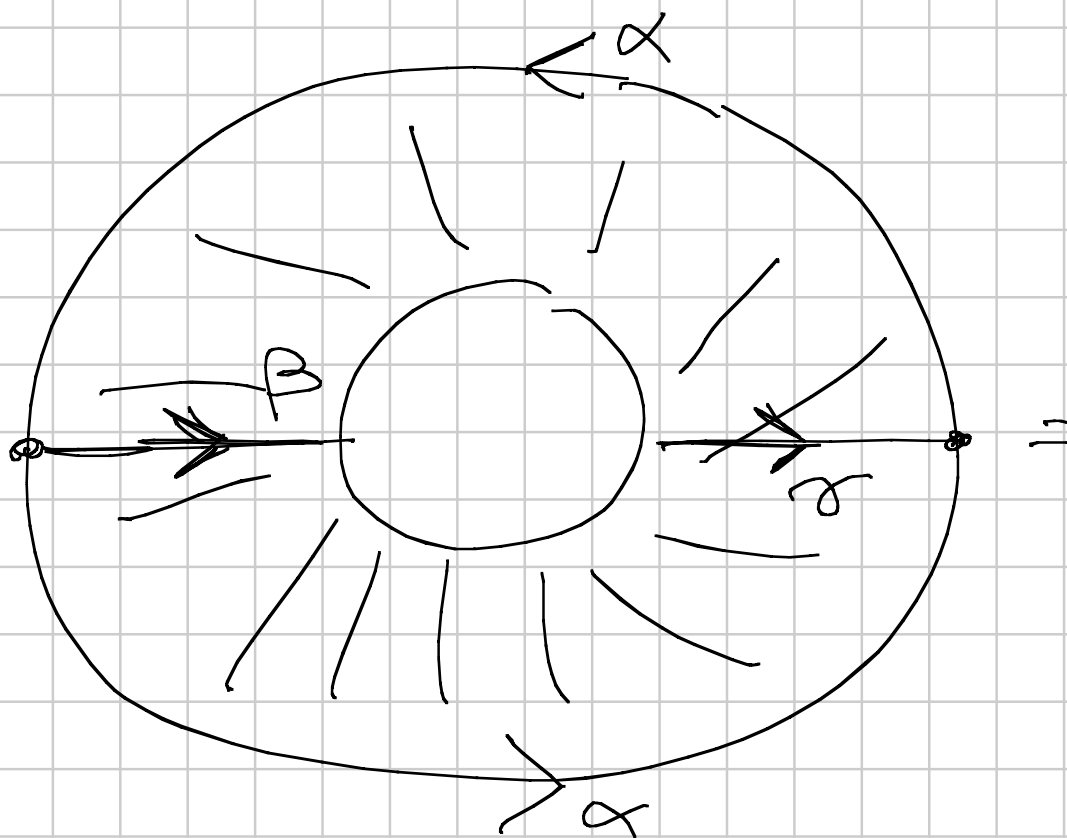




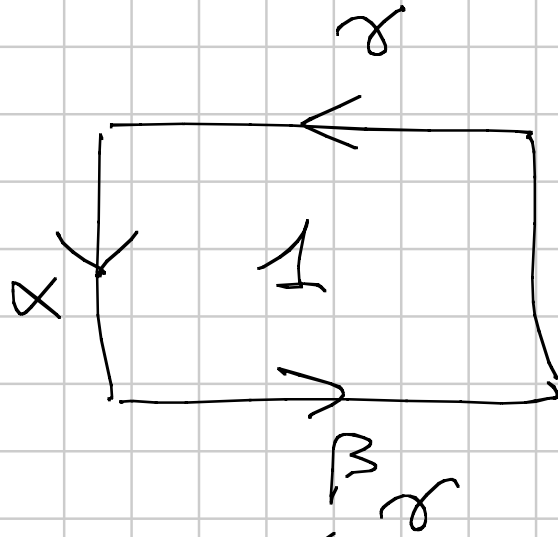
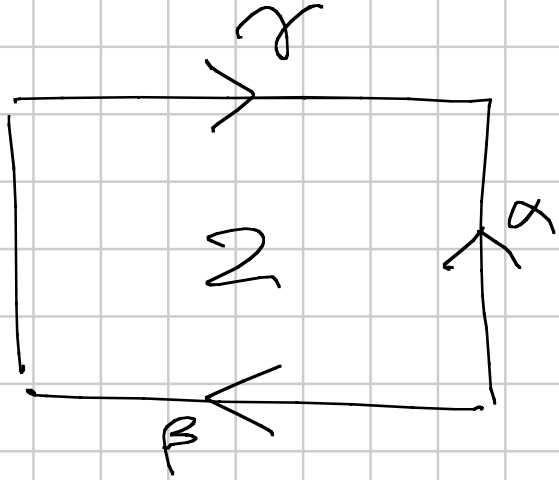
Fatto: $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$ non si può realizzare in $\mathbb{R}^3$.



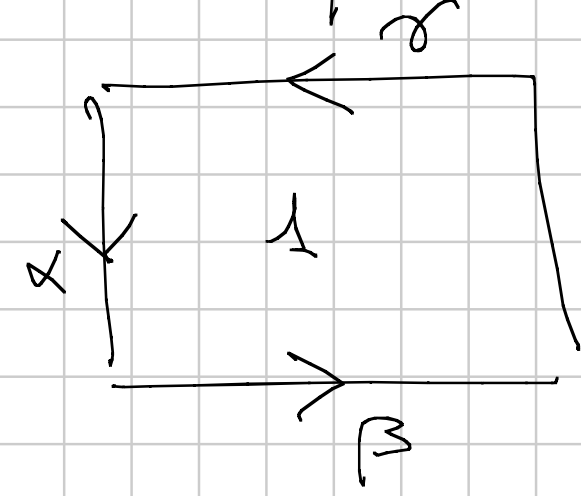
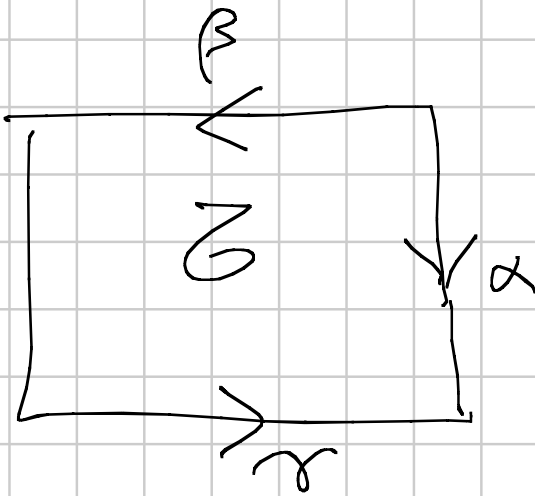
Esaminiamo $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) \setminus \text{piccolo disco}$:



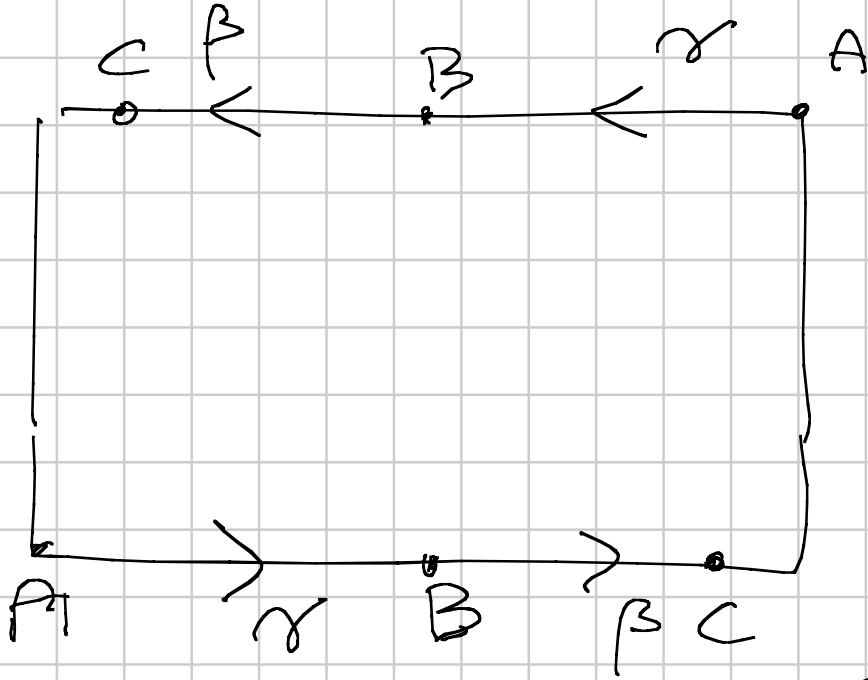
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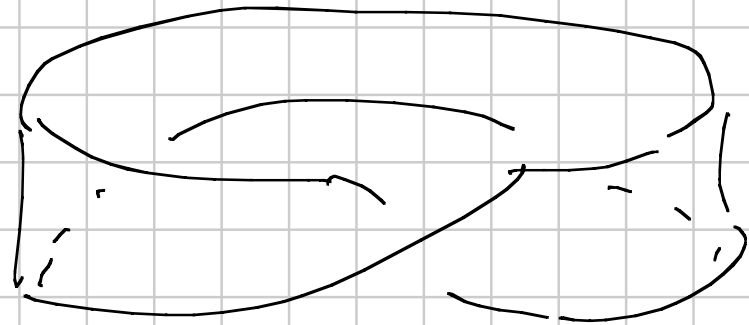
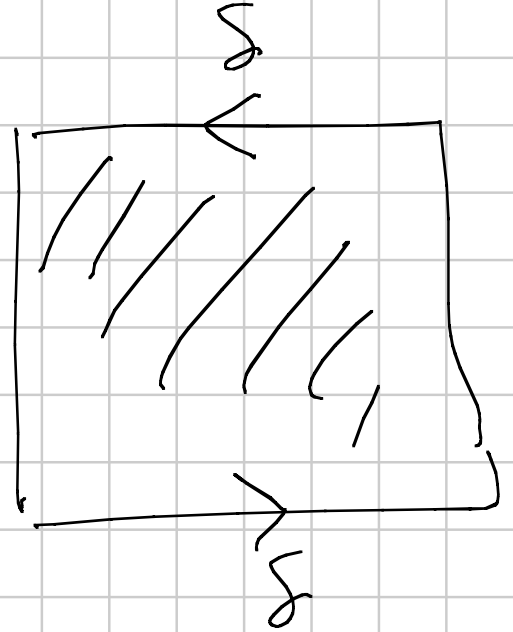


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Möbius

$$\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\mathbb{P}^0(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$$

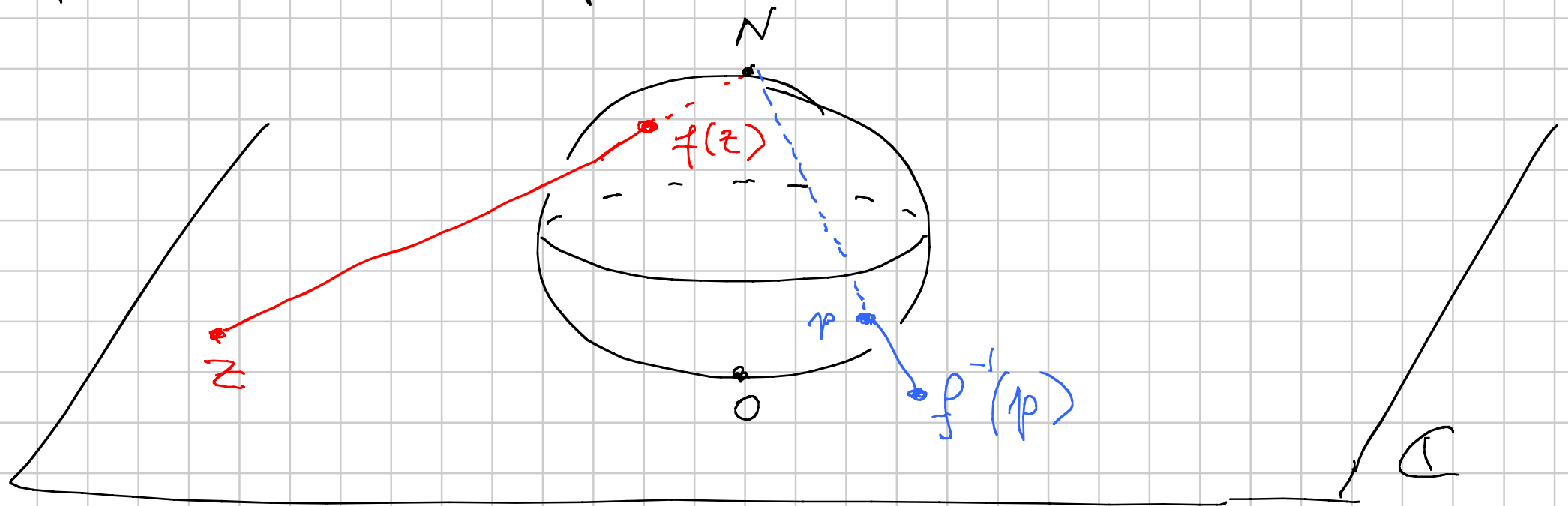
$$\parallel$$

$$\mathbb{P}^0(\mathbb{C})$$

$$\parallel$$

$$\mathbb{P}^2$$

Corrispondenza tra S^2 e $\mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$:
 proiezione stereografica:



$$f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow S^2 \setminus \{N\} \quad \text{bijection}$$

$$\text{For } (z) \gg 0 \text{ has } f(z) \rightarrow N$$

hence f has nice correspondence to

$$P^1(\mathbb{C}) = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\} \xrightarrow{\quad} S^2$$



$$\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) = \left(\mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \right) / \begin{matrix} x \sim y \text{ se} \\ y = kx \end{matrix} = \text{l'insieme delle} \\ \text{rette in } \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

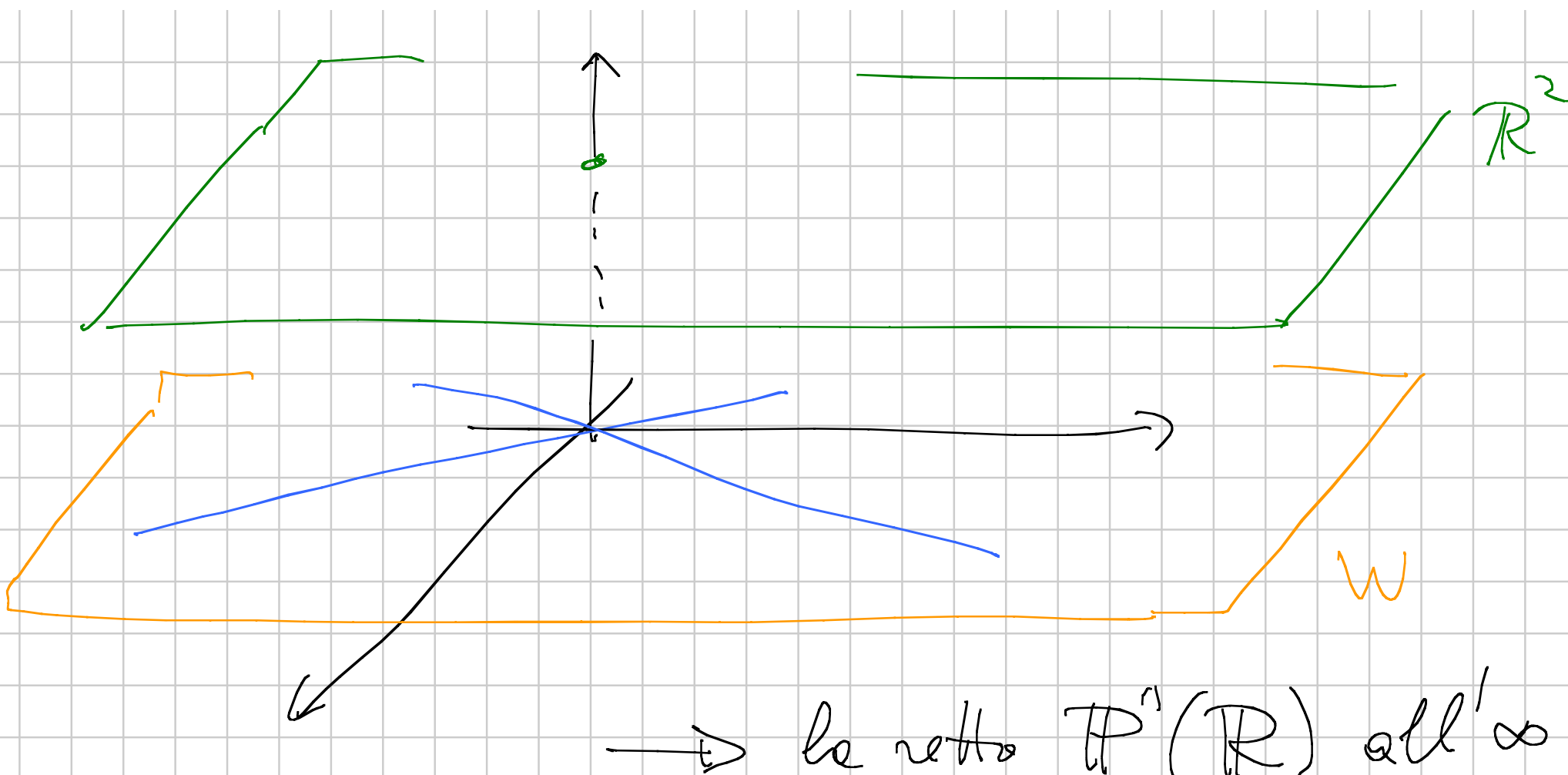
Def: chiamo sottospazio proiettivo di $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$
 la proiezione di $W \setminus \{0\}$ con $W \subset \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ sp. vet.,
 cioè l'insieme delle rette contenute in W .
 ($W \neq \{0\}$).

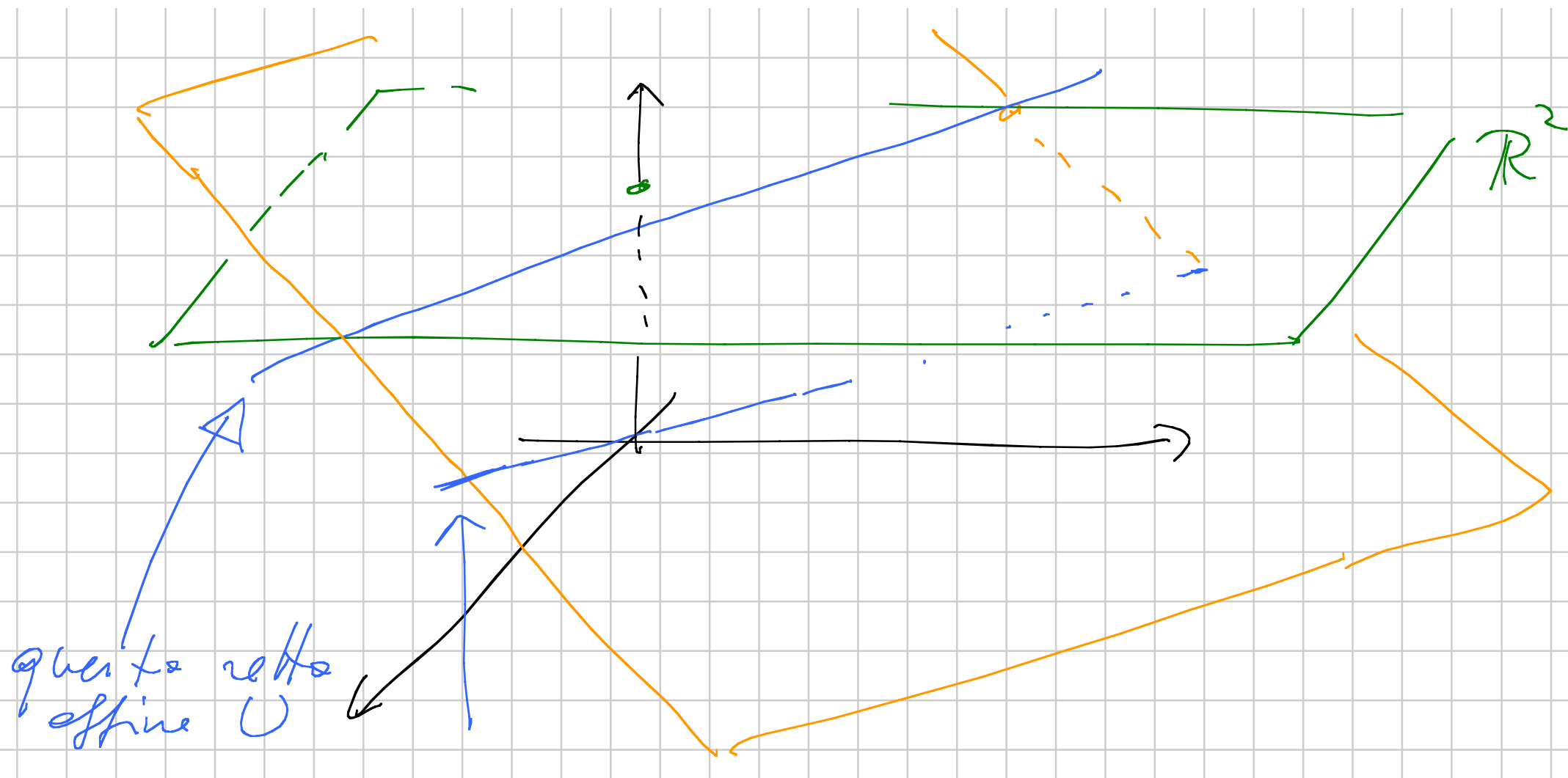
Es: In $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$ i sottosp. proiettivi sono:

$\dim = 0$ i punti

$\dim = 2$ tutto $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$

$\dim = 1$, considerando $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^2 \cup \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$
||
pt. ∞





il suo
pto all' ∞

Prop: due rette proiettive distinte in $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$
si incontrano sempre in esattamente
un pto.

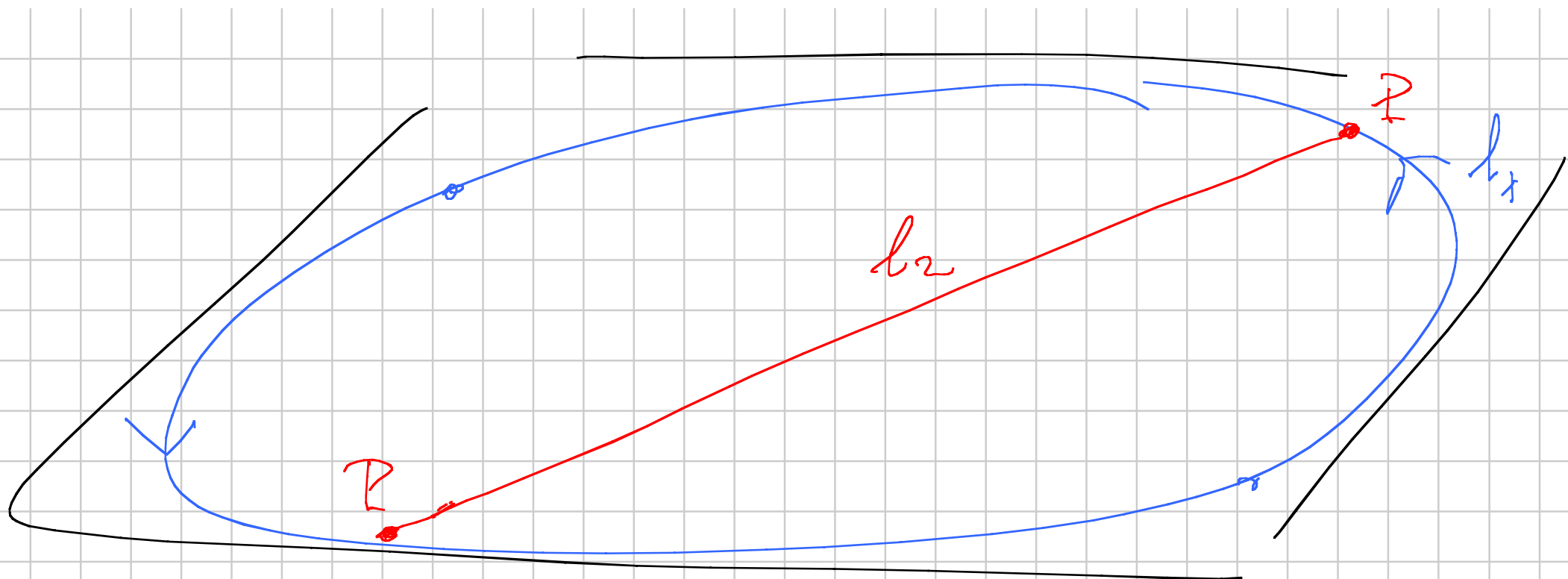
Dim:
 l_1 proiezione di W_1 ; $W_1 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ di cui $W_1 = 2$
 l_2 proiezione di W_2 ; $W_2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ di cui $W_2 = 2$

$$l_1 \neq l_2 \Rightarrow W_1 \neq W_2 \Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2 = \mathbb{Z}$$

don $\mathbb{Z} = 1 \Rightarrow l_1 \cap l_2$ è il punto $[\mathbb{Z}]$. 

Per $l_1, l_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$ ci sono punti così:

- Se l_1 è la retta all' ∞
il pto $l_1 \cap l_2$ è il pto all' ∞ di l_2



$P \rightarrow p_0 = \infty$ di l_2

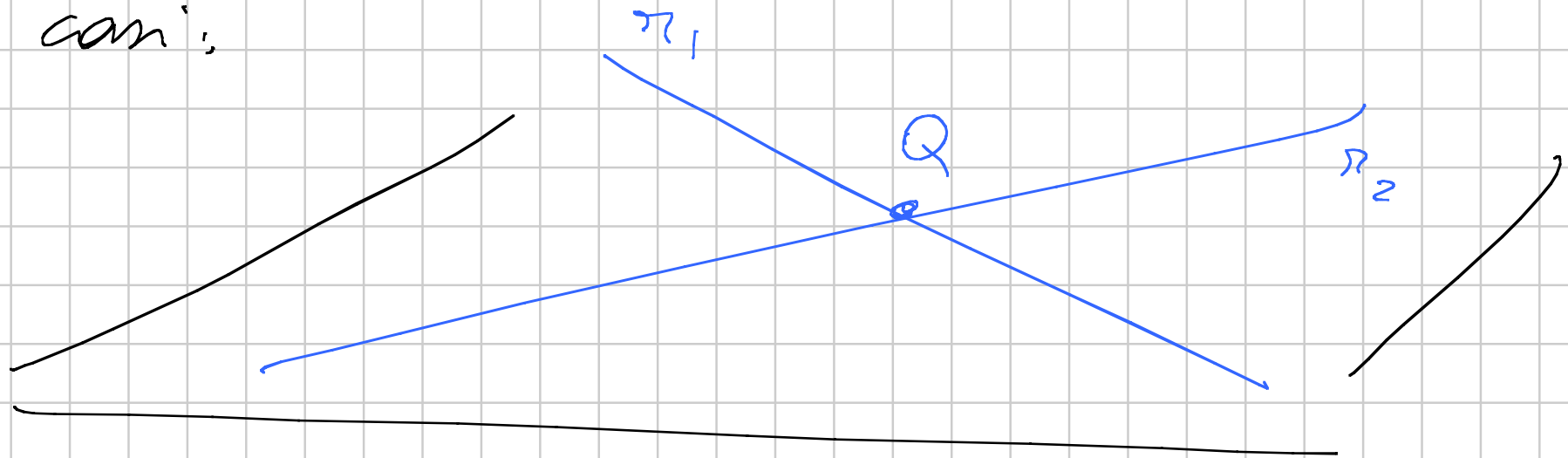
- Se nessuna delle due ℓ è retta all' ∞
 ho $\ell_1 = \pi_1 \cup P_1$ π_1 retta affine in $\mathbb{R}^2$
 P_1 il suo pto all' ∞

$$\ell_2 = \pi_2 \cup P_2$$

...

due con:

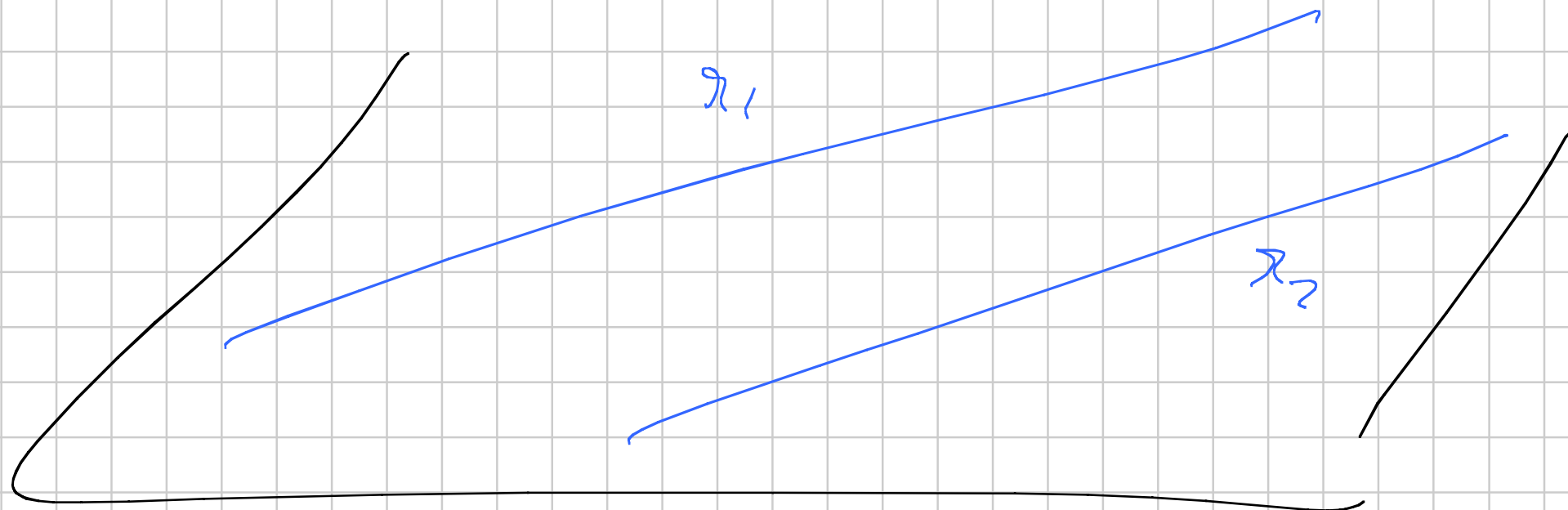
1)



$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \{Q\}$$

$$\mathbb{P}_1 \neq \mathbb{P}_2$$

2)



$$\pi_1 \parallel \pi_2 \quad (\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \emptyset)$$

$$\pi_1 \cap \pi_2 = \underline{P}_1 = \underline{P}_2$$

"due rette parallele si incontrano all'infinito"



Se $x \in \mathbb{R}^{m+1} \setminus \{0\}$ indico con
 $[x]$ la sua classe di equiv. in $\mathbb{P}^m(\mathbb{R})$
e scrivo $[x_1 : x_2 : x_3 : \dots : x_{m+1}]$
coordinate omogenee

" : " perché non contano le singole x_i
bensì i rapporti x_i/x_k .

Es: $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) \ni [-8 : 4 : 10] = [12 : -6 : -15]$

poiché $\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} = -\frac{3}{2} \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$

dunque $\begin{pmatrix} 12 \\ -6 \\ -15 \end{pmatrix} \sim \begin{pmatrix} -8 \\ 4 \\ 10 \end{pmatrix}$

dunque rappresentano lo stesso
punto di $\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$

Def: un polinomio nelle variabili
 $x_1, \dots, x_{n+1}$ si dice omogeneo di
grado d se contiene solo monomi

di grado d :

$$7xy^2z^5 - \sqrt{3}x^4yz^3 + \pi x^2y^3z^3$$

omogeneo di grado 8

Fatto: se $p(x)$ è omogeneo di grado d

allora $p(1 \cdot x) = 1^d \cdot p(x)$.

Conseguenza: dato $p(x)$ monomio di grado d
e $y = f \circ x$ con $x, y \neq 0, f \neq 0$

$$p(x) = 0 \iff p(y) = 0$$

di conseguenza possiamo definire il luogo
 $\{ [x] \in \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) : p(x) = 0 \}$.

Es: (1) Ha senso

$$\left\{ [x, y, z] \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) : \underbrace{7x^2y - 2xyz + \pi yz^2 = 0}_{\text{ovop. di grado 3}} \right\}$$

(2) Non ha senso

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ [x, y] \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) : y = x^2 \right\}$$

$$[1:1] \notin \mathcal{L} \quad 1 = 1^2 \quad \text{Si}$$

però $[1:1] = [2:2]$ ma $2 \neq 2^2 \dots$

Def: chiamiamo quadrica proiettiva
un insieme in $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ definito da
equaz. pol. omogenee di grado 2.

Fatto: ogni tale equazione si scrive come

$${}^t x \cdot A \cdot x = 0$$

$A \in M_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}(\mathbb{R})$ simmetrica

Cambi di coordinate proiettivi :

trasformazioni su $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ indotte
da transf. lineari invertibili di $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, cioè

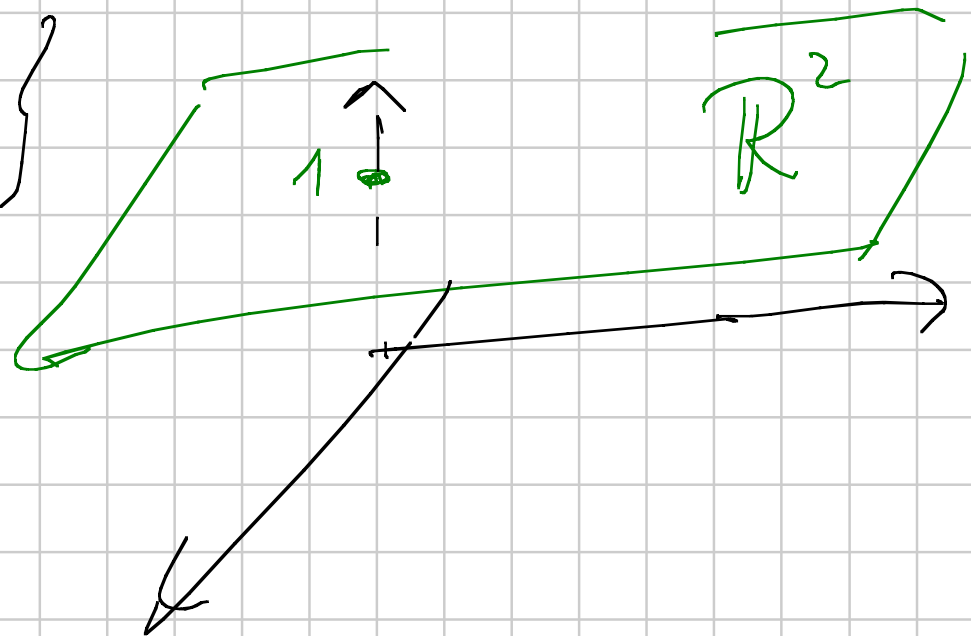
$$[x'] = [M \cdot x]$$

$$M \in \mathcal{M}_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}, \det(M) \neq 0$$

Visto: $\mathbb{R}^m$ (sp. affine) si identifica
 al sottospazio di $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ dato da
 $\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$

o invece

$$\left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) : x \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$



è il $\mathbb{P}^{n-1}(\mathbb{R})$, parte all'∞ di $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Q: quali sono le transf. proiettive che mandano punti all'∞ in pti all'∞?

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ {}^t w & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$N \in M_{m \times m}$$

$$v, w \in \mathbb{R}^m$$

$$c \in \mathbb{R}$$

Yoplio: $M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} * \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$\begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ t_w & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Nx \\ t_w \cdot x \end{pmatrix}$$

donc on a $t_w \cdot x = 0 \quad \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$
 de cui $w = 0$. $\downarrow$ donc

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix}$$

con $\det(M) = \det(N) \cdot c \neq 0$, perciò
 $\det(N) \neq 0$ e $c \neq 0$. Nota che

$$M' = \frac{1}{c} \begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ 0 & c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{c} N & \frac{1}{c} v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

le M' definisce la stessa trasformazione
di $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ che M ?

$$[M' \cdot y] = \left[\frac{1}{c} \cdot M \cdot y \right] = [M \cdot y] \quad \forall y \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$$

quindi suppongo $c = 1$, ovvero

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Azione sulla parte affine $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{1\}$:

$$\begin{pmatrix} N & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Nx + v \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

dunque

$$x \longmapsto Nx + v$$

$$N \in M_{n \times n}, \det N \neq 0, v \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Abbiamo provato:

Prop: le Trasl. proiettive che lasciano
la parte all'infinito invariata sono
precisamente le Trasl. affini della parte affine.

Def: in $\mathbb{R}^m$ chiamo quadrica affine
un luogo definito da una equazione
polinomiale di II grado, che si

Active come

$${}^t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Q & l \\ {}^t l & c \end{pmatrix} \in M_{(n+1) \times (n+1)} \text{ simm.}$$

Q = matrice della parte quadratiche

$2l$ = la parte lineare

c = termine noto

Def : se $\mathcal{C} = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n : \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}^T \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \right\}$
è quadrica affine chiamata

$$\hat{\mathcal{C}} = \left\{ [y] \in \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) : {}^t y \cdot A \cdot y = 0 \right\}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_\infty = \left\{ [x] \in \mathbb{P}^{n-1}(\mathbb{R}) : {}^t x \cdot Q \cdot x = 0 \right\}$$

$\hat{\mathcal{C}}$ = complemento proiettivo di $\mathcal{C}$

$\mathcal{L}_\infty =$ parte all' ∞ di $\mathcal{L}$

$$\text{E.S.: } \mathcal{L} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 7x^2 - 5xy + 6y^2 - 11x + 8y + 1 = 0 \right\}$$

$$\left(\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5/2 & -11/2 \\ -5/2 & 6 & 4 \\ -11/2 & 4 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right)$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \left\{ \left[\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \right] \in \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) : 7x^2 - 5xy + 6y^2 - 11xz + 8yz + z^2 = 0 \right\}$$

$$t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5/2 & -11/2 \\ -5/2 & 6 & 4 \\ -11/2 & 4 & 7 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_\infty = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ y \end{bmatrix} \in \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R}) : 7x^2 - 5xy + 6y^2 = 0 \right\}$$

$$t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 7 & -5/2 \\ -5/2 & 6 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}$$