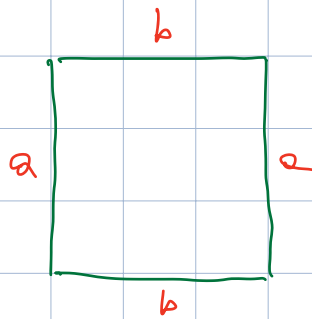


Geometria 27/4/22

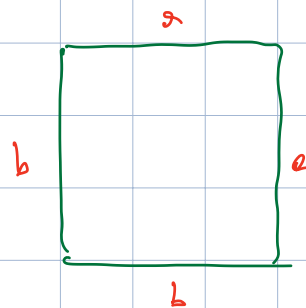
Compilare questionario sul corso

Domani ...

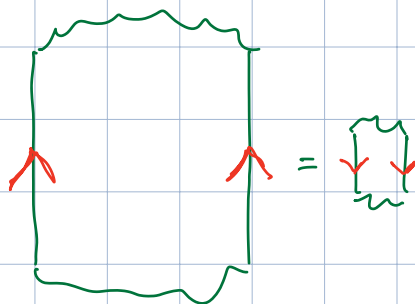
Ese: quali sup. si ottengono incollando e appiccando i lati di un quadrato?



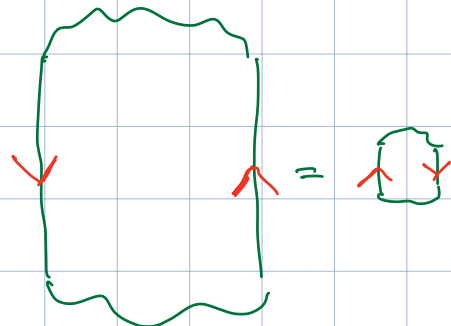
oppositi



consecutivi



discordi

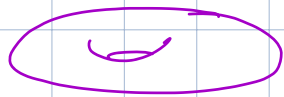
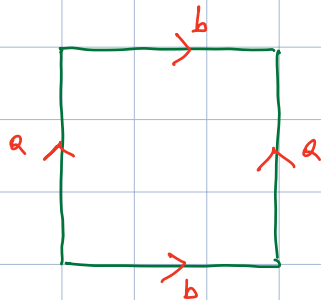


concordi

In tutto 6 possibili:

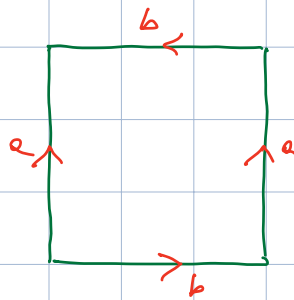
oppositi:

disc/disc



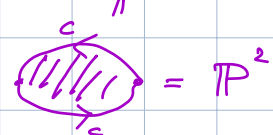
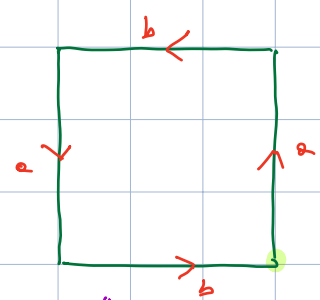
toro

disc/conc



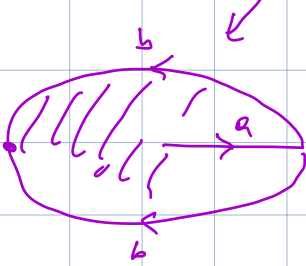
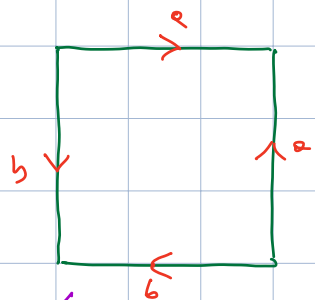
Klein

conc/conc



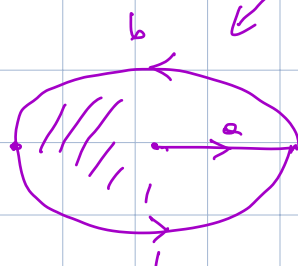
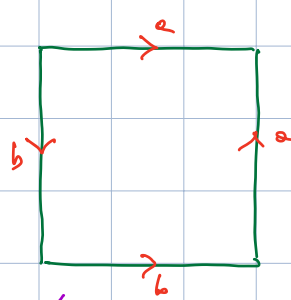
connes:

disc/disc



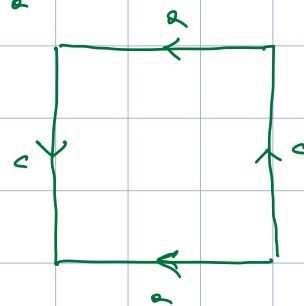
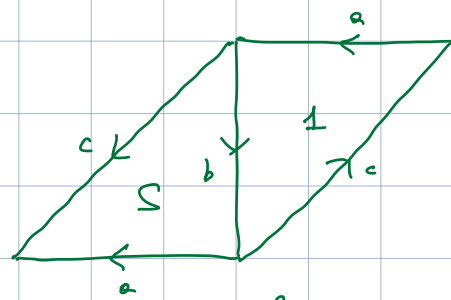
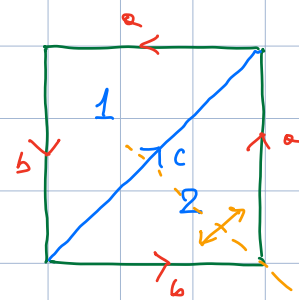
S^2

disc/conc



P^2

conc/conc



* Klein

Un sbsp. proiettivo di $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ di $\dim = 1$ si chiama retta.

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

Dim: $l_1, l_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$

$l_j = \text{proiez. in } \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) \text{ di } W_j \setminus \{0\}, W_j \subset \mathbb{R}^3, \dim = 2$

$$l_1 \neq l_2 \Rightarrow W_1 \neq W_2 \Rightarrow W_1 \cap W_2 = \mathbb{R} \quad \dim \mathbb{R} = 1$$

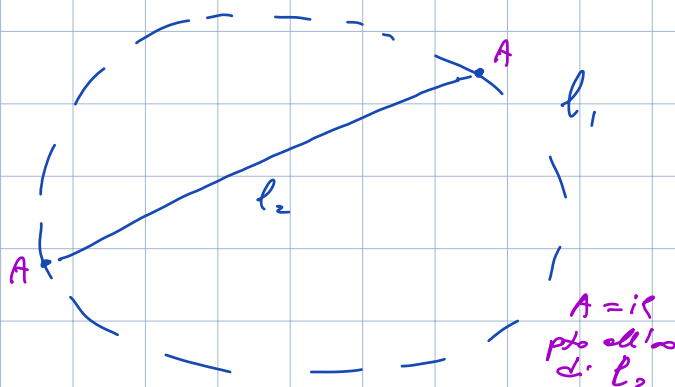
$l_1 \cap l_2 = \text{proiet. in } \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) \text{ di } \mathbb{R} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow \exists \text{ un pto } \square$

$$\mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R}) = \mathbb{R}^2 \cup \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$$

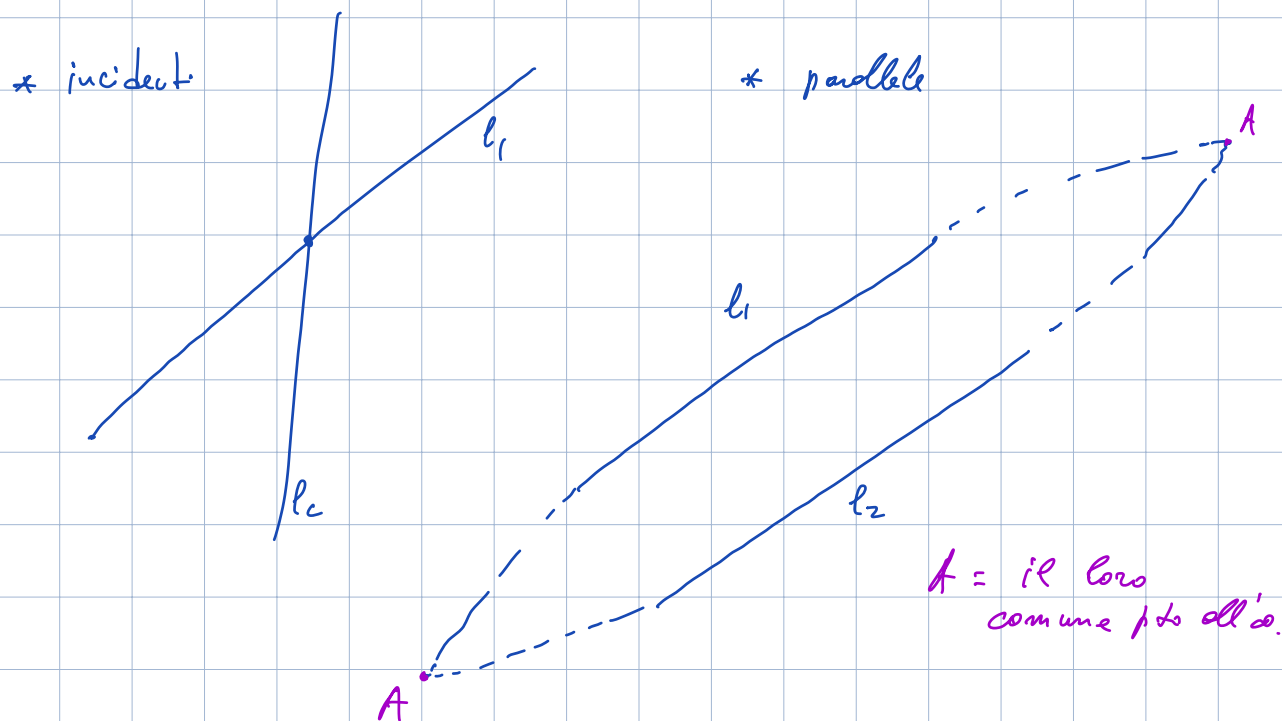
"retta all' ∞ "

Casi per $l_1 \neq l_2 \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$:

- $l_1 = \text{retta all}'\infty, \quad l_2 \cap \mathbb{R}^2 = \text{retta affine}$



• l_1, l_2 no rette all' ∞ , $l_1 \cap \mathbb{R}^2$, $l_2 \cap \mathbb{R}^1 =$ rette affini



$$\mathbb{P}^m(\mathbb{R}) = \underbrace{\mathbb{R}^m}_{\text{affine}} \cup \underbrace{\mathbb{P}^{m-1}(\mathbb{R})}_{\text{pts all' } \infty \text{ di } \mathbb{R}^m}$$

Cambi di coord. matricali su $\mathbb{P}^m(\mathbb{R})$ ottenuti da quelli di $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$, cioè date $M \in M_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}(\mathbb{R})$, $\det(M) \neq 0$, $[x] \mapsto [M \cdot x]$.

Q: quali cambi di coord. proiettivi preservano la parte affine
 del punto

$$\mathbb{R}^n = \text{proj.} \downarrow \mathbb{R}^n \times \{1\} = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R}^n \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} x \\ c \end{bmatrix} : x \in \mathbb{R}^n, c \neq 0 \right\}$$

Proprio che $M \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} y \\ d \end{pmatrix} \quad d \neq 0 \quad \forall x, \forall c \neq 0$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} \underbrace{B}_{n \times n} & \underbrace{v}_{n \times 1} \\ \underbrace{t_w}_{1 \times n} & \underbrace{a}_{1 \times 1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ c \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} B \cdot x + v \cdot c \\ t_w \cdot x + a \cdot c \end{pmatrix}$$

proprio $t_w \cdot x + a \cdot c \neq 0 \quad \forall x, \forall c \neq 0$;
se avessi $w \neq 0$ scegliendo $c=1$

$$x = -a \cdot \frac{w}{\|w\|^2}$$

$$-a \cdot t_w \cdot \frac{w}{\|w\|^2} + a = 0 ; \text{ per } w=0$$

per la $a \cdot c \neq 0 \quad \forall c \neq 0 \Rightarrow a \neq 0$

$$M = \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ 0 & a \end{pmatrix} \quad a \neq 0 \quad \frac{1}{a} \cdot M = \begin{pmatrix} B' & v' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

definisce lo stesso cambio
di coord. proiettive

$$\text{Dunque} \quad \left[\begin{pmatrix} B' & v' \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] = \begin{bmatrix} B' \cdot x + v' \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Scoperto: i cambi di coord. proiettivi che preservano
parte affine sono quelli affini (lineari + traslazione).

Ricordo: $\circ$) equaz. omop. di grado 2 su $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ si scrive come

$${}^t x \cdot A \cdot x = 0 \quad A \in M_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}(\mathbb{R})$$
 sim.

$\bullet$) equaz. di grado 2 su $\mathbb{R}^n$ si scrive come

$${}^t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0 \quad A \in M_{(n+1) \times (n+1)}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} Q & b \\ {}^t b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

Dato $L \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ di equazione ${}^t \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$
 posso associare $\overline{L}$ in $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ di equazione

$$\left[{}^t x \cdot A \cdot x \right] = 0.$$

Lo chiamo completamente proiettivo; la sua parte
 all' ∞ è $\overline{L} \cap \{x_{n+1} = 0\}$.

Es: $L: 7x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 - 4x + 9y - 11 = 0 \subset \mathbb{R}^2$

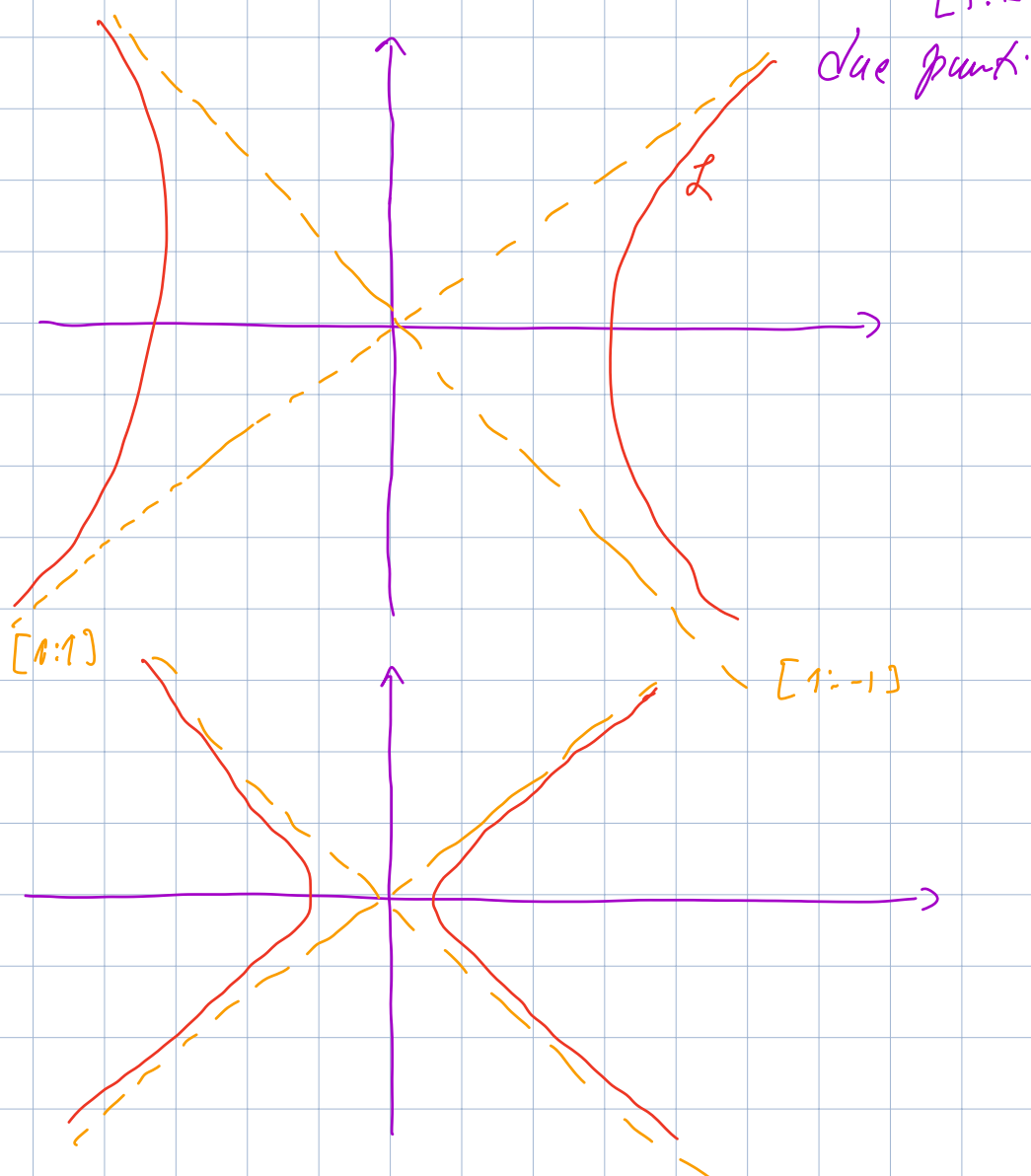
$$A = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 7 & 5/2 & -2 \\ 5/2 & 2 & 9/2 \\ \hline -2 & 9/2 & -11 \end{array} \right)$$

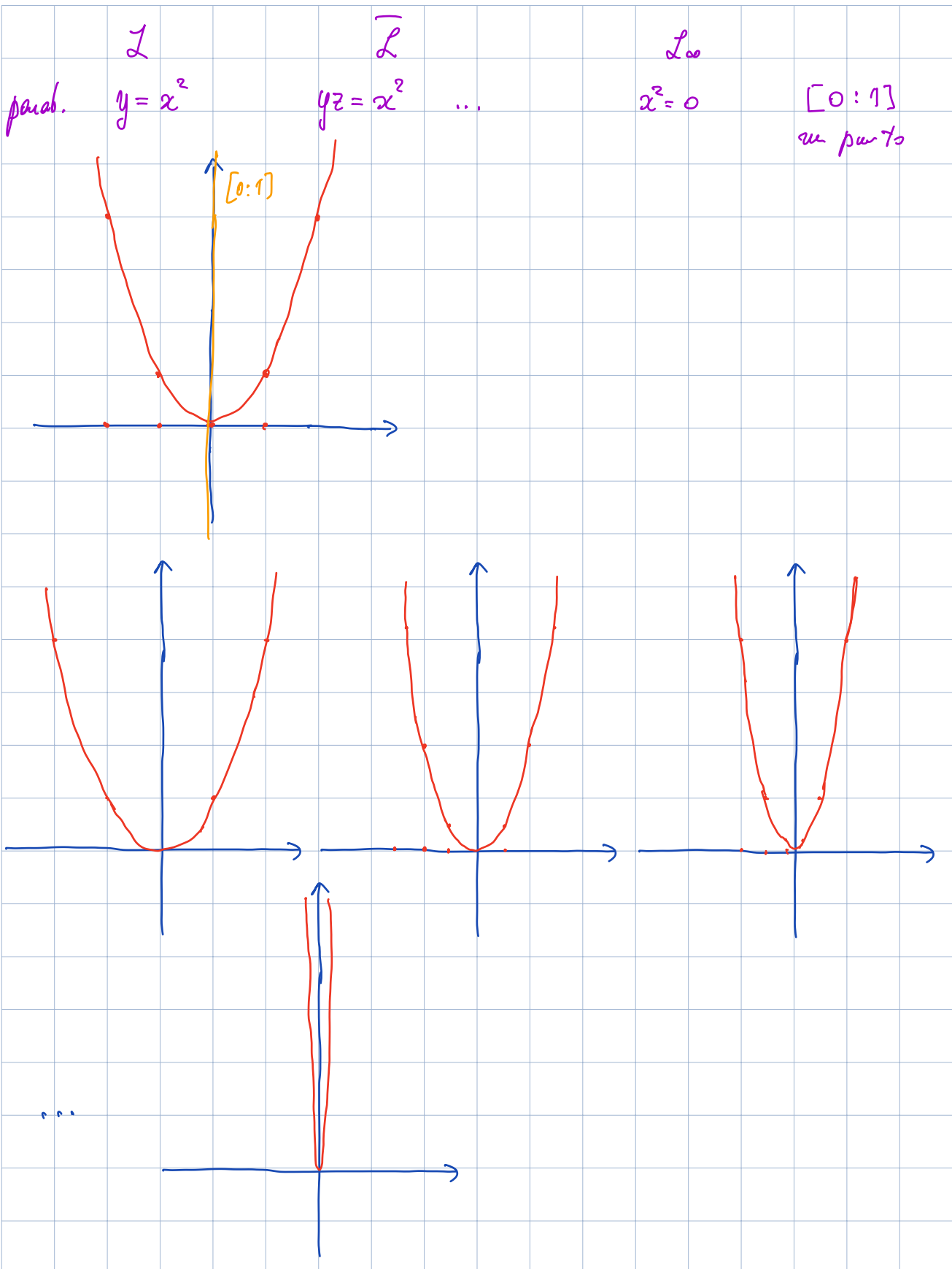
$\overline{L}: 7x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 - 4xz - 9yz - 11z^2 = 0 \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{R})$

$L_\infty: 7x^2 + 5xy + 2y^2 = 0 \subset \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$

Coniche modello:

	$\mathcal{L}$	$\overline{\mathcal{L}}$	$\mathcal{L}_\infty$
$\emptyset$	$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$	$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0$	$\emptyset$
circonf.	$x^2 + y^2 = 1$	$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \quad \dots$	$x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$
iprob.	$x^2 - y^2 = 1$	$x^2 - y^2 = z^2 \quad \dots$	$x^2 - y^2 = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} [1:1] \\ [1:-1] \end{matrix}$





Domani: nel prossimo siamo così succide sulle chod

Prop: un luogo in $\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R})$ definito da equaz. Il posto
omogenee ${}^t x \cdot A \cdot x = 0$ con $\det(A) \neq 0$ e uno
di transf. proiettive $\hat{z}$

$$\{ [x] : x_1^2 + \dots + x_p^2 = x_{p+1}^2 + \dots + x_{n+1}^2 \}$$

con $p \geq n/2$.

Esemp: $n=1$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$x^2 = y^2 \quad \text{due punti}$$

$n=2$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

l'unica conica proiettiva
non dep. non vuota

$n=3$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = w^2 \quad \text{ellissoide proiettivo}$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2 + w^2 \quad \text{ipربولide proiettivo}$$

Dimo: $[x] \mapsto [M \cdot x]$

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

$${}^t x \cdot \underbrace{{}^t M \cdot A \cdot M}_{\cdot} \cdot x = 0$$

Usando il lemma spettrale prendo M ortog. che diagonalizza A

e mi riconduco

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \dots & a_{m+1} \end{pmatrix}$$

sostituendo x_j con $\frac{x_j}{\sqrt{|a_j|}}$ mi riconduco a

$$\pm x_1^2 \pm x_2^2 \pm \dots \pm x_{m+1}^2 = 0$$

però i negativi al $\mathbb{I}$ numero e si serve scambio. $\square$

Chi è L_{∞} per le L coniche uno dello?
(o $\emptyset$ o l'unica altra non deg)

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 0 \quad \emptyset$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 + y^2 = z^2 \quad \text{non-}\emptyset$$

$$x - y^2 = 1 \rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = z^2 \quad y^2 + z^2 = x^2 \quad \text{non-}\emptyset$$

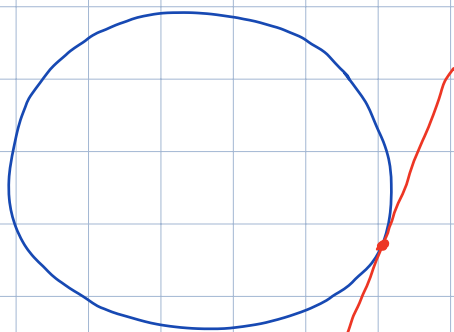
$$y = x^2 \rightarrow yz = x^2 \quad \begin{cases} y = u+w \\ z = u-w \\ x = x \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} u = \frac{1}{2}(y+z) \\ w = \frac{1}{2}(y-z) \\ x = x \end{cases}$$

$$u^2 - w^2 = x^2 \quad x^2 + w^2 = u^2 \quad \text{non-}\emptyset$$

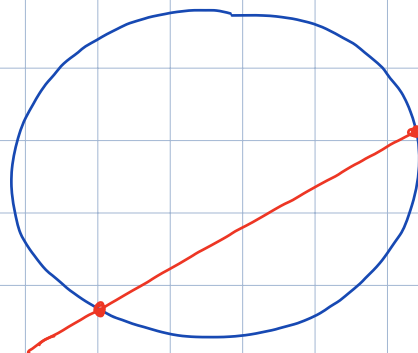
Cioè: tutte e tre le coniche non- $\emptyset$ hanno la stessa conica proiettiva non- $\emptyset$ come completamento.

$$x^2 + y^2 = z^2$$

$z=1$: scelgo retta all'inf $z=0$
 $x^2+y^2=1$ circonferenza



Se scelgo questa
 come retta all'inf
 trovo parabola



Se scelgo
 questa come
 retta all'inf
 trovo iperbole

Teo: il luogo di equaz. $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot A \cdot \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$, $\det(A) \neq 0$
 a meno di cambi di coord. affini è:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| (1) se $d_2 > 0, d_1 \cdot d_3 > 0$ | $\emptyset$ | $x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0$ |
| (2) se $d_2 > 0, d_1 \cdot d_3 < 0$ | circonf. | $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ |
| (3) se $d_2 = 0$ | parab. | $y = x^2$ |
| (4) se $d_2 < 0$ | ipub. | $x^2 - y^2 = 1$ |

Dimo: • $\forall$ casi (1) (2) (3) (4) coprono tutti i possibili
 e sono mutuamente esclusivi.

Non coprono: $d_2 > 0, d_1 = 0$ $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & a_{12} \\ a_{12} & a_{22} \end{pmatrix}$
 $d_1 = 0 \Rightarrow d_2 = -a_{12}^2 \leq 0$: impossibile.

- Operazioni lecite su $A = \begin{pmatrix} Q & l \\ t_l & c \end{pmatrix}$

→ sostituire A con ${}^t M \cdot A \cdot M$, $M = \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

→ sostituire A con $k \cdot A$ $k \neq 0$

- I car. (1) (2) (3) (4) sono preservati dalle operazioni lecite: infatti agendo con $\begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= {}^t \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Q & l \\ t_l & c \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} B & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} {}^t B & 0 \\ t_v & 1 \end{pmatrix} \cdot \begin{pmatrix} QB & Qv + l \\ t_l B & t(v + c) \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \begin{pmatrix} {}^t B \cdot Q \cdot B & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} Q' & \dots \\ \dots & \dots \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} d'_1 &= \det({}^t B \cdot Q \cdot B) = \det({}^t B) \cdot \det(Q) \cdot \det(B) \\ &= \det(B)^2 \cdot \det(Q) \\ &= (>0) \cdot d_2 \quad \text{concorde con } d_2. \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$ (3) e (4) preservati; (1) e (2) domani

Agendo con k $A' = k \cdot A$

$$\begin{aligned} Q' &= k \cdot Q & d'_2 &= k^2 \cdot d_2 \quad \text{concorde} \\ d'_1 &= k \cdot d_1, \quad d'_3 = k^3 \cdot d_3 & \Rightarrow d'_1 \cdot d'_3 &= k^4 \cdot (d_1 \cdot d_3) \quad \text{concorde.} \end{aligned}$$

Strategia: mostrare che tramite le transf. lineari posso ricondurre alle equaz. canoniche

$$x^2 + y^2 + 1 = 0, \quad x^2 + y^2 = 1, \quad y = x^2, \quad x^2 - y^2 = 1$$

e ho finito perché in aff. le 4 equazioni cadono sui 4 casi:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1/2 \\ 0 & -1/2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & & \\ & -1 & \\ & & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

d_1	+	+	+	+
d_2	+	+	0	-
d_3	+	-	$\neq 0$	$\neq 0$
d_1, d_3	+	-		