

Curs 1 - Geometrie - 28.02.2024

Nota $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10\text{p. examen (1p. of)} \\ \max 1\text{p. seminari} \\ \max 0,5\text{p. tutorial} \end{array} \right\}$ pt. nota $\geq 5,5.$

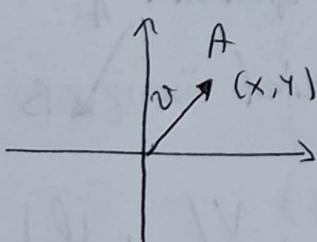
Curs $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{geometric afină } (\approx 60\%) \\ \text{geometric proiectivă } (\approx 40\%) \end{array} \right.$

Office hours: 4h _____, cabinetul GTA (et 1) \leftarrow sala 122

Bibliografie: { 1) L. Ornea, A. Tătăru - "O introducere în geometrie" (Ed. Theta - 2011) - curs
2) I. Agricola, T. Friedrich - "Elementary Geometry" - 2005

Geometrie afină

$\boxed{\mathbb{R}^2}$



v - vector de coord (x, y)

A - pct. de coord (x, y) $\Rightarrow v = \vec{OA}$

Vectori liberi în \mathbb{R}^2 : $\vec{AB} = \vec{CD}$ $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} AB \parallel CD \\ AC \parallel BD \end{array} \right.$

pt. A-B-C col $\vec{AB} = \vec{CD}$
dc. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \vec{MN} = \vec{AB} \\ \vec{MN} = \vec{CD} \end{array} \right.$
 M, N nu col A, B

Obs:

1) $\mathcal{V} = \{v \mid v \text{ vector liber}\}$ este un sp. vect.

2) vectorii se pot $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} \text{aduna} \\ \text{înmulti cu scalari} \end{array} \right.$

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Prop: Fixez $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ un pct. Atunci:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1) \text{ pt. } \forall v \in \mathcal{V} \Rightarrow (\exists !) p \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ a. i. } v = \bar{\Omega} p \\ 2) \text{ pt. } \forall p \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow (\exists !) v \in \mathcal{V} \text{ a. i. } v = \bar{\Omega} p \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{c.e.s. alg } \Omega \Rightarrow \\ \exists \text{ obiecte intre } \\ v \text{ si } \mathbb{R}^2 \\ \text{vectori puncte} \end{array}$$

Q Adunarea pct. ???

$$A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} A + B = (x_A + x_B, y_A + y_B) \in \mathcal{C} \Leftrightarrow$$

$\bar{OA} + \bar{OB} = \bar{OC}$ care nu depinde doar de A și B , ci și de 0

$$\text{De. iau } O, O' \in \mathbb{R}^2 \text{ a. i. } \begin{cases} \bar{OA} + \bar{OB} = \bar{OC} \\ \bar{O'A} + \bar{O'B} = \bar{O'C} \end{cases} \not\Rightarrow C = C'$$

Obs:

- 1) Adunarea pct. nu are sens. De am A și B pct. $\Rightarrow A + B \in \mathbb{R}^2$ nu e corect definit în general.
- 2) În geometria vectorilor (alg. lin) ~~nu~~ depinde de 0.
- 3) În geometria punctelor (geom. afină) ~~nu~~ pct. speciale.
- 4) $\forall A, B \in \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow \bar{AB}$ trăiește într-un sp. vectorial

Def: Un spațiu afin este un triplet $(\mathcal{A}, V_k, \varphi)$

$\varphi: A \times A \rightarrow V$ funcție a. i. :

$$(x, y \rightsquigarrow \bar{xy})$$

mt. după \bar{x} -sp. vect.

- 1) $\varphi(A, B) + \varphi(B, C) = \varphi(A, C) \leftarrow$ egalitate în sp. vect. V .
- 2) $\exists O \in A$ a. i. $\varphi_0: A \rightarrow V$, $\varphi_0(p) = \varphi(O, p)$ e bij

$$\text{Notatie: } \varphi(A, B) = \bar{A}B \Rightarrow \begin{aligned}\bar{A}\bar{B} + \bar{B}\bar{A} &= A\bar{B} \\ A\bar{B} &= -\bar{B}A \\ \bar{A}\bar{A} &= 0.\end{aligned}$$

Def: $(A, V_{/k}, \varphi)$ s.m. spațiu afin, având spațiu direct V , iar φ s.m. structură afină.

Prop: $(A, V_{/k}, \varphi)$ sp. afin $\Rightarrow \forall O \in A \Rightarrow \varphi_O$ e bij.

Nem: Fie O cel din afă $\Rightarrow \varphi_O$ bij.

Fie $O' \in A$ și vrem $\varphi_{O'}$ bij.

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi_{O'}(P) &= \bar{O'}P = \bar{O'}\bar{O} + \bar{O}P \\ &= \varphi(O', P) = \varphi(O', O) + \varphi(O, P)\end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi_{O'} = T_{\bar{O}'\bar{O}} \circ \varphi_O \Rightarrow \varphi_{O'} \text{ bij.}$$

translație bij

Exemplu:

1) $V_{/k}$ sp. vect., ii putem da și o str. afină prin o "uită"

$$\text{a origini: } \begin{cases} A = V \\ V = V \text{ (sp. direct)} \\ \varphi(v, w) = w - v \end{cases}$$

$$\varphi(v, w) + \varphi(w, u) = w - v + u - w = u - v = \varphi(v, u)$$

$\Rightarrow (A, V_{/k}, \varphi)$ sp. afin.

$\Rightarrow k^n$ are o str. canonica ale sp. afin

$$\begin{matrix} \mathbb{Z}_2^2 & (0,1) & (1,1) \\ & \cdot & \cdot \\ (0,0) & (1,0) & \end{matrix}$$

sp. afin \Rightarrow nu are sens lungime, dist, \neq, \perp .

2) $AX = b$, $A \in M_{m \times n}(k)$, $b \in k^m$ sist. lin

$$\begin{cases} A = \{x \in k^n \mid Ax = b\} \\ V = \{x \in k^n \mid Ax = 0\} \\ \varphi(x, y) = y - x \end{cases} \Rightarrow (A, V, \varphi) \text{ sp. afin}$$

Combinatii afini

Fie (A, V_k, φ) un sp. afin. (affine space)

Q Pt. $p, o \in A$ cand au sens $\lambda p + \beta o$???

Prop: Pt. $p_1, \dots, p_n \in A$, $\alpha \in A$ $\left\{ \sum \lambda_i \bar{OP}_i = \bar{OP} \right.$
 $\left. \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \in k$ cu $\sum \lambda_i = 1$ nu depinde de α .

Dem: Pt. α si α' $\sum \lambda_i \bar{OP}_i = \bar{OP}$

$$\sum \lambda_i \bar{O\alpha} + \sum \lambda_i \bar{O\alpha'} = \bar{\alpha} + \bar{\alpha'}$$

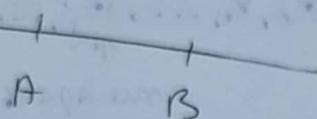
Notatie: Dc. $\sum \lambda_i = 1 \Rightarrow$ scriem $\sum \lambda_i P_i = P$ si intelegem

$\sum \lambda_i \bar{OP}_i = \bar{OP}$ pt. $\forall \alpha \in A$ si spunem ca P e combinatie
afina de P_i cu coef λ_i

Ex: 1) Dacă chiar și $\sqrt{2} \Rightarrow$ are sens $\frac{1}{2}A + \frac{1}{2}B = M$ "mij" AB.

2) De chiar și 3 \Rightarrow are sens $\frac{1}{3}A + \frac{1}{3}B + \frac{1}{3}C = G$ c.d.g. AABC
(haricentru cu ponderi egale)

3) $E=\mathbb{R}$ $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$, $tA + (1-t)B$ $\begin{cases} \text{pt. } t \in [0,1] \Rightarrow \text{segm}\{AB\} \\ \text{pt. } t \in \mathbb{R} \Rightarrow \text{dreapta } AB. \end{cases}$



Def: Dc. am $(\mathcal{A}, V_{\mathcal{A}})$ sp. afin și $M \subset \mathcal{A}$ mt. atunci

$$Af(M) = \left\{ \sum_i l_i P_i \mid \forall n \geq 1 \text{ cu } l_i \in \mathbb{R} \text{ s.t. } \sum_i l_i = 1 \right\} \text{ s.m.}$$

acoperirea afină a lui M

Obs: 0) $M \subset Af(M)$

1) $M_1 \subset M_2 \Rightarrow Af(M_1) \subset Af(M_2)$

2) $Af(Af(M)) = Af(M)$

Ex: $M = \{A, B\} \Rightarrow Af(M) = \{tA + (1-t)B \mid t \in \mathbb{R}\}$

În \mathbb{R}^2 : $A - B - C$ colț $\subset \subset Af(A, B) \Leftrightarrow Af(\{A, B, C\}) = Af(\{A, B\})$

Q: Dat M mt. $\exists N \subset M$ minim s.t. $Af(M) = Af(N)$
în sensul căd

Def 1: O mt. $M \in \{P_0, \dots, P_m\}$ s.m. afin dependență

d.c. $\exists i_0 \in \{0, \dots, m\}$ a.t. $P_{i_0} = \sum_{i \neq i_0} l_i P_i$ cu $\sum l_i = 1$.

Echivalent cu $Af(M) = Af(M \setminus \{P_{i_0}\})$. Dc. nu e afin dep.
s.m. afin independentă

Obs:

1) Dc. $A \neq B \Rightarrow \{A, B\}$ afin indep.

2) Dc. $P_{i_0} = \sum_{i \neq i_0} l_i P_i$ și $j \neq i_0 \Rightarrow P_j$ e comb. lin de

$P_{i_0}, P_0, P_1, \dots, \hat{P}_j, \dots, P_m$
nu aparțin ři.

Dem: $j \neq i_0 \Rightarrow P_{i_0} = l_0 P_0 + \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq i_0}}^n l_i P_i$ cu $l_0 + \sum_{\substack{i=0 \\ i \neq i_0}}^n l_i = 1$.

Tie $O \in A \Rightarrow \vec{OP}_{i_0} = l_0 \vec{OP}_0 + \sum_{i \neq i_0} l_i \vec{OP}_i \Rightarrow$

$$\Rightarrow \vec{OP}_0 = \frac{1}{l_0} \vec{OP}_{i_0} - \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ i \neq i_0}}^n \frac{l_i}{l_0} \vec{OP}_i$$

$$\frac{1}{l_0} - \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ i \neq i_0}}^n \frac{l_i}{l_0} = \frac{l_0}{l_0} = 1 \Rightarrow \text{comb. afim} \Rightarrow$$

$$P_{i_0} = \frac{\vec{OP}_{i_0}}{l_0} + \sum_{\substack{i \geq 1 \\ i \neq i_0}}^n \left(\frac{-l_i}{l_0} \right) P_i$$

Prop: P_0, \dots, P_m pst. $\Rightarrow \{P_0, \dots, P_m\}$ e afin indep $\Leftrightarrow \{\vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_1, \dots, \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_m\}$

form un sist. lin. indep. \Rightarrow dc. $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = n \Rightarrow$ un sist. afin indep. are cel mult $n+1$ pct.

Dem | " \Rightarrow " $P_0 \cdot \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_1 = \sum_1^n l_i \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_i = (1 - \sum l_i) \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_0 + \sum_1^n l_i \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_i$

$$\Rightarrow P_1 = (1 - \sum l_i) P_0 + \sum_1^n l_i P_i \text{ fals.}$$

| " \Leftarrow " $P_0 \cdot \vec{P}_0 = \sum_1^n l_i P_i$ cu $\sum l_i = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_0 = \sum_1^n l_i \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_i$

și cu $\{\vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_1, \dots, \vec{P}_0 \vec{P}_m\}$ s.l.i.

Def: $(A, V/k)$ - sp. afin, $S \subset A$ s.m. sistem afin de generatori

d.e. $Af(S) = A$ $\Leftrightarrow \forall P \in A \Rightarrow \exists \lambda_i \in k \text{ și } \exists P_i \in S \text{ s.t. } \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i P_i = P$
 $\sum \lambda_i = 1.$

! Pe paransul cînd scriem $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i P_i = P \in A$ se subîntelge că $\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i = 1$

Prop: Dc. $S = \{P_0, \dots, P_m\}$ e sist. afin de generatori \Leftrightarrow
 $\{\bar{P}_0 P_1, \dots, \bar{P}_0 P_m\}$ e sist. lin. de generatori

Dem: $\boxed{V_n \Leftarrow^n}$ Fie $v \in V$ $\xrightarrow{\varphi_{P_0} \text{ b.i.}} Q \in A$ a.s.t. $v = \bar{P}_0 Q$

$Q = \sum_{i=0}^m \lambda_i P_i \Rightarrow \bar{P}_0 Q = \sum_{i=0}^m \lambda_i \bar{P}_0 P_i \Rightarrow \{\bar{P}_0 P_1, \dots, \bar{P}_0 P_m\}$ sist. lin
de gen.

Ex:

Concluzii:

1) $M \subset A$ mt. $\Rightarrow M$ e sistem afin $\begin{cases} \text{independent} \Rightarrow |M| \leq m+1 \\ \dim_k V = n \end{cases}$
 $\text{de generatori} \Rightarrow |M| \geq m+1$

2) Dc. $\dim_k V < \infty \Rightarrow \exists$ un sistem de generatori finit.

Def: $\{P_0, \dots, P_m\}$ s.m. nu este afin d.c. este sistem afin $\begin{cases} \text{indep} \\ \text{de gen.} \end{cases}$
 $\Leftrightarrow \{\bar{P}_0 P_1, \dots, \bar{P}_0 P_m\}$ bază în V .

Obs

- 1) $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} V = m \Rightarrow R$ repere $|R| = m+1$
- 2) 3 repere afini
- 3) $\{P_0, \dots, P_m\} \in \text{rep. afin} \Leftrightarrow \forall P \in A \Rightarrow (\exists!) \lambda_i \in$

$$\text{cu } \sum \lambda_i = 1 \text{ a.t. } P = \sum_0^m \lambda_i P_i$$

Def: Operade (O, \mathcal{B}) cu $\begin{cases} O \in A \\ \mathcal{B} \text{ bază în } V \end{cases}$ s.m. repere cartezian.

Corespondență:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{P_0, \dots, P_m\} \text{ repere afin} \rightarrow (P_0 \mathcal{B} = \{\overrightarrow{P_0 P_1}, \dots, \overrightarrow{P_0 P_m}\}) \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \uparrow \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \text{repere cartezian} \\ \{P_0, \dots, P_m\} \text{ repere afin} \quad \leftarrow (O, \mathcal{B} = \{v_0, \dots, v_m\}) \\ \text{cu } \overrightarrow{OP_i} = v_i \end{array} \right.$$

Coordonatele unui punct

Def:

$$1) R_{\text{af}} = \{P_0, \dots, P_m\} \text{ repere afin. Dc. } P = \sum_0^m \lambda_i P_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [(\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_m)] = [\mathbf{P}]_{R_{\text{af}}} \text{ s.m. coord. lui } P \text{ în raport cu rep. afin.}$$

$$2) R_{\text{cart}} = (O, \mathcal{B} = \{v_0, \dots, v_m\}). \text{ Dc. } \overrightarrow{OP} = \sum_1^m \lambda_i v_i \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow [(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)] = [\mathbf{P}]_{R_{\text{cart}}} \text{ s.m. coord. lui } P \text{ în raport cu rep. cart}$$

Obs: $\{P\}_{R_{\text{af}}} = (d_0, \dots, d_m) \longrightarrow \{P\}_{R_{\text{cant}}} = (1, \dots, d_m)$

$\{P\}_{R_{\text{cant}}} = (\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) \longrightarrow \{P\}_{R_{\text{af}}} = (1 - \sum_i^m \lambda_i, \lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_m)$

Def: $\dim A = \dim_k V$ s.m. dimensiunea sp. afin.

$R_1 = (0_1, \mathcal{B}_1)$ } rep. cant. si $\{P\}_{R_1} = (d_1, \dots, d_m) \longrightarrow \{P\}_{R_2} = ?$
 $R_2 = (0_2, \mathcal{B}_2)$

$\mathcal{B}_1 = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ si $\mathcal{B}_2 = \{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$.

$$\bar{O_1 P} = \sum_1^m d_i b_i \quad \cancel{=}$$

$$\bar{O_2 P} = O_2 \bar{O_1} + \sum_1^m d_i b_i \quad \text{si } b_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} f_j \quad ; \quad a_{ij} \in M_{\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2}$$

$$M_{\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2} \cdot \{v\}_{\mathcal{B}_1} = \{v\}_{\mathcal{B}_2} \quad \text{matrice de} \\ \text{schimbari de} \\ \text{la } \mathcal{B}_2 \text{ la } \mathcal{B}_1.$$

$$M_{\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} \{b_1\}_{\mathcal{B}_2} & \dots & \{b_n\}_{\mathcal{B}_2} \end{array} \right)$$

Prop: schimbari de repres. fie $(0_1, \mathcal{B}_1)$ si $(0_2, \mathcal{B}_2)$ 2 repre

consecutiv $\Rightarrow \boxed{\{P\}_{R_2} = M_{\mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{B}_2} \cdot \{P\}_R + \{O_1\}_{R_2}}$

Subspatii afine

Def: (A, V_k) sp. afim. $A' \subset A$ s.m. subspatiu afin dc.

$$\forall k \geq 1, \forall d_i \in k, \quad \left\{ \sum_1^m d_i P_i \in A' \iff \boxed{Af(A') = A'} \right.$$

Ex: $Af(M) \in \text{subsp. afin} \Leftrightarrow M \subset A \quad (Af(Af(M)) = Af(M))$

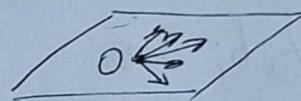
[Q] Un subsp. afin e sp. afin? (in mod canonico).

Caut un v' care sa ii fie sp. director ($v' \leq_E v$)

Solu: $v' = \psi(A'), A' \mid \subset V$.

Prop: Tie $O \in A'$. A' e subsp. afin $\Leftrightarrow V'_0 = \{\bar{OP} \mid P \in A'\}$ e subsp. vect.

Dem: $\boxed{l_n \Rightarrow''}$ Tie cu $\lambda v + \beta w \in V'_0 \quad \forall \lambda, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$
 $\Downarrow \quad v, w \in V'_0$



$$\lambda \bar{OP} + \beta \bar{OQ} \in V'_0$$

Stim ca (7!) $R \in A$ cu $\underbrace{\bar{OP} + \beta \bar{OQ}}_{\stackrel{||}{=}} = \bar{OR} \quad \text{si siem } R \in A$!

$$(1-\lambda-\beta) \bar{OR} + \lambda \bar{OP} + \beta \bar{OQ} = \bar{OR} \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow R = (1-\lambda-\beta)O + \underbrace{\lambda P}_{\in A'} + \underbrace{\beta Q}_{\in A'} \in A'$$

$\boxed{l_n \Leftarrow''}$ Dc. $P = \sum_1^m \lambda_i P_i \quad \text{cu } P_i \in A'$

$$\bar{OP} = \sum_0^m \lambda_i \bar{OP}_i \in V'_0 \Rightarrow \underline{P \in A'}$$

Obs: Ordinul msp e arbitrar. Impus, $V'_{O_1} = V'_{O_2} \quad \forall O_1, O_2 \in A'$

Dem: $V'_{O_1} \subset V'_{O_2} \quad \text{Tie } v \in V'_{O_1} \Rightarrow v = \bar{O_1 P} ; P \in A'$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{O_2 M} + \bar{M P} = \bar{O_1 M} + \bar{M P} \Rightarrow \bar{M P} = \bar{M O_2} - \bar{M O_1} + \bar{O_1 P}$$

$$P = O_2 - O_1 + P \in A'$$

Mincuri - 14⁰⁰ - 17⁰⁰ consultati $\in A' \quad \in A' \quad \in A'$

Cor: $A' \subset A$ subsp. afim cu $V' \leq_{\epsilon} V$.

1) Dat A' subsp. afim algs $o \in A'$ și $V'_o = \{\bar{o}p \mid p \in A'\} \leq_{\epsilon} V$.

2) Dat $V' \leq_{\epsilon} V \Rightarrow$ dsg $A' = \{p \in A \mid \bar{o}p \in V', o \in A'\} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \underline{o+V'}$

Terminologie:

$\begin{cases} 1) \dim A' = 1 \Rightarrow$ s.m. dreapta afina
 $2) \dim A' = 2 \Rightarrow$ s.m. plan afin
 $3) \dim A' = m-1 \Rightarrow$ s.m. hiperplan afin ($\dim A = m$)

Prop: $A' \subset A$ submultime (char $k \neq 2$). $A' \subset A$ subsp. af
 $\Leftrightarrow [\forall p, o \in A' \Rightarrow \lambda p + (1-\lambda)o \in A' \quad \forall \lambda \in k]$

Denum: $\boxed{1 \Rightarrow}$ evident

$\boxed{2 \Rightarrow}$ Fie $o \in A'$. Vrem $V'_o = \{op \mid p \in A'\} \leq_{\epsilon} V$.

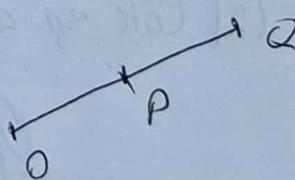
1) $\forall v \in V'_o \Rightarrow \lambda v \in V'_o$

2) $\forall v, w \in V'_o \Rightarrow v + w \in V'_o$

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1) $v = \bar{o}p$, $\lambda v = \bar{o}\bar{\lambda}p$, $\bar{\lambda} \in k$.

$$Q = (1-\bar{\lambda})o + \bar{\lambda}p \in A'$$



2) $v = \bar{o}p$
 $w = \bar{o}q$ $\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2}v + \frac{1}{2}w = \frac{1}{2}\bar{o}p + \frac{1}{2}\bar{o}q = \bar{o}\bar{R}$,

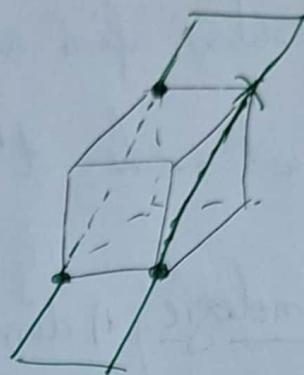
$$\frac{1}{2}p + \frac{1}{2}q = R \in A'$$

Obs: Obs: Dc. $k = \mathbb{Z}_2$ cond $(\lambda p + (1-\lambda)q \in A' \quad \forall \lambda \in k)$

← meru îndeplinită.

Ex: $A = \mathbb{Z}_2^3$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & (0,1,1) & (1,1,1) \\ (0,1,0) & \perp & (1,1,0) \\ & (0,0,1) & (1,0,1) \\ (0,0,0) & & (1,0,0) \end{array}$$



M. afine: $\text{Af}(\{(0,0,0), (1,0,0)\}) = \{(1,0,0), (0,0,0)\}$.

mt. cu 2 pct.
↑
 $\alpha = 2(0,0,0) + (\alpha - 2)(0,0,0)$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Plane affine: $\text{Af}(\{(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,1,1)\}) =$

$$\begin{aligned} &= 2(0,0,0) + \beta(1,0,0) + \gamma(0,1,1) \text{ cu } \alpha + \beta + \gamma \in \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ &= \{(0,0,0), (1,0,0), (0,1,1), (1,1,1)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Ex: {1} Câte plane are \mathbb{Z}_2^3 ?

{2} Câte sp. affine de dim 2 are \mathbb{Z}_p^m ?

Operări cu subspații affine

Notație: $\text{Dir}(A) = V \subset \text{sp. direct}$.

1) Înțelesirea: $A_i \leq A$ subsp. affine $\Leftrightarrow [c] = \bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$ subsp. afine

dc. $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \neq \emptyset$.

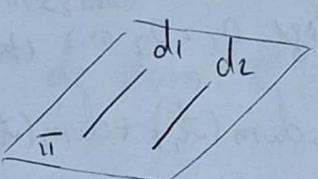
Ex: 1) $\bigcap_{i \in I} \text{Din}(A_i) = \bigcap_{i \in I} \text{Din}(A'_i)$ de. $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i \neq \emptyset$



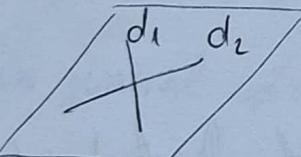
2) $Af(M) = \bigcap A'$
 $M \subset A'$ subsp. afim.

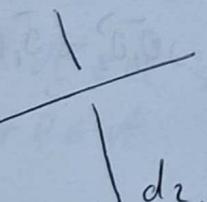
2) Join-ul (uniunea) a 2 sp. afini $A_1, A_2 \subseteq A \Rightarrow$

$A_1 \vee A_2 \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} Af(A_1 \cup A_2)$ s.m. join-ul subsp. A , si t_2 .

ex: $| \overbrace{J^m \cap \mathbb{R}^3}^{\text{I}} |$ i)  $d_1 \parallel d_2 \Rightarrow \underbrace{\text{dis}(d_1) + \text{dis}(d_2)}_{\text{II}} \neq \underbrace{\text{dis}(d_1 \cup d_2)}_{\text{I}}$

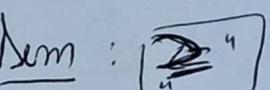
In general $\text{dis}(A_1 \vee A_2) \neq \text{dis} A_1 + \text{dis} A_2$.

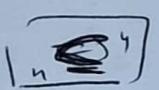
2)  $\text{dis}(d_1 \vee d_2) = \text{dis} d_1 + \text{dis} d_2$.

3)  $d_1 \cap d_2 = \emptyset$

Prop: $\boxed{\text{Din}(A_1 \vee A_2) = \text{Din}(A_1) + \text{Din}(A_2) + \langle \vec{O_1}, \vec{O_2} \rangle}$

cu $O_1 \in A_1, O_2 \in A_2$

Dem:  evident

 $O_1 \in A_1 \Rightarrow O_1 \in A_1 \vee A_2$.
~~O_2 \in A_2~~ $P \in A_1 \vee A_2$.

$$\bar{o_1} \vec{p} \in \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2) \Rightarrow \vec{p} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \alpha_i \vec{p}_1^i + \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} \beta_j \vec{p}_2^j$$

$$\bar{o_1} \vec{p} = \sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \alpha_i \underbrace{\bar{o_1} \vec{p}_1^i}_{\in \mathcal{A}_1} + \underbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{m_2} \beta_j \right) \bar{o_1} \vec{p}_2^j}_{\in \langle \bar{o_1}, \vec{p}_2 \rangle} + \sum_{j=1}^{m_2} \underbrace{\bar{o_2} \vec{p}_2^j}_{\in \mathcal{A}_2}$$

Obs: Da $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow$ not abgl $\bar{o_1} = \bar{o_2} \Rightarrow \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2) = \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1) + \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_2)$

Cor: $\boxed{\dim(\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dim(\text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2)) = \dim(\text{dir}(\mathcal{A}_1) + \text{dir}(\mathcal{A}_2) + \langle \bar{o_1}, \bar{o_2} \rangle)}$ (*)

Caz 1: $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2 \neq \emptyset \Rightarrow$ not abgl $\bar{o_1} = \bar{o_2} \stackrel{\text{Grassmann}}{\Rightarrow} (*) \dim(\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2) = \dim(\mathcal{A}_1) + \dim(\mathcal{A}_2) - \dim(\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2)$

Caz 2: $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2 = \emptyset \stackrel{(*)}{\Rightarrow} \dim(\mathcal{A}_1 \vee \mathcal{A}_2) = \dim(\text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1) + \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_2)) + 1 - \dim(\text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1 + \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_2)) / \langle \bar{o_1}, \bar{o_2} \rangle) = N.$

$$= \dim(\text{Dir}) = \dim(\mathcal{A}_1) + \dim(\mathcal{A}_2) - \dim(\text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_2)) + 1 - N.$$

Vrem N = 0 P.p. $\bar{o_1} \bar{o_2} \in \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_1) + \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_2) \Rightarrow \bar{o_1} \bar{o_2} = \bar{o_1} \vec{p} + \bar{o_2} \vec{q}$

$$\text{cu } \vec{p} \in \mathcal{A}_1, \vec{q} \in \mathcal{A}_2.$$

$$\bar{o_1} \bar{o_2} = \bar{o_2} \vec{q} \in \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}_2) \Rightarrow \vec{q} \in \mathcal{A}_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2 \neq \emptyset \text{ (?)}$$

Parallelismul sp. afine:

Def: $(\mathcal{A}, V/\epsilon)$ sp. af. $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2$ subsp. $\mathcal{A}_1 \parallel \mathcal{A}_2 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Dim } \mathcal{A}_1 < \text{Dim } \mathcal{A}_2 \text{ sau} \\ \text{Dim } \mathcal{A}_1 > \text{Dim } \mathcal{A}_2 \end{cases}$$

Obs: Nu e rel. tranzitivă în general. E rel. diachiv.
pe mt. subsp. af. de dim. \mathbb{K} .

Prop:

- 1) $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2 \neq \emptyset$ și $\mathcal{A}_1 \parallel \mathcal{A}_2 \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1 \subset \mathcal{A}_2$ sau $\mathcal{A}_1 \supset \mathcal{A}_2$
- 2) în general $\not\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}_1 \subset \mathcal{A}_2$ sau $\mathcal{A}_1 \supset \mathcal{A}_2$ sau $\mathcal{A}_1 \cap \mathcal{A}_2 = \emptyset$
- 3) \in adică pt. hiperplane
- 4) $\nexists A' \subset \mathcal{A}$ subsp. $\begin{cases} \exists A'' \subset \mathcal{A} \text{ subsp. cu} \\ \# P \in \mathcal{A} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \dim A'' = \dim A' \\ P \in A'' \\ A' \parallel A'' \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$

Denum: $\mathcal{A}'' = P + \text{dir}(\mathcal{A}')$

Ec. parametrică și implicite pt. subsp. af.

Obs: $(\mathcal{A}, V/\epsilon)$ sp. af., $R = (\Omega, \mathcal{B} = \{V_1, \dots, V_m\})$ nr. cart.

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varphi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{K}^m \text{ bij} \quad , P \mapsto [P]_R$$

I. Ec. parametruice

\forall $A' \subset A$ subsp., $\dim A' = k$

\forall $O \in A'$ si $\{w_1, \dots, w_k\}$ s.g. pt. $D_n(A')$

$$\Rightarrow A' = \left\{ [O]_R + \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i [w_i]_R \mid \lambda_i \in \mathbb{k} \right\}$$

$$A' = \{P \mid \bar{OP} \in D_n A'\} = \{P \mid \exists \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_k \text{ a.t. } \bar{OP} = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i w_i\}$$

$$\Rightarrow [OP]_R = \sum_{i=1}^k \lambda_i [w_i]_R$$

II. Ec. implicite:

$$R = (\Omega, \mathcal{B}) \text{ sp. cart. } V' = D_n(A') \subset V \cong \mathbb{k}^m \text{ (iso lin.)}$$

$$\xrightarrow{\text{sem}} \exists A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{k}) \text{ a.t. } V' = \{v \mid A[v]_R = 0\}. \text{ În plus}$$

noi fi avem $m = \dim V'$

$$\begin{aligned} A' &= \{P \mid \bar{OP} \in V'\} = \{P \mid A[\bar{OP}]_R = 0\} = \{P \mid A(\{P\}_P - [OP]_R) = 0\} \\ &= \{P \mid A[P]_R = b\} \end{aligned}$$

Teorema de st structură: A sp. af. $R = (O, \mathcal{B})$ sp. cart.

$A' \subset A$ subsp. afim $\Rightarrow \exists A \in M_{m,n}(\mathbb{k}), b \in \mathbb{k}^m$ a.t.:

$$A' = \{P \mid A[P]_R = b\}$$

$$D_n(A') = \{v \mid A[v]_R = 0\}$$

C7: \neq subsp. af. $\subset \cap$ de hiperplane.

Apliții liniare

Def: $(\mathcal{V}_1, V_1/\epsilon), (\mathcal{V}_2, V_2/\epsilon)$ sp. af. $\varphi: \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_2$ s.m.

aplicații liniare d.c. $\varphi(\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i p_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \varphi(p_i)$ cu $\sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i = 1$
 $\forall p_i \in \mathcal{V}_1$

Ex: $\mathcal{V}_1 = \mathbb{R}^n, \mathcal{V}_2 = \mathbb{R}^m, A \in M_{m \times n}(\mathbb{R}), b \in \mathbb{R}^m$

$x \mapsto Ax + b$ apl. lin.

Prop: Fie $\varphi: \mathcal{V}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}_2$ apl. ~~liniară~~ $\Rightarrow \exists o \in \mathcal{V}_1$ a.s. $f_o: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

$f_o(\bar{v}) = f_o(o\bar{p}) = \overline{\varphi(o)\varphi(\bar{p})}$ e apl. liniară.

Dem: $\boxed{1_n = 1^n}$ $f_o(\lambda v + \beta w) = ? = \lambda f_o(v) + \beta f_o(w)$

$\lambda \bar{o}\bar{p} + \beta \bar{o}\bar{q} = \bar{o}R$ unde $R = (1-\lambda-\beta)o + \lambda p + \beta q$.

$$\underbrace{(\lambda - 1 - \beta) f_o(o)}_{= f_o(R)} + \lambda f_o(p) + \beta f_o(q) \Rightarrow \overline{\varphi(o)\varphi(R)} = \overline{\varphi(o)\varphi(\bar{p})} +$$
$$+ \beta \overline{\varphi(o)\varphi(\bar{q})}$$

$$\Rightarrow f_o(R) = \lambda f_o(p) + \beta f_o(q)$$

$$\boxed{f_o(\lambda v + \beta w) = \lambda f_o(v) + \beta f_o(w)}$$

$$\boxed{1_n = 1^n} \quad p = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i p_i$$

$$\bar{o}\bar{p} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \bar{o}\bar{p}_i \Rightarrow \overline{\varphi(o)\varphi(p)} = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \overline{\varphi(o)\varphi(p_i)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \varphi(p) = \sum_{i=1}^n \lambda_i \varphi(p_i)$$

Prop: $\varphi: A_1 \rightarrow A_2$ apl. af. $\Leftrightarrow \{ \exists o \in A_1 \text{ a. i } f_o: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$

$$f_o(v) = f_o(\overrightarrow{oP}) = \overrightarrow{\varphi(o)\varphi(P)} \text{ e apl. lin.}$$

Dem: $\forall v \in V_1, f_{o_1}(v) = f_{o_2}(v)$

$$\overrightarrow{o_1P} \xrightarrow{f} \overrightarrow{o_2Q}$$

Dif: $\varphi: (A_1, V_1) \rightarrow (A_2, V_2)$ apl. af. $\Leftrightarrow f: V_1 \rightarrow V_2$ s.m.
urma liniera a lui φ .

Prop:

- 1) φ inj $\Leftrightarrow f$ inj
- 2) φ surj $\Leftrightarrow f$ surj
- 3) φ bij $\Leftrightarrow f$ bij
- 4) $A_1 \xrightarrow{f_1} A_2 \xrightarrow{f_2} A_3 \Rightarrow V_1 \xrightarrow{f} V_2 \xrightarrow{f'} V_3$ si avem
 $\varphi \circ \varphi = f' \circ f$

Clase de transformări affine

Recap: $\varphi: \mathcal{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{A}_2$ afină $\Rightarrow \varphi(\sum_{i=1}^n p_i) = \sum_{i=1}^n \varphi(p_i)$

\Leftrightarrow într-un sp. afin $x \mapsto Ax + b$, unde A e matrice urmării φ .

1) Translație: $\forall v \in V = \text{Dim } (\mathcal{A})$ putem defini $\tilde{T}_v: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, $\tilde{T}_v(A) = A + v$

$$\Leftrightarrow \boxed{A \tilde{T}_v(A) = v}$$

Prop: (urma liniară): $\varphi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ e translație \Leftrightarrow

$\Leftrightarrow \varphi: V \rightarrow V$ (urma ei) e identitatea.

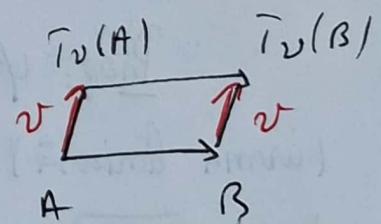
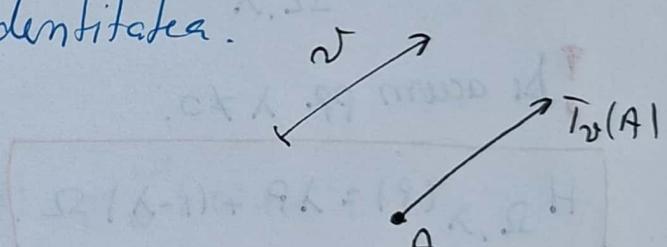
$$\boxed{\text{l. u.} \Rightarrow} \quad \varphi = \tilde{T}_v \text{ pt. un } v$$

$$f(\overrightarrow{AB}) = \overrightarrow{\tilde{T}_v(A)} \overrightarrow{\tilde{T}_v(B)}$$

$$A \tilde{T}_v(A) = B \tilde{T}_v(B) = v \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{\tilde{T}_v(A)} \overrightarrow{\tilde{T}_v(B)}$$

$$\boxed{\text{l. l.} \Leftarrow} \quad \overrightarrow{AB} = \overrightarrow{\tilde{T}_v(A)} \overrightarrow{\tilde{T}_v(B)} \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow A \tilde{T}_v(A) = B \tilde{T}_v(B) \stackrel{\text{mot. } v}{=} v.$$



Cor: Într-un sp. afin, translațiile sunt $\sum \varphi(p) \mid_R = \{p\} \mid_R + b$

$\sum v \mid_R$

Prop:

1) \tilde{T}_v are pct. fixe $\Leftrightarrow v = 0$

are sh. de
sp. vect.
 \downarrow

2) $\tilde{T}_v \circ \tilde{T}_w = \tilde{T}_w \circ \tilde{T}_v = \tilde{T}_{v+w} \Rightarrow (\{\tilde{T}_v \mid v \in V\}, \circ) \cong (V, +)$

$$3) \{ T_v \mid v \in V \} \trianglelefteq G \text{ Af } (A) \text{ (subgroup normal /} \\ \text{transf. af. anhibanā)}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{G \mathcal{A} f(t)}{\{T_v | v \in V\}} \simeq GL(V)} \leftarrow \text{transf. } x \mapsto Ax$$

$$4) A' \subset \mathcal{A} \text{ subsp} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{Im}(A') \parallel A' \\ \dim(A') = \dim(\text{Im}(A')) \end{cases}$$

$$T_v(\mathcal{A}') = \mathcal{A}' \Leftrightarrow v \in \text{Dir}(\mathcal{A}')$$

$$\text{Jmodelii: } \forall \Omega \in \mathcal{A}, \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{1\} \Rightarrow H_{\Omega, \lambda}(P) = P^* \alpha \cdot i \overset{-}{\Omega} P = \lambda \overset{-}{\Omega} P$$

$$\text{Dc. } \lambda = 0 \Rightarrow H_{\Omega, \lambda}(\rho) = \Omega.$$

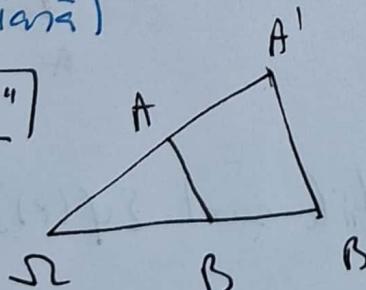
Δ acum pp. $\lambda \neq 0$.

$$H_{\Omega, \lambda}(P) = \lambda P + (1-\lambda)\Omega$$

Prop: φ smotklic $\Leftrightarrow \{\exists \lambda \in k \text{ a. r. } f(v) = \lambda v \forall v \in V\}$

(urma liniană)

Aem: $\overline{| \Rightarrow "}$



$$\sqrt{\lambda} \text{rem } \vec{AB} = \lambda \vec{AB}$$

$$\text{Stim } \vec{\Omega} \vec{A} = \lambda \vec{\Omega} \vec{A}$$

$$\frac{\bar{A}\vec{B}'}{\bar{A}'\vec{B}'} = \lambda \frac{\bar{A}\vec{B}}{\bar{A}'\vec{B}}$$

$$\boxed{\text{``}\leq\text{''}} \quad f_{0,\lambda}(P) = \lambda P + (1-\lambda)Q$$

$$\varphi(p) = \lambda p + b \text{ in } \mathbb{C}^n \Rightarrow \Omega = \frac{1}{1-\lambda} b$$

Prop:

- 1) $H_{0,\lambda}$ are pot. fix $\Leftrightarrow \lambda \neq 1$.
 2) $H_{\Omega,\lambda} \circ H_{\Omega,\mu} = H_{\Omega,\lambda\mu} \quad \forall \lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$.
 $(H_{\Omega}, \circ) \simeq (\mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}, \cdot)$
 3) $H_{\Omega,\lambda} \circ H_{0,\mu} = \begin{cases} \text{omotetic de rap } \lambda\mu \neq 1, \\ \text{translation, } \lambda\mu = 1. \end{cases}$
 4) $H_{0,\lambda}(A' | \parallel A' \neq \text{it}' \subset A \text{ subsp.})$
 $\dim A' = \dim(H_{0,\lambda}(A' |))$

Proiecții affine:

Recap: $V = W \oplus W^\perp \Rightarrow p_{W^\perp}(v) = p_W^{W^\perp}(w + w') = w'$

(m. lui v pe w dă lungul lui w')

Obs: $p_W^{W^\perp} v \rightarrow v$ e apl. ~~affine~~ afină și $\begin{cases} \text{Im } p_W^{W^\perp} = W \\ \text{Ker } p_W^{W^\perp} = W^\perp \end{cases}$

Prop: $f: V \rightarrow V$ e o m. vectorială $\Leftrightarrow f^2 = f$.

Dem: $\boxed{f \Rightarrow}$ evident

$\boxed{\Leftarrow}$ Dc. f an fi proiecție $\Rightarrow f = p_{\frac{\ker f}{\text{Im } f}}$. Vrem

$V = \ker f \oplus \text{Im } f$. și $f = p_{\frac{\ker f}{\text{Im } f}}$

Oricum $\dim V = \dim \ker f + \dim \text{Im } f$ (th. rk. defect)

\Rightarrow e suficient ca $f \cap \text{Im } f = \{0\}$.

Fie $w \in \ker f \cap \text{Im } f \Rightarrow f(w) = 0$. $\left. \begin{array}{l} f^2 = f \\ w = f(w) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow 0 = f(w) = f(f(w)) = f(w) = w$

Def: Fie o sp. af., L o subsp. (nu cauze proiectez) si $w' \in V$ subsp. rect. (de-a lungul caruia proiectez) a.i. $\boxed{\text{Din}(L) \oplus w' = V}$

Atunci def. $\text{pr}_L^{w'}(p) = p' \in \{p'\} = \{p + w'\} \cap A'$ s.m. proiectie afimă.

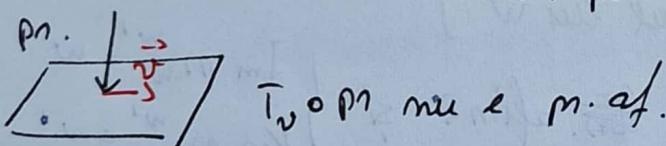
Ex: 1) este corect def. (se intersectează doar într-un pct)

2) are pct. fixe L

3) e apl. lin.

4) urmă $\text{pr}_L^{w'} = \text{pr}_{\text{Din}(L)}^{w'} \leftarrow$ m. lin.

5) $f \in \text{m. af} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(\text{urmă}) \in \text{m. lin.} \\ \text{are un pct. fix.} \end{cases}$



Similitui afine:

Recap: V sp. rect., $v = w \oplus w'$, Are sens $\text{sym}_w^{w'}: V \rightarrow V$

$\text{sym}_w^{w'}(v = w + w') = w - w'$ și s.m. sim. lin. față de w de-a lungul lui w' . $\Leftrightarrow [\text{Id}_V + \text{sym}_w^{w'} = 2\text{pr}_w^{w'}]$

Obs: $\text{sym}_w^{w'} \in \text{id}$ și $(\text{sym}_w^{w'})^2 = \text{id}_V$.

Prop: $s: V \rightarrow V$ apl. lin. Atunci $s \in \text{sim} \Leftrightarrow s^2 = \text{id}_V$.

Prop Def: In contextul $\begin{cases} L \subset V \text{ subsp. af.} \\ \text{Din}(L) \oplus W^\perp = V \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ def.

$$\text{sym}_L^{w^\perp}(P) \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} 2m_L^{w^\perp}(P) - P \quad (2-1=1)$$

Ex: 1) pct. fixe: L

2) $\Gamma: A \rightarrow A$ apl. af. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{urmă } s: V \rightarrow V \text{ e sim. lin.} \\ \Gamma = \text{sim. af} \Leftrightarrow \end{array} \right. \Gamma \text{ are un pct. fix.}$

3) $\Gamma: A \rightarrow A$ apl. af.

$$\Gamma^2 = \text{id}_A \Leftrightarrow \Gamma \text{ e simetric.}$$

! Nu are sens \neq (notatia).

Recap: Sp. vect. euclidian

- Def: V un sp. vect. $\boxed{\text{real}}$ s.m. euclidian dc. este inceput cu un prod. scalar $\langle -, - \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$.
 \uparrow
formă bilin., sim., poz. def.

- $h: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ formă bilin., B baza \Rightarrow se poate construi A a.r.

$$q_{ij} = h(b_i, b_j) \Leftrightarrow h(v, w) = t[v]_B \cdot A[w]_B$$

h	A
sim.	sim
antisim.	antisim.
neut.	inv.
poz. def.	val propii \oplus

- A da un prod. scalar pe $V \Leftrightarrow$ a da o bază \mathcal{B} și o matr. sim cu val proprie \oplus (\Rightarrow A diag)

$$A = U \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \lambda_n \end{pmatrix} U^{-1} \text{ cu } {}^t U = U^{-1} \text{ mah. ortog.}$$

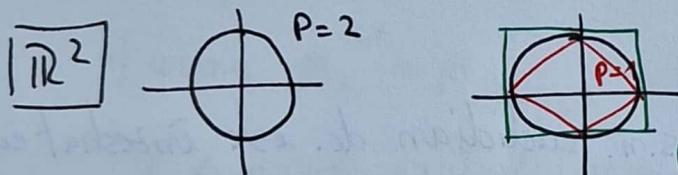
Ex: pe \mathbb{R}^n $\langle x, y \rangle_0 = \sum_1^n x_i y_i$ prod. scalar canonice.

• normă: $\|w\| = \sqrt{\langle w, w \rangle}$

• sp. normat: $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ dc. $\|\cdot\|: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ cu prop.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|w\| = \sqrt{\langle w, w \rangle} \\ \|v+w\| \leq \|v\| + \|w\| \\ \|\lambda v\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|v\| \\ \|v\| = 0 \Leftrightarrow v = 0. \end{array} \right.$$

Pe \mathbb{R}^n $\forall 1 < p < \infty \Rightarrow \|x\|_p = \sqrt[p]{\sum x_i^p} \Rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \|x\|_1 = \sum_1^n |x_i| \\ \|x\|_\infty = \max_1^n |x_i| \end{array} \right.$



Q Dat V cu normă $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ \Rightarrow $\exists \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle: V \times V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ prod. scalar cu $\|x\|^2 = \langle x, x \rangle$.

$$\|x-y\|^2 = \langle x-y, x-y \rangle = \|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - 2 \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$\Rightarrow \langle x, y \rangle = \frac{1}{2} (\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2 - \|x-y\|^2) \leftarrow \text{polarizare}$$

nu e mereu prod. scalar.

Teorema: $(V, \|\cdot\|)$ cu normă $\|\cdot\|$ vine dimh-un prod. scalar $\Leftrightarrow 2(\|x\|^2 + \|y\|^2) = \|x+y\|^2 + \|x-y\|^2$ (eg pl.)

Spatii vect. euclidiene - de stiut

- $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ \Rightarrow $V = V_{\text{multic}}$ \Rightarrow $d(v, w) = \|v - w\|$
- măsură: $\|v\| = \sqrt{\langle v, v \rangle}$

sp. vect cu normă $\xrightarrow{*}$ sp. multic $\xrightarrow{*}$ sp. topologic



sp. cu prod. scalar

- Cauchy-Schwarz: $|\langle v, w \rangle| \leq \|v\| \cdot \|w\|$

$$\bullet \cos \varphi(v, w) = \frac{\langle v, w \rangle}{\|v\| \cdot \|w\|} \quad (\text{ca definiție})$$

- au sens base ortogonali + ortonormat

$$\langle b_i, b_j \rangle = 0 \quad \begin{matrix} \downarrow \\ i \neq j \end{matrix} \quad \langle b_i, b_j \rangle = \delta_{ij}$$

- Alg. Gram-Schmidt: Date o bază $\{b_1, b_2, \dots, b_m\}$, \exists

$\{f_1, \dots, f_m\}$ bază ortonormală a.i. $\langle b_1, \dots, b_n \rangle = \langle f_1, \dots, f_n \rangle$

- a alergă o bază ortonormală în $V \Leftrightarrow$ a alergă un îndrumător

$$\varphi: V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^m \text{ ortogonal} \quad (\langle \varphi(v), \varphi(w) \rangle_{\mathbb{R}^m} = \langle v, w \rangle_V) \\ \varphi(b_i) = e_i$$

$$\{f_1, \dots, f_m\} \text{ ortonormată} \Rightarrow v = \sum_{i=1}^m v_i f_i \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow \langle v, w \rangle = \sum_{i=1}^m v_i w_i \\ \Rightarrow w = \sum_{i=1}^m w_i f_i \end{array} \right.$$

- pt $w \in (V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ au sens $w^\perp = \{v \in V \mid \langle v, w \rangle = 0, \forall w \in w\}$

complement ortogonal

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w \oplus w^\perp = V \Rightarrow V/W \cong w^\perp \\ w_1, w_2 \Rightarrow w_2^\perp \subset w_1^\perp \quad w_1^\perp \supset w_2^\perp \\ (w^\perp)^\perp = w \end{array} \right.$$

- $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \Rightarrow \exists$ un izomorfic $V \cong V^*$ (th. de reprezentare)

$$\varphi(v) = \langle \cdot, v \rangle : V \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Def: $T: (V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \rightarrow V$ s.m. apl. ortogonală d.c.

$$\langle T(v), T(w) \rangle = \langle v, w \rangle \quad \text{păstrează normă} + \frac{\downarrow}{\text{dor normă}} \quad \frac{\downarrow}{\text{dor } \varphi}$$

$$T: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, T(2) = 18 \quad \text{simetrie}$$

Prop: T ortogonală $\Rightarrow T$ liniară

Denum: Se arată că $\langle T(\alpha v + \beta w), -\alpha T(v) - \beta T(w) \rangle \geq 0$.

$$T(\alpha v + \beta w) - \alpha T(v) - \beta T(w) \geq 0$$

Prop: $T: (V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \rightarrow (V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$ apl. lin., își bată

ortonormată, $A = \{T\}_{\mathbb{R}^3}$. U.A.S.E:

$$\langle v, w \rangle = \langle T(v), T(w) \rangle$$

$$1) \|\tilde{T}(x)\| = \|x\| \quad (\text{päshwarz norm})$$

$$2) d(\tilde{T}(x), \tilde{T}(y)) = d(x, y) \quad (\text{päshwarz dist.})$$

$$3) \langle \tilde{T}(x), \tilde{T}(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$$

$$4) t \in A = A^{-1}$$

Dem: $|1| \Rightarrow |2|$ $d(\tilde{T}(x), \tilde{T}(y)) = \|\tilde{T}(x) - \tilde{T}(y)\| = \|\tilde{T}(x-y)\| = \|x-y\| = d(x, y)$.

$|2| \Rightarrow |3|$: Stimm: $2 \langle x, y \rangle = \|x-y\|^2 = \|x\|^2 - \|y\|^2$ (form. de polarisierung)

$$\begin{aligned} 2 \langle \tilde{T}(x), \tilde{T}(y) \rangle &= \|\tilde{T}(x) - \tilde{T}(y)\|^2 - \|\tilde{T}(x)\|^2 - \|\tilde{T}(y)\|^2 \\ &= d(\tilde{T}(x), \tilde{T}(y))^2 - d(\tilde{T}(x), 0)^2 - d(\tilde{T}(y), 0)^2 \\ &= d^2(x, y) - d(x, 0) \cdot d(y, 0) = 2 \langle x, y \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

$|3| \Rightarrow |1|$ evident

$|3| \Rightarrow |4|$ $\langle \tilde{T}(x), \tilde{T}(y) \rangle = \langle x, y \rangle$.

|| en B bzw

$$\langle Ax, Ay \rangle = \langle x, t_A \cdot Ay \rangle$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2) y \in t_A \cdot Ay + Y \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow t_A \cdot A = I_n \end{array} \right.$$

Obs: Dc. $T: V \rightarrow V$ cu $\tilde{T}(0) = 0$

\tilde{T} päshwarz dist $\Rightarrow T$ neg. $\Rightarrow T$ lin.

$$O(n) = \{A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \mid A \cdot t_A = I_n\}$$

$$O(n) = SO(n) \cup (O(n) \setminus SO(n)) \quad O(2) = \text{rotatii} \cup \text{simetrii}$$

$$\det A = 1$$

$$\det A = -1$$

Obs: $A \in O(n) \Rightarrow$ col/linii form. o bază orthonormală

Spatii affine euclidiene

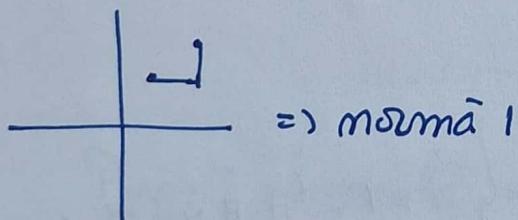
Def: $(A, V, \|\cdot\|)$ s.m. sp. afim euclidian d.c. $(V, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle)$
este sp. vech. euclidian

Obs: are sens doar pe $\boxed{K = \mathbb{R}}$!

Consecință: Avem o metrică pe \mathcal{E} : $d(P, Q) = \|\vec{PQ}\|$

$$\begin{cases} \Rightarrow d(P, Q) \leq d(P, R) + d(R, Q) \\ \Rightarrow d(P, Q) = d(Q, P) \\ \Rightarrow d(P, Q) = 0 \Leftrightarrow P = Q \end{cases}$$

• X mt., $d(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & x \neq y \\ 0, & x = y \end{cases} \Rightarrow$ topologia discută



\mathcal{E} esp. topologic: $x_n \rightarrow x$ are sens, fct. cont ✓

2) putem măsura &

$$\cos B\hat{A}C \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \frac{\langle \vec{AB}, \vec{AC} \rangle}{\|\vec{AB}\| \cdot \|\vec{AC}\|}$$

\Rightarrow are loc th. cos

$$\|\vec{BC}\|^2 = \|\vec{AC}\|^2 + \|\vec{AB}\|^2 - 2 \cos(B\hat{A}C)$$

\Rightarrow are sens L.U.Z (congr de Δ)

- Au sens np. ortogonale sau ortonormate

ex: np. const. ortonormal: (Ω, β) cu β bază ON

np. afim ortonormal: $\{P_0, \dots, P_m\}$ a. i. $\{\bar{P}_0 \bar{P}_1, \dots, \bar{P}_0 \bar{P}_m\} \subset OX_1$.

- Dat $\mathcal{E}' \subset \mathcal{E}$ subsp. af. \Rightarrow au sens $(\mathcal{E}')^\perp \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} (\dim \mathcal{E}')^\perp$ subsp. normal la \mathcal{E}' (nu afim)

$$\dim \mathcal{E}' \oplus (\mathcal{E}')^\perp$$

$$\dim \mathcal{E}' \oplus (\mathcal{E}')^\perp = v$$

$$+ P \in \mathcal{E}' \Rightarrow \exists! \mathcal{E}'' \subset \mathcal{E}$$
 subsp. a. i. $P \in \mathcal{E}''$

$$\dim \mathcal{E}'' = (\mathcal{E}')^\perp$$

$$\underline{\text{Notatie}}: \mathcal{E}' \perp \mathcal{E}'' \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \dim \mathcal{E}' \perp \dim \mathcal{E}''$$

- Caz particular: $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{E}$ hip. afim. $\Rightarrow \dim \mathcal{H}^\perp = 1 \Rightarrow$ au sens "vectorul normal" în a. i. $\langle n \rangle = \mathcal{H}^\perp$

- În coord. ortonormale, d.c. $\mathcal{H}: q_1x_1 + \dots + q_nx_n + b = 0 \Rightarrow$

$$\dim \mathcal{H}: q_1x_1 + \dots + q_nx_n = 0. \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \uparrow (q_1, \dots, q_n) \\ \boxed{\mathcal{H}: q_1x_1 + \dots + q_nx_n + b = 0} \Leftrightarrow \langle (q_1, \dots, q_n), (x_1, \dots, x_n) \rangle = 0 \Leftrightarrow \\ \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}^\perp = \langle (q_1, \dots, q_n) \rangle. \end{array}$$

- Formula dist. până la un hiperplan:

$$\mathcal{H}: \sum q_i x_i + b = 0, P = (y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$\boxed{\text{dist. } (P, \mathcal{H}) = \frac{|q_1 y_1 + \dots + q_n y_n + b|}{\sqrt{q_1^2 + \dots + q_n^2}}}$$

Izomorfie unei sp. euclid.

Def: $f: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ s.m. izomorfic d.c. păstrează dist $\Leftrightarrow d(f(A), f(B)) = d(A, B)$

Q Sunt const, inj, bij, af?

$$d(A, B)$$

Obs: $f: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ izom. $\exists c \in \mathcal{E}, T: V \rightarrow V, T(\bar{Q}\bar{A}) = \overline{f(Q)f(A)}$

Dc. T liniară $\Rightarrow f$ e af.

Ex: $T(0) = 0$
 T păsh. dist $\Rightarrow T$ ortogonală \Rightarrow liniară

Teorema: \forall izomorfice $f: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ = compunere de $\max \underline{m+1}$ simetrii ortogonale față de hiperplane ($m = \dim \mathcal{E}$)

Obs: $\forall 2$ izom. care coincid pe un r.p. af. sunt egale.

Dem: \exists $c \in \mathcal{E}$ $\{P_0, \dots, P_n\}$ r.p. af. și $P_i' = f(P_i)$.

Not: $\forall A, B \in \mathcal{E} \quad \Gamma_{[A, B]} = \begin{cases} \text{id}, & A = B \\ \text{sym} & \text{față de h.p. mediană, } A \neq B \end{cases}$

Pas1: iau $h_0 = \Gamma_{[P_0, P_0']}$ $\Rightarrow h_0(P_0) = P_0$.
 $h_0(P_j) = P_j''$

Pas2: iau $h_1 = \Gamma_{[P_0'', P_1]} \circ h_0 \Rightarrow h_1(P_1) = P_1'$

$$h_1(P_0) = \Gamma_{[P_0'', P_1']} (P_0') = P_0'$$

Tot așa... $h = \underbrace{\Gamma_0}_{\max m+1} \circ \underbrace{\Gamma_1}_{\dots} \circ \underbrace{\Gamma_n}_{\dots}$

\Rightarrow izo sunt af, surj

\Rightarrow izomorfism afin și urmă T e ortogonală

Th. fundam. a geom. euclid.: \exists $(\mathcal{E}, (V, \subset))$ un sp. af. euclid.

și $f: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{E}$ afins. Atunci într-un r.p. af. orthonormat, $f(x) = Ax + b$
pt $A \in M_n(\mathbb{R}) \Leftrightarrow f$ izomorfic $\Leftrightarrow A \in O(n)$.
 $b \in \mathbb{R}^n$

Hipercuradnică afine

$\forall \text{ic } (\mathcal{A}, \vee/\wedge)$ sp. af., $m = \dim \mathcal{A}$

Def: O hipercuradnică algebraică = pol de deg 2

$f \in \subseteq \{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m\}$.

Def: O hipercuradnică geometrică $\stackrel{(1)}{=} [\text{o submt. } \Gamma \subset \mathcal{A}$

a. i. $\exists R$ n.p. cant. a. i. $\Gamma = Z_R(f) = \{P \mid f(\text{EP}_P) = 0\}$
 \exists o hipercuradnică alg. f

$\stackrel{(2)}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists$ un n.p. R a.i. pct. lui P sunt sol unei ec de

$$\deg 2 \stackrel{(3)}{\Leftrightarrow} \exists \text{ un n.p. } R : \Gamma : \sum_{i,j}^m a_{ij} x_i x_j + 2 \sum_i^m b_i x_i + c = 0$$

$\underbrace{\deg 2}_{\text{pt. char } k \neq 2}$ $\underbrace{\deg 1}_{\text{pt. char } k = 2}$ $\underbrace{\deg 0}_{c}$

$\stackrel{(4)}{\Leftrightarrow} A = (a_{ij}) \in M_m(k)$ simetrică

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ \vdots \\ b_m \end{pmatrix} \in k^m$$

$$\text{und } X = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a. i. \quad P : t X A X + 2b X + c = 0$$

$\stackrel{(5)}{\Leftrightarrow} \tilde{X} \tilde{A} \tilde{X} \text{ und } \tilde{A} = \left[\begin{array}{c|c} A & b \\ \hline t & c \end{array} \right] \in M_{m+1}(k)$

$$\tilde{X} = \begin{pmatrix} X \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \in k^{m+1}$$

Convenție: "Hipercuadrica" = h.p. geom

• $\mathcal{Z}_\mathbb{R}(f) = \mathcal{Z}(f)$ d.c. $A = \mathbb{C}^n$ sau d.c. se subîntelege rep. alăt. în A .

Obs: Hipercuadrica \cap data ca ec. de deg 2 în \mathbb{R}^n \Leftrightarrow
 \Rightarrow e data în orice rep. de o ec. de deg 2.

Nem: $\mathcal{J}^m R$ \cap : $t X A X + 2 t b X + c = 0$

X - coord în R .

x' - coord în R' $\Rightarrow X = M x' + v$! am obt. dem prop.
 $\in GL_n(\mathbb{C})$ $\in \mathbb{C}^n$

$$P: t X A X + 2 t b X + c = 0$$

$$P: t(Mx' + v) A(Mx' + v) + 2t b(Mx' + v) + c = 0.$$

$$P: t x' \cdot (t M A M) x' + 2 t v A M x' + 2 t b M x' + t v A v + 2 t b v + c = 0$$

$$P: t x' (\underbrace{t M A M}_{A'}) x' + 2 \underbrace{(t M A v + t M b)}_{b'} x' + \underbrace{(t v A v + 2 t b v + c)}_{c'} = 0$$

Ex: $\tilde{A}' = t \tilde{M} \tilde{A} \tilde{M}$ unde $\tilde{M} = \begin{pmatrix} M & v \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ (se înmulțește pe blocuri)

$$(\star) \begin{cases} A' = t M A M \\ b' = t M A v + t M b \\ c' = t v A v + 2 t b v + c \end{cases}$$

Obs: Dacă $\star \Rightarrow \det A \neq 0$ și \tilde{A} sunt constante la schimbarea de repere ($M \in GL_n(k)$)
 $\tilde{M} \in GL_{n_H}(k)$ ($n = n_H \times n_B$)

$$\begin{aligned}\delta &= \det A \\ \Delta &= \det \tilde{A}\end{aligned}$$

Obs: Datează o hipercuadrnică alg $f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$
} alegerea unui repere

$P = Z_R[f]$ hipercuadrnică geom.

Q $P =$ hipercuadrnică geom $\Rightarrow P = Z(f)$ și f este unic?

NU $Z(f) = Z(\lambda f) \quad \forall \lambda \in \setminus \{0\}$

$$P : \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0 \\ 2x^2 + 2y^2 - 2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

Q Dacă f este unic până la înmulțirea cu scalari?

(sau f monic)

NU în \mathbb{R}^2 $P : x^2 + y^2 + 5 = 0 \Rightarrow P = \emptyset$

$$P : x^2 + y^2 = 0$$

în \mathbb{K}^2

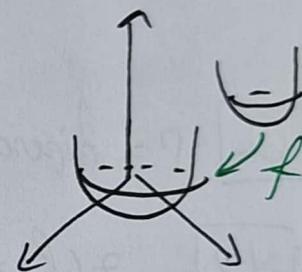
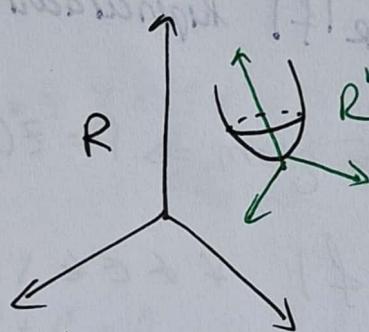
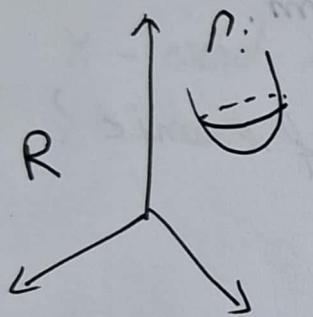
$$P : x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad \text{rk } A = 0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 0 \quad \text{rk } A = 1$$

Obs: Orice prop. de curse din ec. unei hipercuradice (dici $\Delta = 0$) este a priori deosebit de prop. algebraică, nu a lui P (deosebit a ec. primă care e dată P)

Aducerea la forma canonica:

[Q] Datează o hipercuradice, putem face o schimbare de repere a.î. să fie cat mai simplă?



\Rightarrow pot găsi f izoafin a.î. $f(P)$ are o ec. simplă în raport cu R ?

Teorema (de aducere la forma canonica): Fie P

o hipercuradice $\Rightarrow \exists R$ a.î. P în raport cu R să aibă una din urm. forme:

$$1) \boxed{\sum_1^n \lambda_i x_i^2 = 0}, \quad 1 \leq n \leq m \text{ și } \lambda_i \neq 0$$

$$2) \boxed{\sum_1^n \lambda_i x_i^2 + 1 = 0} \quad 1 \leq n \leq m \text{ și } \lambda_i \neq 0$$

$$3) \boxed{\sum_1^n \lambda_i x_i^2 - 2\lambda_{n+1} x_{n+1} = 0} \quad 1 \leq n \leq m-1 \text{ și } \lambda_i \neq 0 \\ \lambda_{n+1} \neq 0.$$

Nem: Metoda Gauss / formare de patrate (vizi sem i)

Obs:

- 1) forma canonica nu e unica
- 2) tipul e unic (se adauga la exact unul din trei tipuri)

Nem: 1) $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ & \lambda_2 & 0 & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow n_k \tilde{A} = n = n_k A$

2) $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & \\ \vdots & \ddots & & \\ & \lambda_2 & 0 & \\ & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow n_k \tilde{A} = n+1 \quad (1 \text{ lugit})$

3) $\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & & 0 \\ & \lambda_2 & 0 & -1 \\ & \vdots & \ddots & 0 \\ & & & 0 \\ & & & -1 \\ & & & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \Rightarrow n_k \tilde{A} = n+2$

Concluzie: $k = n/2$ Acelasi enunt ...

1) $\sum_{i=1}^p x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+g} x_j^2 = 0$ cu $p \geq g$

$$2) \left| \sum_{i=1}^p x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+s} x_j^2 - 1 = 0 \right.$$

$$3) \left| \sum_{i=1}^p x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{s+p} x_j^2 - 2x_{p+s+1} = 0 \right. \quad p \geq 2$$

$k = \mathbb{R}$ Acalăsi enunt..

$$1) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 = 0$$

$x^2 + y^2 - 1 \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{conică izomorfie} \\ \text{peste } \mathbb{R} \end{array} \right.$

$$2) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 1 = 0$$

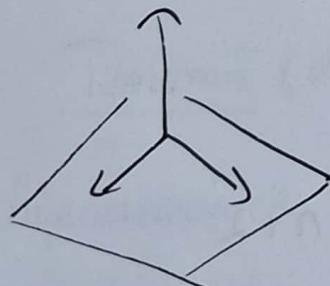
$x^2 - y^2 - 1$

$$3) \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - 2x_{n+1} = 0$$

Clasificarea quadricelor reale ($k = \mathbb{R}, m = 3$)

Tipul 1)

$$p=1, g=0 \quad \boxed{x^2=0} \leftarrow \text{plan dublu}$$



$$p=1, g=1 \quad \boxed{x^2 - y^2 = 0} \leftarrow \text{plane secante}$$

$$(x-1)(x+1) = 0$$

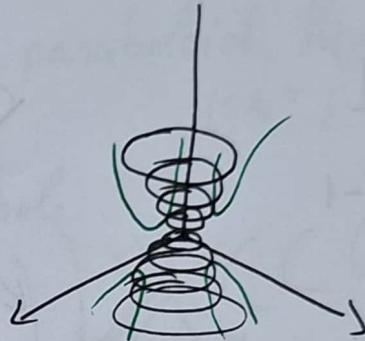


$$P=2, g=0 \quad |x^2+y^2=0| \leftarrow \text{dreaptă dublă} \quad \underline{s=2, l=9}$$

$$P=2, g=1 \quad |x^2+y^2-z^2=0| \leftarrow \text{conul}$$

$$z=k \text{ const.} \Rightarrow x^2+y^2=k^2$$

$$y=k \text{ const} \Rightarrow x^2-z^2=-k^2$$

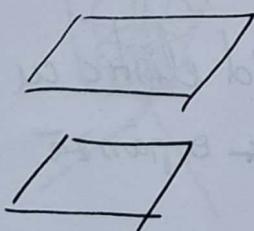


$$P=3, g=0 \quad |x^2+y^2+z^2=0| \leftarrow \text{punctul dublu}$$

| Tipul 2)

$$P=1, g=0 \quad |x^2-1=0| \leftarrow \text{plane paralele}$$

$$x=\pm 1$$



$$P=1, g=1 \quad |x^2-y^2-1=0| \leftarrow \text{cilindru hiperbolic}$$



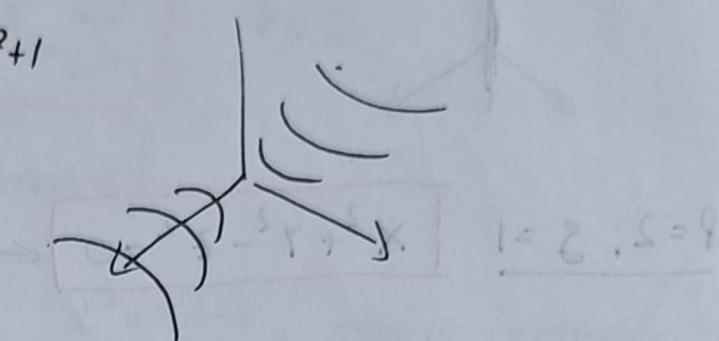
$$|x^2-y^2-1=0| \quad \underline{o=1, s=5+5, r+s, x} \quad \underline{o=3, e=9}$$

$$P=1, g=2$$

$$x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$$

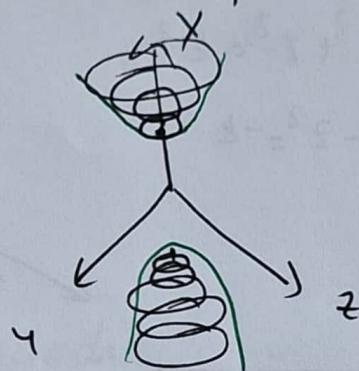
← hiperboloid elliptic cu 2 părți

$$z=k \text{ const} \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = k^2 + 1$$



$$x=k \text{ const}$$

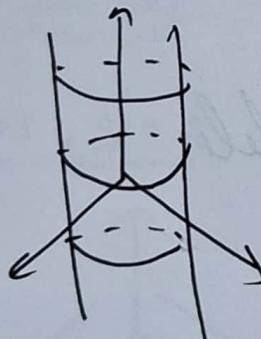
$$y^2 + z^2 = k^2 - 1$$



$$P=2, g=0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$$

← cilindru elliptic



(c. lungit)

$$0 = 1 - s x$$

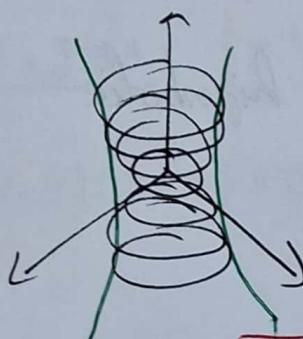
$$0 = 8, 1 = 0$$

$$1 \pm = x$$

$$P=2, g=1$$

$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$$

← hiperboloid elliptic cu
1 părțe și parțială



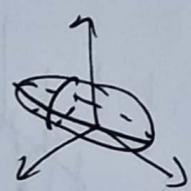
$$0 = 1 - s y - s x$$

$$1 = 8, 1 = 0$$

$$P=3, g=0$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$

← elipsoid



Tipul 3)

$$P=1, g=0$$

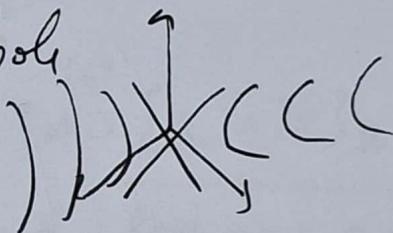
$$\boxed{x^2 - 2y = 0} \leftarrow \text{cilindru parabolic}$$



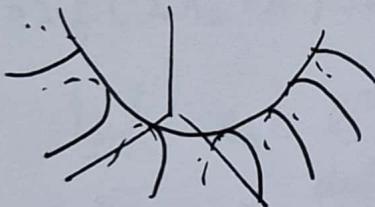
$$P=1, g=1$$

$$\boxed{x^2 - y^2 - 2z = 0} \leftarrow \text{paraboloid hiperbolic} \\ \{sa''\}$$

$$z=k \text{ const} \Rightarrow x^2 - y^2 = 2k \text{ hiperbole}$$

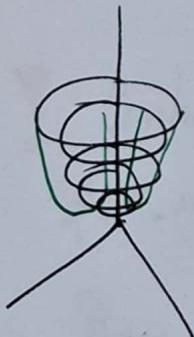


$$x=k \text{ const} \Rightarrow y^2 + 2z = k^2$$



$$P=2, g=0$$

$$\boxed{x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0} \leftarrow \text{paraboloid eliptic}$$



Ex: Care din ele au $\Delta \neq 0$?

$(\mathcal{A}, \vee/\wedge)$ sp. af. și $P: t^k A X + 2^k b X + c = 0$

Centrul unei hipercuradice.

Def.: P : hipercuradice, $r = \mathbb{Z}_R[f]$, $P_0 \in \mathcal{A}$ s.m. centrul geometric $\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} S_{P_0}(P) \subset P \\ S_{P_0}^{-1} = id \end{array} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \left\{ S_{P_0}(P) = P \right\}$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{simil fără de } P_0 \\ \Leftrightarrow & \left\{ \text{d.c. } P \in P \Rightarrow S_{P_0}(P) \in P \right\} \stackrel{(4)}{\Leftrightarrow} \left\{ x_0 = \sum P \right\}_R \text{ și } f(x) = 0 \\ \Rightarrow & f(2x_0 - x) = 0 \stackrel{(5)}{\Leftrightarrow} \left\{ \forall x \in \mathcal{A}, \boxed{f(x_0 + x) = 0 \Leftrightarrow f(x_0 - x) = 0} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

Def.: $x_0 \in \mathbb{k}^n$ s.m. centrul algebraic pt. hipercuradica algebraica f $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\Leftrightarrow} \boxed{f(x_0 + x) = f(x_0 - x)}$

$$\text{e.g. } \bar{x} \in \mathbb{k} \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$$

! Centru alg \rightarrow Centru geometric

$$f(x_0 + x) = f(x_0 - x) \cancel{\Leftrightarrow} \mathbb{Z}_R(f(x_0 + x)) = \mathbb{Z}_R(f(x_0 - x))$$

Prop: D.c. $k \in$ algebraic închis, atunci centrul geometric \Leftrightarrow centrul algebraic.

Prop 1:

1) D.c. char $k = 2 \Rightarrow$ pct. \in centrul alg / geom.

2) D.c. char $k \neq 2 \quad \boxed{x_0 \in \text{centru} \Rightarrow Ax_0 = -b}$

Dem: $f(x_0 \pm x) = t(x_0 \pm x)A(x_0 \pm x) + 2^t b(x_0 \pm x) + c = 0$

$$0 = t x A x \pm 2^t (A x_0 + b) x + f(x_0)$$

Prop 2: Fie $P \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ hipercaadrat geom. care nu este inclusă într-un hiperplan. Atunci P_0 e centru geom. $\Leftrightarrow A x_0 = -b$ (centru algebric) sau $x_0 \in \{P_0\}^{\perp}$

Dem: P_0 centru geom $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(x_0 - x) = 0 \\ f(x_0 + x) = 0 \end{cases} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}^n$

$$f(x_0 \pm x) = t x A x \pm 2^t (A x_0 + b) x + f(x_0)$$

$$\text{Dc. } f(x_0 - x) = 0 \Rightarrow f(x_0 + x) = -2^t (A x_0 + b) x = 0$$

$$\Leftarrow x \text{ cu } x_0 - x \in P$$

$$(A x_0 + b)(x - x_0) = 0 \quad \forall x \in P$$

Dc. $A x_0 + b \neq 0 \Rightarrow P \subset$ într-un hiperplan

Temea *: Peste \mathbb{R} centru alg \Leftrightarrow centru geometric.

(Hint: Rez ex 7.10 și folositi-l)

Cor: 1) Centrul (alg) e unic $\Leftrightarrow \det A \neq 0$

$$A x_0 = -b$$

2) Mt. centrului unei hipercaadrate = subsp. af sau \emptyset .

$$d = x A \Leftrightarrow \text{redus} \rightarrow x \in \text{subsp. af}$$

Ex 0: elipsa, hiperbole au centru unic
parabola nu are centru

Ex 1: $P: 2x^2 + 3y^2 + 5z^2 - 1 = 0$ elipsoid

$$\tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 2 & & & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 5 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad \delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow \text{centru unic}$$

$$AX_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex 2: $P: x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ conul

$$\tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) \quad \Rightarrow \delta \neq 0 \Rightarrow AX_0 = 0 \Rightarrow X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Ex 3: $P: x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ cilindrul eliptic

$$\tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -1 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad \delta = 0$$

$$AX_0 = 0 \Rightarrow X_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ t \\ t \end{pmatrix} \quad t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Ex 4: $x^2 + y^2 - 2z = 0$

$$\tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -2 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & -1 \end{array} \right) \quad \Rightarrow AX_0 = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \text{ nu are centru}$$

Prop 3: $P: t_XAX + 2t_BX + C = 0$ în \mathbb{R} și X_0 centru unic al lui $P \Rightarrow f(X_0) = \frac{\Delta}{\delta}$

Nu m: ex ...

CQ: Dacă x_0 este unic și x_0 este originea reperului \Rightarrow

$$\Rightarrow f(x) = {}^t x A x + \frac{1}{2} \delta$$

Prop: (formula alternativă de calcul):

$$\{x_0\text{ centru alg. }f\} \Leftrightarrow \left[\begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0) = 0 \\ i = 1, n \end{array} \right]$$

\uparrow
derivata parțială formulă

Dem: $f(x) = {}^t x A x + 2 {}^t b x + c \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i}(x) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & \dots & x_n \end{pmatrix} = e_i$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x) &= {}^t e_i A x + {}^t x A e_i + 2 {}^t b e_i \\ &= 2 {}^t e_i A x + 2 {}^t b e_i \end{aligned}$$

limitea i-a lui $Ax + b \Rightarrow Ax_0 + b = 0$.

Intersecții de hipercuradnică cu dreptă:

$$P: {}^t x A x + 2 {}^t b x + c = 0$$

$$d: x_0 + t v, \quad t \in \mathbb{R}$$

$\langle v \rangle = \text{Dir}(d)$

$$d \cap P: {}^t (x_0 + t v) A (x_0 + t v) + 2 {}^t b (x_0 + t v) + c = 0$$

pol în t de deg ≤ 2

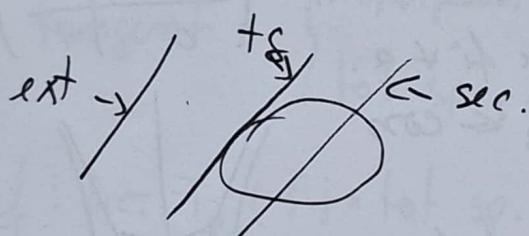
$$\Leftrightarrow ({}^t v A v) t^2 + (2 {}^t (A x_0 + b) v) t + f(x_0) = 0. \quad (\star)$$

Obs:

- 1) Faptul că $(*)$ este de deg 2 dep. doar de D și de A
- 2) Dacă $d \cap P$ are ≥ 3 pct. cu multiplicitatea $\Rightarrow d \subset P$
 (\star) e pol nul

Caz 1 $(*)$ de deg 2 $\Leftrightarrow \boxed{\epsilon \nabla A \nabla \neq 0}$

- 1) dacă \star are răd. distințe în $\kappa \Rightarrow d$ e secantă
- 2) dacă \star are răd. duble în $\kappa \Rightarrow d$ e tangentă
- 3) dacă \star nu are rădăcini $\Rightarrow d$ e exterioară



Caz 2 $(*)$ de deg $\leq 1 \Leftrightarrow \boxed{\epsilon \nabla A \nabla = 0} \Rightarrow$

nu s.m. direcție asimptotică (celalalt pct. de intersecție e la ∞)

Principiu: Th. Bezout: O curbă de deg n și o curbă de deg m se intersectează în $n \cdot m$ pct. cu multiplicitatea peste \mathbb{C} sau în proiectiv.

1) dc. nu are rădăcini în $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ dn. asimptotică ext.

2) dc. are exact 2 răd în $\mathbb{R} \Rightarrow$ dn. asimptotică secantă

3) este pol. nul ($d \subset P$) \Rightarrow d.s.m. generateare a lui P

! Aceasta este o clasificare geometrică

$$\mathcal{C}(P) = \{v \in V \mid t_v A v = 0\}$$

conul asimptot al lui P

$$v \in \mathcal{C}(P) \Rightarrow \lambda v \in \mathcal{C}(P)$$

Ex: 1) $\mathcal{H}_1: x^2 + y^2 - z^2 - 1 = 0$ $A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$
poate fi $\neq 0$.

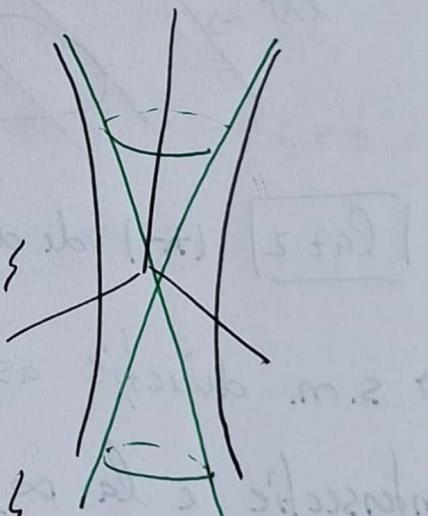
$$P: t_v A v = v_1^2 + v_2^2 - v_3^2 \leq 0$$

2) $\mathcal{E}: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$ elipsoid.

$$\mathcal{C}(P): v_1^2 + v_2^2 + v_3^2 = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{C}(P) \neq \emptyset$$

3) $x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ cilindru eliptic

$$\mathcal{C}(P): v_1^2 + v_2^2 = 0 = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ t \end{pmatrix} \mid t \in \mathbb{R} \right\}$$



Def: $P_0 \in P$ s.m. spațiu tangent în P_0 la P :

$$\overline{T_{P_0} P} = \bigcup_{d \in \mathcal{C}(P)} d$$

d e tg în P_0 la P
sau

o e generatoare pt P în P_0

În ec. \star iau $d = x_0 + t\upsilon$ cu $x_0 \in P$
 \uparrow
 $[P_0]_R$

$$\star \Leftrightarrow t^2(\epsilon \upsilon A \upsilon) + 2t(Ax_0 + b) \upsilon t = 0 \quad (\star \star)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} d \in \text{csg} \Rightarrow (\star \star) \text{ cu } d \in \text{csg} \text{ și cu răd. dublă } 0 \\ d \in \text{generatoare} \Rightarrow (\star \star) \text{ cu răd. nul} \\ \Rightarrow \epsilon(Ax_0 + b)x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\boxed{T_{P_0} P = \{x_0 + t\upsilon \mid t \in \mathbb{C}, \epsilon(Ax_0 + b)\upsilon = 0\}} \\ = \{x \mid \epsilon(Ax_0 + b)(x - x_0) = 0\}$$

\Rightarrow sp. tangent $\in \begin{cases} \text{hiperplan, d.c. } x_0 \neq \text{centru (alăt.)} \\ \text{tot sp. d.c. } x_0 = \text{centru. (alăt.)} \end{cases}$

Def: Dc. $T_{P_0}(P) = \text{tot sp.} \Rightarrow P_0$ s.m. pct. singular.

Dacă $P_0 = \text{pct. singular} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} P_0 = \text{centru} \\ P_0 \in P \end{cases}$. Dc. P_0 nu este

pct. singular \Rightarrow hipercuradnică s.m. netedă

$$\boxed{T_{P_0} P : \sum_{i=1}^m \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(x_0)(x_i - x_{i,0}) = 0}$$

Denum ex

O ~~curadnică~~ hipercuradnică P cu pct. singulari sunt deoarece

Vom arăta că $\Delta = 0 \Leftrightarrow P$ are pct. singulari (eventual la ∞)

[Q] Deo. $A = \mathcal{E}$ euclidian ($\Rightarrow k = \mathbb{R}$) ce putem spune despre hipercuradnicile relativ la sh. izomorfice?

Recunoscere: Teorema: $\forall P$ hipercuradnică $\Rightarrow \exists R$ rap. în

care P are una din urm. forme:

$$1) \sum_{i=0}^p x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+n} x_j^2 = 0, \quad |P \geq n$$

$$2) \sum_{i=0}^p x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+n} x_j^2 - 1 = 0$$

$$3) \sum_{i=0}^p x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+n} x_j^2 - 2x_{p+n+1} = 0$$

Obs: forma normală e unică! (Th Sylvester, $p, n =$ invariante)

[Q] La ce forme (cât mai simple) pot fi aduse hipercuradnicile euclidiene prin izomorfie?

(\Leftrightarrow la ce forme (cât mai simple) poate fi adusă în rap. cu un rap. ortonormal?)

Teorema: \forall hipercuradnică $P \subset \mathcal{E}$, \exists un rap. R ortonormal

în care P are una din urm. ec:

$$1) \sum_{i=0}^p \lambda_i x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+n} \lambda_j x_j^2 = 0 \text{ cu } |\lambda_i > 0|$$

$$2) \sum_{i=0}^p \lambda_i x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+n} \lambda_j x_j^2 - 1 = 0 \text{ cu } |\lambda_i > 0|$$

$$3) \sum_{i=0}^p \lambda_i x_i^2 - \sum_{j=p+1}^{p+n} \lambda_j x_j^2 - 2\lambda_{p+n+1} x_{p+n+1} = 0 \text{ cu } |\lambda_i > 0|$$

Transf. din met. veche (Gauss) sunt izo?

$$\text{NU} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} Y_1 = a_1 X_1 + \dots + a_n X_n + b, \quad a_1 \neq 0 \\ Y_2 = X_2 \\ \vdots \\ Y_m = X_m. \end{array} \right.$$

⇒ mat. urmei

$$\begin{pmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & \dots & a_n \\ 1 & 1 & \dots & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

amăpare micădăță nu e diagonală
(DA doar pt. translafie) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} a_1 \neq 0 \\ a_i = 0 \quad i \geq 2 \end{array} \right.$

Dem: $P: {}^t X A X + 2 {}^t b X + c = 0$ într-un rep. R_0
(de obicei R_0 = rep. canonice)

1 Diagonalizare forma patetică

$A \in M_n(\mathbb{R})$ e sim \Rightarrow diagonalizabilă și în plus.

$$\forall \lambda \perp V_\mu \quad \text{dc. } \lambda \neq \mu \in \text{Spec}(A)$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists P \in O(n) \text{ a. i. } A = P D P^{-1} = P \Delta \epsilon P \quad \text{au } \Delta = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_m \end{pmatrix}$$

$R_0 = (\Omega, B_0)$ rep. inițial.

B = baza în care A devine diag.

$$M_{B_0}(f) = M_{B, B_0} \cdot M_B(f) \cdot M_{B_0, B}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x = \text{coord. în } B_0 \\ x' = \text{coord. în } B \end{array} \right. \Rightarrow x = M_{B, B_0} \cdot x' \Rightarrow \boxed{x = Px'}$$

$$P = {}^t(Px') A(Px') + 2 {}^t b P x' + c = 0$$

$$P = {}^t x' ({}^t P A P) x' + 2 {}^t b' x' + c = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{în rep } R' = (\Omega, \beta), P: \underbrace{x^T \Delta x}_\text{diagonali} + 2 b^T x + c = 0$$

diagonali (are numai păhată)

II Formări păhată cu x_1, \dots, x_m care apar în $x^T \Delta x$

$$P: \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i x_i'^2 + 2 \sum_{i=1}^m b_i^T x_i + c = 0 \text{ cu } \lambda_i \neq 0$$

$$P: \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i \left(x_i + \frac{b_i}{\lambda_i} \right)^2}_{\text{translații}} + 2 \sum_{i=m+1}^m b_i^T x_i + c' = 0.$$

translații $\Rightarrow \cancel{\lambda_i \neq 0}$.

$$\Rightarrow \text{în rep } R'' = (\Omega'', \beta) \text{ am } P: \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (x_i'')^2 + 2 \sum_{i=m+1}^m b_i^T (x_i'') + c' = 0$$

III Găsim un repor ortonormalat în casă

$$\begin{cases} x_{m+1}''' = \sum \frac{b_i'}{\beta} x_i''' + \frac{c'}{2\beta} \\ x_{m+2}''' = \dots \end{cases}$$

(nu mă interesează, că nu apar în P)

Dacă $b_i' = 0$ și $c' = 0$ cu $i = \overline{m+1, m} \Rightarrow$ cauză 1)

Dacă $b_i' = 0$ și $c' \neq 0$ cu $i = \overline{m+1, m} \Rightarrow$ cauză 2) după înmulțirea cu $\frac{-1}{c'}$

$$P: \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (x_i'')^2 + 2 \sum_{i=m+1}^m b_i^T x_i'' + c' = 0$$

Tot $\beta = \| (b_{m+1}', b_{m+2}', \dots, b_m') \| \neq 0$

$$P: \sum_{i=1}^m \lambda_i (x_i'')^2 + 2 \beta \sum_{i=m+1}^m \frac{b_i'}{\beta} x_i'' + c' = 0.$$

$\left\| \left(\frac{b_{m+1}}{\beta}, \dots, \frac{b_m}{\beta} \right) \right\| = 1$ Gram-Schmidt \Rightarrow poate fi completat la o bază ortonormală în \mathbb{R}^{m-m}

$$\left(\begin{array}{cc|c} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & \frac{b_{m+1}}{\beta} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{b_m}{\beta} \end{array} \right) \in O(m) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x'''_{m+1} = \sum \frac{b_i}{\beta} x_i''' + \frac{c'}{2\beta} \\ x'''_{m+2} = \dots \\ \vdots \end{cases}$$

$\Rightarrow P: \sum_1^m \lambda_i (x_i''')^2 + 2\beta x'''_{m+1} = 0$ tip 3) după temp. cu -1β .

Ex pt. pasii II și III

$$P: 3x^2 + 6x - 2y + 5z + 3 = 0 \text{ în } R_0$$

$$\tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} 3 & 0 & 0 & 3 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ \hline 3 & -1 & 2 & 3 \end{array} \right) A \text{ e diagonală (în general)}$$

$$\text{II}: 3(\underbrace{x+1}_{x'})^2 - 2y + 5z = 0$$

$$\text{III}: P: 3(x')^2 - 2y' + 5z' = 0 \text{ în np } R' = \left(\begin{pmatrix} -1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}, B_0 \right)$$

$$P: 3(x')^2 - 2\sqrt{5} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} y' + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} z' \right) = 0$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \\ 0 & -\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} & \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \end{array} \right) \in O(m) \Rightarrow \begin{cases} x'' = x' \\ y'' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} y' - \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} z' \\ z'' = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} y' + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} z' \end{cases}$$

$$P: 3(x'')^2 - 2\sqrt{5} y'' = 0 / : \sqrt{5}$$

$$P: \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}} (x'')^2 - 2y'' = 0 \text{ cilindru parabolic}$$

Plane proiective

A mt., $D \subset P(A)$ = drept.

Toate planele affine pe care le-am def. $(A, V/\epsilon)$ | $\dim V = 2$
respectă urm. axioame / submodele pt :

A₁) Prin $\neq 2$ pct. trece o unică dh. distință

A₂) \nexists dh. care cel puțin 2 pct.

A₃) \exists cel puțin 3 pct. nocol.

A₄) (Axiomă pLL) : Prin \neq pct. trece o unică dh. \parallel cu \exists dh. date,
unde "parallel" $d_1 \parallel d_2 \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} d_1 \cap d_2 = \emptyset \\ \text{sau} \\ d_1 = d_2. \end{cases}$

Ex 1) PLL e transzitiv

$$d_1 \parallel d_2 \text{ și } d_2 \parallel d_3 \stackrel{?}{\Rightarrow} d_1 \parallel d_3.$$

$$\text{Pp. } d_1 \cap d_3 \neq \emptyset \stackrel{A4}{\Rightarrow} \begin{cases} \text{și } d_1 \cap d_3 = \{p\} \\ \text{și } d_1 = d_3 \quad \checkmark \end{cases}$$

\hookrightarrow din A₃) d_1, d_3 sunt unice dh. care trece prin p și $\parallel d_2$
 $\Rightarrow d_1 = d_3$.

2) \nexists 2 dh. au același cardinal (Semimult)

Q Există plane affine (A, D) care respectă axioamele, dar
nu sunt de forma $(A, V/\epsilon)$, $\dim V = ?$

Cum se poate mega A\$?

mai multe pl

niciunq \Leftrightarrow 2 dh. se intersectează

Au sens axiomele planului proiectiv: (P, Δ) , $\Delta \subset P(P)$

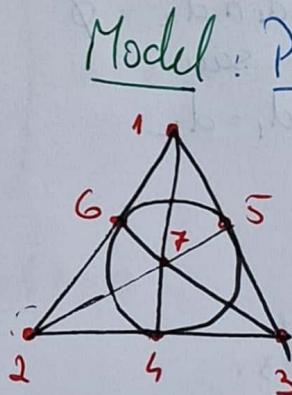
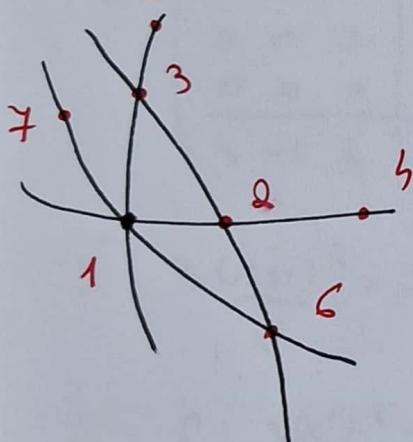
P1) Prin 2 pct. distincte trece o unică dh.

P2) 2 dh. confină cel puțin 3 pct.

P3) \exists 3 pct. necol.

P4) 2 dh. se intersectează

Ex1: \star plan proiectiv are cel puțin \neq pct.



Model: Planul Fano

$P =$ cele \neq pct.

3 pct. sunt pe ac. drepte

sunt pe ac. segmente
(în desen)
sunt pe ac. cerc.

$$\{(1, 6, 2), (4, 5, 6)\} \subset \Delta$$

$$\{1, 3, 6\} \notin \Delta.$$

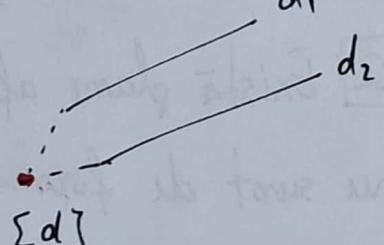
Completarea unui plan afin (cu pct. "la ∞ ")

Fie (A, D) un model de plan af. (de ex $(A, V/\ell)$ cu $\dim A = 2$)

Rezolvare: rețea de pl.
Rețea de pl. e rețea de echiv. Pe D ,

$$d_1 \sim d_2 \Leftrightarrow d_1 \parallel d_2$$

$\{\text{d}\}$ clasa lui d .

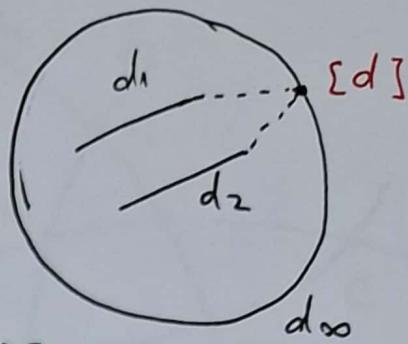


Def: $\bar{D} = D \cup \{\infty\}$ s.m. închiderea proiectivă a lui D este la ∞ .

$$P = \bar{D} \cup \{\infty\} \mid d \in D\}$$

$$\Delta = \{\bar{d} \mid d \in D\} \cup d_\infty$$

$$d_\infty = \{\infty\} \mid d \in D\} \leftarrow \text{dh. de la } \infty.$$



Proiectivizarea unui sp. vectorial

Def: Proiectivizarea unui sp. vect.: V în k sp. vect.

$$P(V) = \frac{V \setminus \{0\}}{\sim} \quad \text{a.i. } v \sim w \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in k \setminus \{0\} \text{ s.t. } v = \lambda w$$

$\Rightarrow [v] = \text{mf. dh. vect. din } V$ (din care scoatem } 0)

$$P = P(V)$$

$$\Delta = \{P(\pi \setminus \{0\}) \mid \pi \subset V \text{ cu } \dim \pi = 2\} \quad \text{unde } p: V \setminus \{0\} \rightarrow P(V)$$

moișcăre

V	$P(V)$
dh. vect.	pct. proiectiv
plan vect.	dh. proiectivă

Spatii proiective

(P, Δ) , $P = \text{mt.}$, $\Delta \in 2^{\text{a. p.}}$

P1): Prin 2 pct. dif. hice o unică dh.

P2): \forall dh. conține cel puțin 3 pct.

P3)

PV): Axioma Veblen: $\nexists d_1, d_2 \in \Delta$ a. i. $d_1 \cap d_2 = \{o\}$ și

$\forall A_1, B_1 \in d_1 \setminus \{o\} \quad \nexists A_1, A_2 \cap B_1, B_2 \neq \emptyset$

$\forall A_2, B_2 \in d_2 \setminus \{o\}$

(În config. plane, \forall 2 dh. se intersectează)

Ex: (1) $P = \{.\}$, $\Delta = \emptyset \rightarrow$ pct. dim 0

(2) $\Delta = \{P\} \rightarrow$ dh. proiectivă, dim 1

(3) $\exists 3$ pct. necol și $\forall 2$ dh. se intersectează \Rightarrow dim 2

(4) $\nexists 3$ pct. necol și $\exists 2$ dh. care (nu) se intersectează \Rightarrow

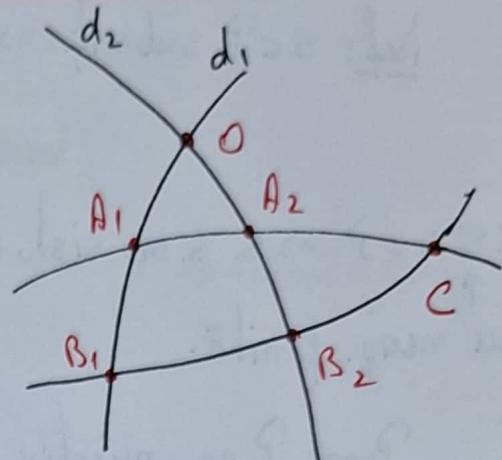
dim ≥ 3

Q Cum def. dim?

Def.: O submultime $L \subset (P, \Delta)$ a sp. proiectiv s.m. varietate liniară d.c. $\forall A, B \in L \Rightarrow AB \in L$.

Obs: Dacă $L \subset P$ e var. lin $\Rightarrow (L, \Delta_L) \subset$ sp. proiectiv, $\Delta_L = \{d \in \Delta \mid d \cap L \neq \emptyset\}$

În particular au sens planuri $P \subset$ în var. lin.



Obs: \cap var. lin. e tot var. lin.

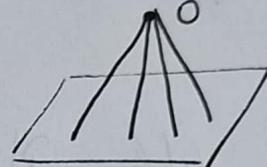
Def: $S \subset P$ submt. $\Rightarrow \langle S \rangle = \cap L$ s.m. var. lin gen. des.
 $L \supseteq S$
 L var. lin

$\langle S \rangle = P \Rightarrow$ s. s.m. sist. de gen.

↑
nu neap. finită.

Prop: P sp. mochtiv., $L \subset P$ var. lin, $O \notin L$, $o \in P$

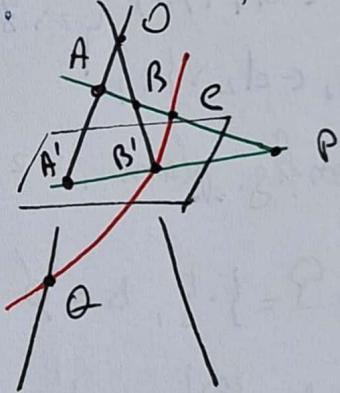
$$\langle L \cup \{o\} \rangle = \bigcup_{P \in L} O_P$$



Dem: $M = \bigcup_{P \in L} O_P \supseteq L \cup \{o\}$. E suf. ca M să fie var. lin.
 $L \cup \{o\}$.

Fie $A, B \in M$ și vrem $AB \subset M$

$$\exists A', B' \in L \text{ a.i. } A \in OA' \\ B \in OB'$$



Fie $c \in AB$ Vreau $oc \cap L \neq \emptyset$.

Veblen pt. O

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A, B \\ A', B' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \{P\} = AB \cap \underbrace{A'B'}_{\subset L} \Rightarrow \boxed{P \in L}$$

Veblen pt. P

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A, C \\ A', B' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \{Q\} = AA' \cap B'C$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} Q \\ O, A' \\ C, B' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \exists \{c'\} = OC \cap \underbrace{A'B'}_{\subset L} \Rightarrow \boxed{c' \in L} \Rightarrow \boxed{c \in M}$$

Teorema: $\forall 2$ sist. di gen. minimele au ac. cardinal
(finit / infinit)

Nom: I vom face peste catorva cursuri.

Def: $\boxed{\dim P = |S|-1}$ unde $\langle S \rangle = P$, S minimal.

Ex: $P = \{ \cdot \} \Rightarrow |S| = 1 \Rightarrow \dim P = 2$

$\Delta = \{ P \}$, $|S| = 2 \Rightarrow \dim P = 1$
 \uparrow
 $\times 2$ pct. distincte.

P = pl. proiectiv (\exists gen di 3 pct. necol.) $\Rightarrow \dim P = 2$.

Modelul 1 Proiectivizarea unui sp. vect.: Fie k corp com,

k^{n+1} sp. vect canonics (mai general $\dim_k V = n+1$)

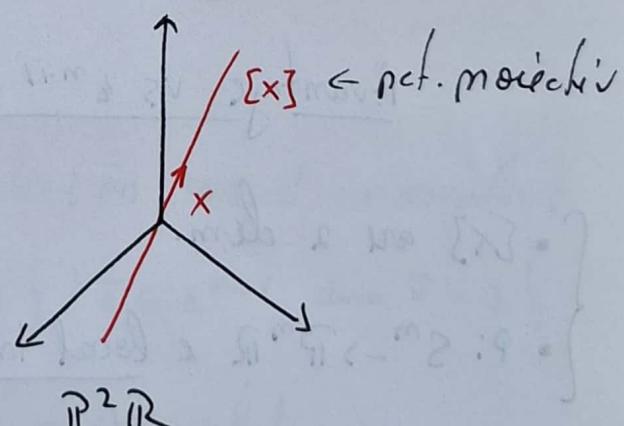
$P(k^{n+1}) = \frac{k^{n+1} \setminus \{0\}}{\sim}$, $v \sim w \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in k \setminus \{0\} \text{ s.t. } v = \lambda w$

s.m. proiectivizarea sp. k^{n+1}

$P(k^{n+1}) = P^n k = kP^n$

$k^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \ni v$

$\downarrow P$ \downarrow
 $P^n k \ni [v]$



Cond. egzogene: $k^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \ni x = (x_0, \dots, x_n)$

\downarrow
 $[x] \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} [x_0 : x_1 : \dots : x_n]$.

Împreună $[x_0 : \dots : x_n] = [\lambda x_0 : \dots : \lambda x_n]$

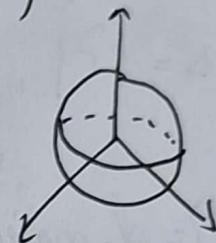
$$\text{Im } \mathbb{P}^3 \mathbb{R} \text{ do } \times \{1:0:6:-3\} = \{3:0:18:-9\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{6}:0:1:-\frac{1}{2} \right\}$$

Obs: nu are sens ec $X_3 = 5$ în $\mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R}$ sau $x_1^2 - x_1 + 7 = 0$, dar are sens $\boxed{X_1 = 0}$ sau $\boxed{X_1 - 2X_3 = 0}$. Mai general pt.

$f \in \mathbb{C}\{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ emogen are sens $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = 0$.

Ex: în $\mathbb{P}^2 \mathbb{R}$ are sens $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$ (conul)

$$\text{Def. } \boxed{k = \mathbb{R}} \quad \mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R} = \mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} /_{k \setminus \{0\}}$$

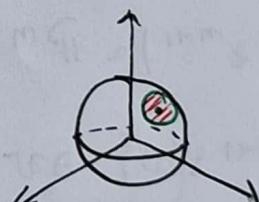


Fie $S^n =$ sfera din \mathbb{R}^{n+1}

$$\boxed{S^n = \{x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \mid \|x\| = 1\}} \quad \text{K } x \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} \Rightarrow [x] \cap S^n \subset$$

Aici $x \in S^n \Rightarrow [x] \cap S^n = \{\pm x\} \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R} \cong S^n /_{\sim} = S^n /_{\{\pm 1\}}$

$$\boxed{\mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R} \cong S^n /_{\mathbb{Z}_2}}$$



Avantaje vs $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} \setminus \{0\} /_{\sim}$:

• $[x]$ are 2 dem.

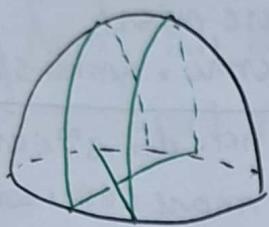
• $p: S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R}$ e local inversabilă

($\forall x \in S^n$, $\exists V$ vecinătate a lui x pe S^n a.s. $p|_V: V \xrightarrow{\sim} p(V)$ este bij (homeomorfism))

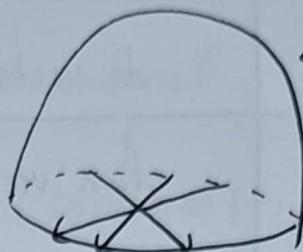
Corolar: $\mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R}$ e compact $\left(\begin{array}{l} S^n \text{ e compact} \\ p: S^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \mathbb{R} \text{ continuu} \end{array} \right)$

$$\text{Ex: 1) } \mathbb{P}^1\mathbb{R} \cong S^1 / \{\pm 1\} \quad \text{tipine} \quad \cong \text{cercul } S^1$$

$$2) \mathbb{P}^2\mathbb{R} \cong S^2 / \{\pm 1\}$$



← banda lui Möbius.



← un ob. care cont.
o bandă a lui Möbius
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2\mathbb{R} \not\cong S^2$

$$\text{Dc. } [k = \mathbb{P}] \Rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{m+1} \cong \mathbb{R}^{2m+2} \supset S^{2m+1} \text{ sfersi}$$

$$\begin{aligned} [X] \cap S^{2m+1} &= \text{un cerc } S^1 \\ \uparrow \text{di. complexă} &\Leftrightarrow \text{plan real.} \end{aligned} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Rightarrow X \in S^{2m+1} \Rightarrow [X] \text{ e un cerc} \\ \boxed{\mathbb{P}^m \mathbb{C} = S^{2m+1} / S^1} \Rightarrow \end{array} \right.$$

- (1) punctul e local inversabil
- (2) la fel, $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^m$ e tot compact

$$\text{Ex: } \mathbb{C}\mathbb{P}^1 = ?$$

Prop: \mathbb{P}^n_k e un sp. proiectiv (în sensul axiomerelor)

din dim n , unde $\Delta = \{p(\bar{u}) \mid \{0\} \} \mid \bar{u} \subseteq k^{n+1}, \dim \bar{u} = 2\}$.

Dnm: Ex de semimai (se face cu dictionarul)

Dictionarul moiectiv - vect - sféric ($k = 12$)

$P^n(k)$	k^{m+1}	$S^m(k=12)$
pct. moiectiv	dn. vectorială	puncte de pct. op.
dn. moiectivă	plan vect.	arc mari (centru = centru sferei)
<u>P1:</u> $\nexists 2$ pct. distincte se află pe o unică dn.	$\nexists 2$ dn. vect. distincte se află într-un unic pl. vect. $\bar{u} = d_1 + d_2$	$\nexists 2$ pct. din S^m ∈ unic arc mari (care conțin și diam. op. lor)
<u>P2:</u> - - -	- - -	- - -
<u>Veblen:</u> $\nexists d_1, d_2 \in \Delta, d_1 \neq d_2 \wedge \{d\}$ $\forall A_1, B_1 \in d_1 \setminus \{d\} \Rightarrow A_1 A_2 \cap B_1 B_2 \neq \emptyset$ $\forall A_2, B_2 \in d_2 \setminus \{d\} \Rightarrow A_2 A_3 \cap B_2 B_3 \neq \emptyset$	$\nexists \bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2 \in k^{m+1}$ plane cu $\dim(\bar{u}_1 \cap \bar{u}_2) = 1, \nexists d_1, d_1' \subseteq \bar{u}_1$, $\nexists d_2, d_2' \subseteq \bar{u}_2$ de dim 1 $\dim(d_1 + d_1') \cap (d_2 + d_2') \geq 1$	- - -
$m=2 \quad \nexists 2$ dn. se n	$\bar{u}_1, \bar{u}_2 \subseteq k^3$ de dim 3 $\Rightarrow \dim(\bar{u}_1 \cap \bar{u}_2) \geq 1$	\nexists cercuri mari se n într-o puncte de pct. diam. op. X
L var. lin $A, B \in L \Leftrightarrow AB \in L$	$w \subseteq k^{m+1}$ $v \in w \Rightarrow \langle v \rangle \subset w$ $\nexists d_1, d_2 \subset w$ dn. $\Rightarrow d_1 + d_2 \subset w \Leftrightarrow w \in \text{sp. vect.}$	- - -

Pt. modelul 2 avem nevoie de o def. axiomatice a sp. afin.

$(A, \mathcal{D}, \bar{u})$ triplet cu $\mathcal{D}, \bar{u} \subset 2^{\mathbb{N}^k}$
pct. dn. plane

A1: Pun $\nexists 2$ pct. trase o unică dn.

A2: \nexists dn. conțin cel puțin 2 pct.

A3: $\forall \pi \in \bar{J_1}$ e pl. afim (cu dh. din el) și $\forall 3$ pct. nocol se află pe un unic plan.

A4: Parallelismul dh. e transițiv.

Obs: Dn. au același cardinal.

Dem: Dc. d_1, d_2 coplanare (semimai)

Dc d_1, d_2 nycoplanare iau d_3 a.t. $d_3 \cap d_1 \neq \emptyset$
 $d_3 \cap d_2 \neq \emptyset$

$$\Rightarrow |d_1| = |d_2| = |d_3|$$

Fapt: Th. ~~Burkenhout~~ Burkenhout: Dc. $|d| \geq 3$ atunci

$A_4 \subset \text{din} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \end{array} \right.$

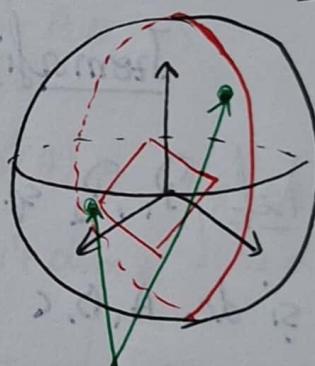
Spatial modective

Modulul 2 - Complexeaza unui sp. afim

(Generalizare a completării planelor af. la sp. af.).

Teorema 1.2.3: Dacă (A, D, \sqsubseteq) este un sp. af. Atunci punem prin def rel
 de păl = rel. de echiv. pe D . \Rightarrow

- $\mathcal{H}_\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \mathcal{D} / \sim \leftarrow \text{per. la } \infty$
 - $\forall d \in \mathcal{D} \Rightarrow \overline{d} \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} d \cup \{[d]\}$
 - $\forall \overline{u} \in \overline{\Pi} \text{ plan} \Rightarrow \overline{\Pi}_\infty \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{[d] \mid d \subset \overline{u}\}$
 - $\Delta \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{ \overline{d} \mid d \in \mathcal{D} \} \cup \{ \overline{\Pi}_\infty \mid \overline{u} \text{ est plan} \}$



pet. diam. ♂
= ac. pet

Prop: (P, Δ) e sp. moj. de ac. dim. ca a lui A

! $\text{Nr. } m > 2$ \Rightarrow avem mai multe di. lăs ∞ (\Leftrightarrow P conține
mai multe plane proj).

Bern: Semina

$$(\bar{\pi}_1)_{\infty} = (\bar{\pi}_2)_{\infty} \Leftrightarrow \bar{\pi}_1 \parallel \bar{\pi}_2$$

Def: $H_\infty \subset \mathbb{P}$ este o var. lin de dim $m-1$ (codim 1) \Leftrightarrow hiperplan proy. s.m. hiperplanul de la ∞

Extragera unui hiperplan dintr-un sp. proj

(P, Δ sp. proj, \mathcal{H} hiperplan arbitrar ($\nvdash P \wedge \mathcal{H} \Rightarrow \text{sp. proj}$)

$$\cdot A \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} P \setminus \mathcal{H}$$

$$\cdot D \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{d \setminus \mathcal{H} \mid d \in \Delta, d \not\subset \mathcal{H}\}$$

$$\cdot \Pi \stackrel{\text{def}}{=} \{L \setminus \mathcal{H} \mid L \subset P \text{ var lin dim } 2, L \not\subset \mathcal{H}\}$$

ex: $(A, D, \Pi) \in \text{sp. afim.}$

Isomorfisme proj.

Def: P_1, P_2 sp. proj, $f: P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ s.m. izo proj. $\Leftrightarrow \{f \text{ e bij}\}$

bij si dc. A, B, C col $\Rightarrow f(A), f(B), f(C)$ col]

Prop:

1) f izo proj $\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f \text{ bij} \\ f \text{ duce dh. in dh.} \end{cases}$

2) dc. f izo proj $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(d_2) \in \text{dh. in } P_1 \wedge d_2 \text{ dh. in } P_2$

3) dc. $f: P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ e izo proj $\begin{cases} \Rightarrow f(L) = \text{var. lin di dim } L \subset P_1, \text{ var. lin di dim } L \subset P_2 \\ (\text{In part. dim } P_1 = \dim P_2) \end{cases}$

4) dc. P e sp. proj $\text{PAut}(P) = \{f: P \rightarrow P \mid f \text{ izo proj}\}$

e subgroup cu comp.

Dem: 1) evident

2) $f: P_1 \rightarrow P_2$ izo moj

$A, B, C \in P_1$ dif $\Leftrightarrow f(A), f(B), f(C)$ col

$AB \text{ dr} \Rightarrow f(AB) = \text{dr} = f(A)f(B) \Rightarrow f(C) \Rightarrow C \in AB$

3) Inductie după dim L

$\boxed{\dim L=1} \Rightarrow L \text{ edr} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\Rightarrow} f(L) \text{ în } P_2 \text{ edr.} \Rightarrow \dim f(L)=1.$

$\boxed{\dim L \leq k \Rightarrow \dim L = k+1}$

Tan $L \subset P$ de dim $= k+1$. Fie $L' \subset L$ de dim $\leq k$ ('hiperplan')

și $A \in L \setminus L' \Rightarrow L = \langle A \rangle \cup L' \Rightarrow L = \bigcup_{P \in L'} AP \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow f(L) = \bigcup_{P \in L'} f(AP) = \bigcup_{P \in L'} f(A) \cup \bigcup_{P \in L'} f(L') = \langle f(L'), f(A) \rangle$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{z. obf. c.v.} \\ \text{i.p. inducție dim } \leq \end{array} \right\}$ de dim $k+1$

4) \Leftarrow $f, g: P \rightarrow P$ izo moj $\Rightarrow f^{-1}$ și fog sunt izo moj
1) $\stackrel{n}{\text{def}}$
2) $\stackrel{n}{\text{def}}$

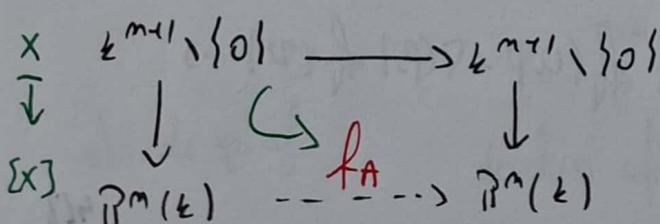
Clase de izo moj ale lui P^n_k

$$P^n_k = \frac{k^{m+1} \setminus \{0\}}{\sim}$$

I) Fie $A \in GL_{m+1}(k)$ (\Leftrightarrow $\forall f: k^{m+1} \rightarrow k^{m+1}$ izo lin.)

\Downarrow

$f_A: P^n_k \rightarrow P^n_k$, $f_A(\{x\}) = \{Ax\}$



Obs:

- 1) f_A corect def $\Leftrightarrow \{x \sim \lambda x \Rightarrow Ax \sim A(\lambda x) = \lambda Ax\}$
 - 2) f_A bij si $f_A^{-1} = f_{A^{-1}}$
 - 3) f_A păstrează coliniaritatea ($P, Q, R \in \mathbb{P}^n_k$ col $\Leftrightarrow \{u, v, w\}$ lin dep
 $\{\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}\}$ lin dep)
- $\Rightarrow \{A_u, A_v, A_w\}$ lin dep $\Leftrightarrow f(A)_1, f(A)_2, f(A)_3$ col).

Def: f_A s.m. proiectivitatea asoc. mat. A. (izo lin).

! f_A e iso proj a lui \mathbb{P}^n_k , $\forall A \in GL_{n+1}(k)$

Ex. de semimor

Prop I: $f_A = f_B \Leftrightarrow \exists \lambda \in k \setminus \{0\}$ a.i. $A = \lambda B$ si proiectivitățile form.
 un grup $PGL_{n+1}(k) = \{f_A \mid A \in GL_{n+1}(k)\} \leq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}^n_k)$

II) Transformări galoisiene ale lui \mathbb{P}^n_k

Ex: Construiți $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{R})$ și $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{C}) \ni \text{id}$, conjugarea

Def: $\tau \in \text{Aut}(k)$. Definim $f_\tau : \mathbb{P}^n_k \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n_k$

$$f_\tau([x_0 : \dots : x_n]) = [\tau(x_0) : \dots : \tau(x_n)] \quad \text{s.m. transf. galoisiană}$$

Obs:

- 1) Corect def + bij
- 2) f_τ păstrează coliniaritatea

$$\omega = \lambda u + \mu v \Rightarrow f_\tau(\omega) = \tau(\lambda) f_\tau(u) + \tau(\mu) f_\tau(v) \Rightarrow$$

$\Rightarrow f$ iso proj

Ex: $\text{Proj}(\mathbb{P}^n_k) = \{[f] \mid f \in \text{Aut}(e)\} \leq \text{PAut}(\mathbb{P}^n_k)$

Q Acestea sunt totale $f \in \text{PAut}(\mathbb{P}^n_k)$? (compararea cu I și II)

Răsunătire: $L \subset \mathbb{P}^n_k$ var. lin $\Leftrightarrow L = \rho(W \setminus \{0\})$ unde

$W \leq k^{n+1}$ subsp. \exists plus, $\dim L = \dim_{\mathbb{k}} W - 1$ sau, altfel spus, $\text{codim } L = \text{codim}_{\mathbb{k}} W$

! Dc. $\text{codim } W = k \Rightarrow$ și sol unui sist. omogen de

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{ecuații } W = \{x \in k^{n+1} \mid AX = 0, A \in M_{k, n+1}(k)\} \\ (\star) \end{array} \right.$

Obs: Ecuațiile (\star) find omogene au sens în \mathbb{P}^n_k ! \Rightarrow
 $\Rightarrow L = \{[x] \in \mathbb{P}^n_k \mid A[x] = 0\}$

Am dem:

Prop: $\forall L \subset \mathbb{P}^n_k$ var. lin. dc $\dim L = \exists A \in M_{k, n+1}(k)$ cu

$\cap_{k=1}^n A = k$ q.. $\cap_{k=1}^n L = \{[x] \in \mathbb{P}^n_k \mid A[x] = 0\}$ și invers.

(In particular, $\mathcal{H} \subset \mathbb{P}^n_k$ hiperplan $\Rightarrow \mathcal{H} : \sum_{i=0}^n a_i x_i = 0$.

Planșile affine canonice ale lui \mathbb{P}^n_k

Tie $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{P}^n_k$. Stiu $\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{H}$ e în mod natural un sp. af. (și invers). În plus, $\mathcal{H}_i = \{[x] \in \mathbb{P}^n_k \mid x_i = 0\}, i = \overline{0, n}$

↑
hiperplane canonice

$U_i = \mathbb{P}^n_k \setminus \mathcal{H}_i = \{[x] \in \mathbb{P}^n_k \mid x_i \neq 0\}$ sau o

stn. de sp. af.

↑
deschisi afini de coord.

Potem scrie explicit o funcție $\varphi_i : U_i \xrightarrow{\sim} k^n$

$$\varphi_i([x_0 : x_1 : \dots : x_m]) = \left(\frac{x_0}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_{i-1}}{x_i}, \underline{\frac{x_{i+1}}{x_i}}, \dots, \frac{x_m}{x_i} \right)$$

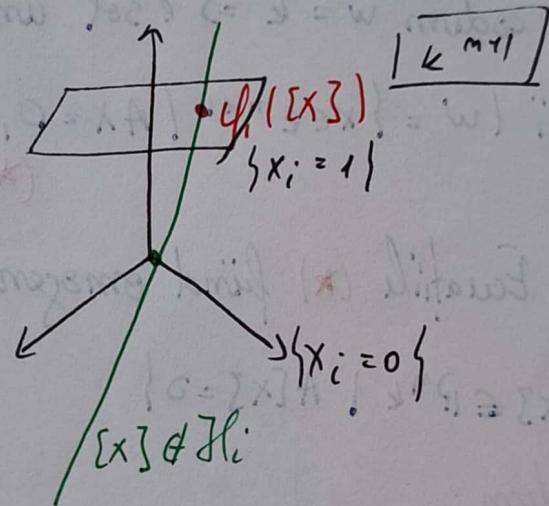
$$[\frac{x_0}{x_i} : \dots : 1 : \dots : \frac{x_m}{x_i}]$$

cu inversă $\varphi_i^{-1} : k^n \rightarrow U_i$

$$\varphi_i(y_1, \dots, y_n) = [y_1 : \dots : y_{i-1} : 1 : y_{i+1} : \dots : y_m]$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^m k = \bigcup_{i=0}^m U_i, \text{ acoperit cu } m+1 \text{ sp. af } \simeq k^n$$

Interpretare geom:



Remarcă: Arătăm

$$k^n \supset \varphi_i(U_i \cap U_j) \xleftarrow{U_i \cap U_j} U_i \cap U_j \xrightarrow{U_i \cap U_j} \varphi_j(U_i \cap U_j) \subset k^n$$

$$\varphi_{ij} = \varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1} / \varphi_i(U_i \cap U_j)$$

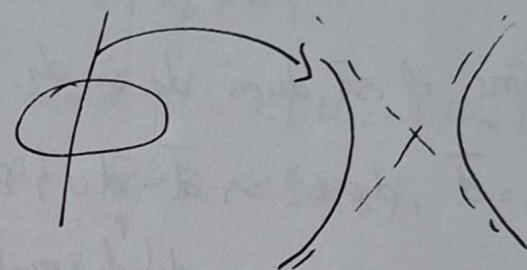
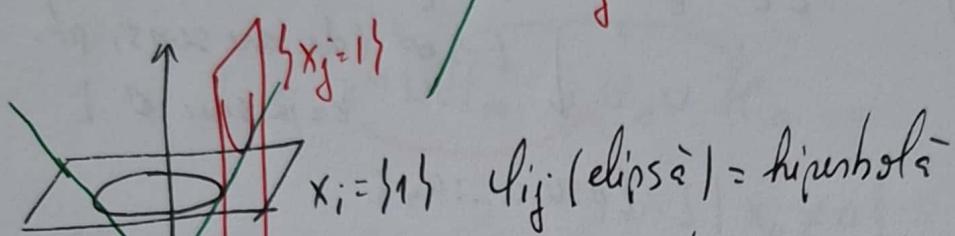
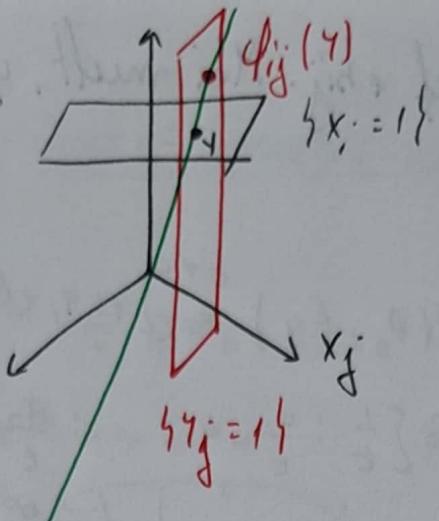
"schimbarea de coord proj. a sp. afin"

$$\varphi_{01} : k^m \setminus \{y_1 = 0\} \rightarrow k^m \setminus \{y_1 = 0\}$$

$$\varphi_{01}(y_1, \dots, y_n) = (\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_0^{-1})(y_1, \dots, y_n)$$

$$= \varphi_1\left(\sum_1^n y_i : y_1 : \dots : y_n\right) / \left(\frac{1}{y_1}, \frac{y_2}{y_1}, \dots, \frac{y_n}{y_1}\right)$$

Geometric:



Prop: $\overline{k^n}$ (completarea lui k^n cu pct. la ∞). At $\overline{k^n} \cong \mathbb{P}^n_k$
împreună

$$\text{Num: } \overline{k^n} = k^n \cup \mathcal{H}_\infty$$

$$\downarrow \varphi_0^{-1}$$

$$\varphi_0^{-1}(y_1, \dots, y_n) = [1:y_1: \dots : y_n]$$

$$\mathbb{P}^n_k = V_0 \cup \mathcal{H}_0$$

$$\overline{k^n}: (y_1, \dots, y_n) \in k^n \cup \mathcal{H}_\infty \ni [d]$$

$$\downarrow$$

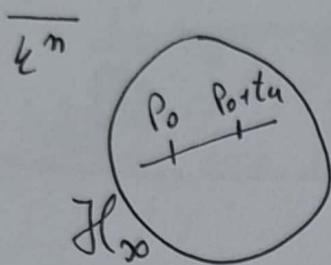
$$\downarrow$$

$$\mathbb{P}^n_k: [1:y_1: \dots : y_n] \in V_0 \cup \mathcal{H}_0 \ni [0:u_1: \dots : u_n]$$

$$\text{Def } \varphi: \overline{k^n} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n_k. \begin{cases} \varphi(y_1, \dots, y_n) = [1:y_1: \dots : y_n] \quad \forall y \in k^n \\ \varphi(d:0+t(u_1, \dots, u_n)) = [0:u_1: \dots : u_n] \quad t \in k \end{cases}$$

Obs: φ e corect def + bij. Mai mult, φ e cont + homeomorfism

dr. 3 topologie



$$\begin{aligned}\varphi(P_0, r_u) &= \{1: q_1 + t u_1, \dots, q_n + t u_n\} \\ &= \left\{\frac{1}{t} : \frac{q_1}{t} + u_1, \dots, \frac{q_n}{t} + u_n\right\} \\ &\quad \downarrow \quad t \rightarrow \infty \text{ (de. aru sens, pt. } \\ &\quad \quad \quad t = \mathbb{R} \text{ sau } C\} \\ &\quad \quad \quad \{0: u_1, \dots, u_n\}\end{aligned}$$

Dămăru φ să ducă dr. în dr. Tie $\Delta \subset \mathbb{E}^n$ dr.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{i)} \text{ dr. } \Delta = \overline{\Delta}, d \in \mathbb{E}^n \Rightarrow \overline{d} = d \cup \{d\} \xrightarrow{\varphi(d) \in \varphi(\{d\})} \varphi(\overline{d}) \subset \varphi(\Delta) \\ \text{dat. dr. ex. } \begin{cases} \{1: x_1, \dots, x_n\} \\ AX - b = 0 \\ A \in M_{m-1, n}(\mathbb{K}) \\ b \in \mathbb{E}^{m-1} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \{1: x_1, \dots, x_n\} \\ AX - b = 0 \\ \text{dr. } d : Au = 0 \\ Au = 0. \end{cases} \\ \varphi(\overline{d}) = \{x_0 : \dots, x_n\} \mid A \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} - x_0 b = 0 \\ \text{m-1 ec. omogen } \Rightarrow \varphi(\overline{d}) \text{ e dr. maj.}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{ii)} \Delta = \overline{\Delta}_\infty, \Delta = \{AX - b \mid A \in M_{m-2, n}(\mathbb{K})\} \\ \text{dr. } \Delta = \{u \mid Au = 0\} \Rightarrow \overline{\Delta}_\infty = \{\{d\} \mid d \in \Delta\} = \{\{d\} \mid d \in \{u \mid Au = 0\}\} \\ \varphi(\overline{\Delta}_\infty) = \{0: u_1, \dots, u_n\} \mid A \begin{pmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_n \end{pmatrix} = 0 \\ \begin{cases} m-2 \text{ ecuatii:} \\ X_0 = 0 \end{cases} \quad \{ \Rightarrow \text{dr. maj.}\}\end{aligned}$$

Dată trecută: $\mathbb{K}^n \cong \mathbb{P}^n \in \text{min}$

În $\varphi: \mathbb{K}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$ k.

$$\mathbb{K}^n \cup \mathbb{H}_\infty \xrightarrow{\quad} U_0 \cup \mathbb{H}_0$$

$$\{x \mid x_0 \neq 0\}$$

$\varphi(\{d\}) = \{0: u_1 : \dots : u_n\}$ cînd $d = \langle (u_1, \dots, u_n) \rangle$

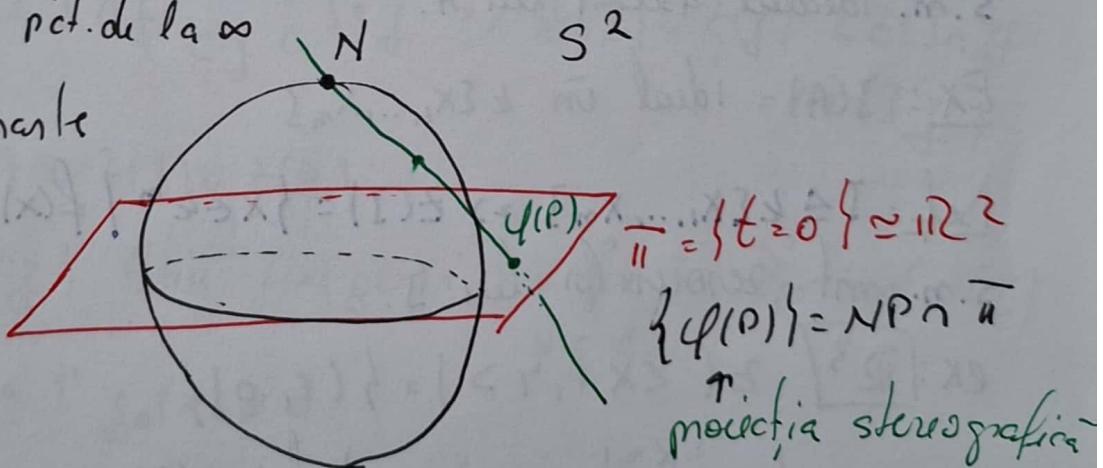
$\mathbb{P}^1 \mathbb{R} \cong S^1$, $\mathbb{P}^2 \mathbb{R} \not\cong S^2$, $\mathbb{P}^3 \mathbb{R} \cong SO(3)$

Corolar: $\mathbb{P}^1 \mathbb{C} \cong S^2$ (sfera din \mathbb{R}^3 = sfera Riemann)

$$\mathbb{P}^1 \mathbb{C} \cong \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$$

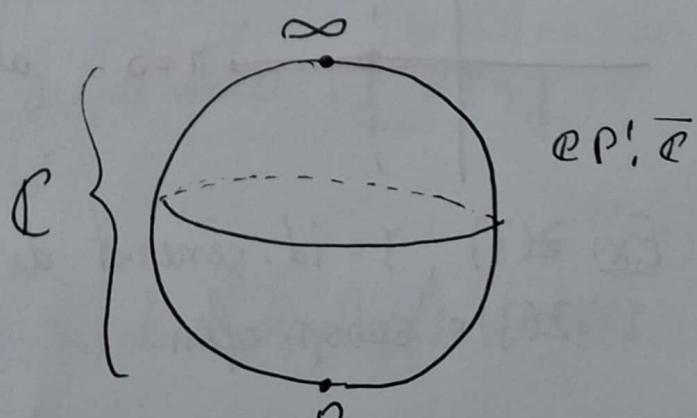
pct. de la ∞

Pe ce altă parte



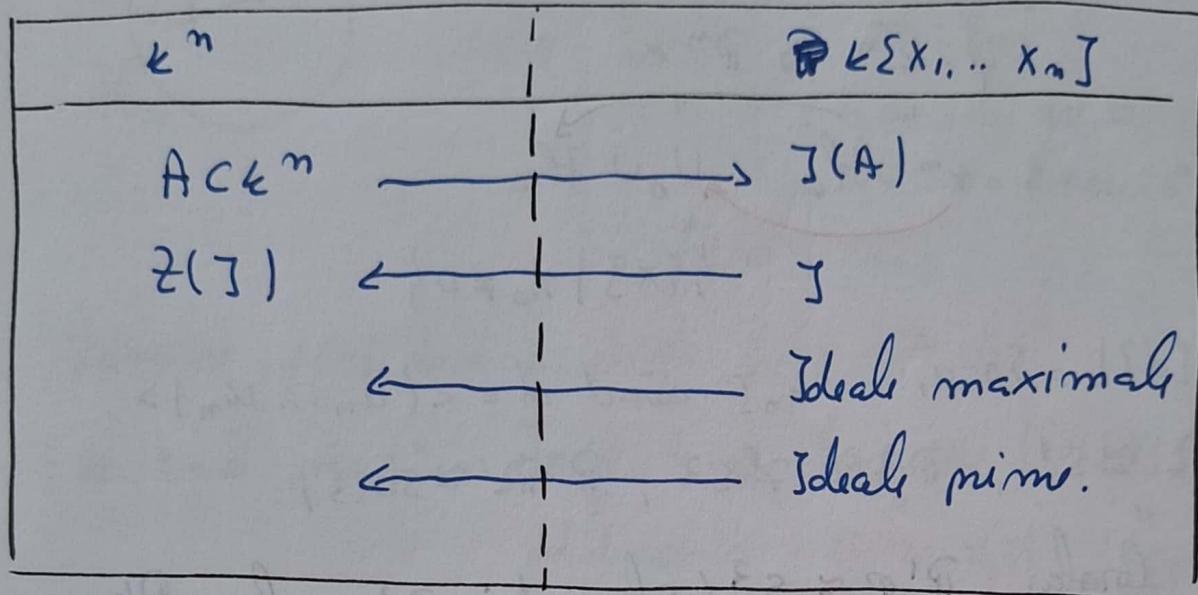
Ex: Formula pt φ .

$$\text{deci } S^2 \cong \mathbb{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\}$$



Subvarietați algebrice în \mathbb{A}^n (afine) și în \mathbb{P}^n (proiective)
Topologie Zariski

I) Pt. cazul afim:

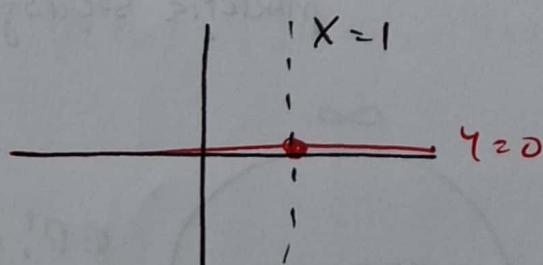


Def: $A \subset \mathbb{A}^n \rightarrow J(A) = \{f \in \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid f(x) = 0, x \in A\}$
 s.m. idealul asociat lui A .

Ex: $J(A) = \text{ideal în } \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

Def: $J \triangleq \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_n] \Rightarrow Z(J) = \{x \in \mathbb{A}^n \mid f(x) = 0 \ \forall f \in J\}$
 s.m. mt. zeronilor lui J .

Ex: $\boxed{\mathbb{R}^3} \quad Z(\langle x-1, y \rangle) = \{(1, 0)\}$



Def: $Z(J)$ s.m. subvarietație algebrică asociată lui J .

Ex: $Z(J)$, $J = \text{id. generat de pol. de deg 1}$

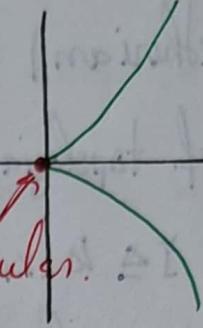
$Z(J) = \text{subsp. afim.}$

$Z(f)$, deg $f = 2 \Rightarrow Z(f)$ hipercurvadă

$$Z(x^3 - y^2) \subset \mathbb{R}^2$$

Prop:

pct. singular.



$$1) I \subset J \Rightarrow Z(I) \supset Z(J)$$

$$2) Z(I) \cup Z(J) = Z(I \cap J) = Z(I \cdot J)$$

$$3) Z(I) \cap Z(J) = Z(I + J) \text{ si în general } Z(I_1 + I_2) = Z(I_1 \cap I_2)$$

intersecție arbitrară

$$4) J = (f_1, f_2, \dots, f_n) \Rightarrow Z(J) = Z(f_1, \dots, f_n) = Z(f_1) \cap \dots \cap Z(f_n)$$

$$\text{Dem 2) } J \cdot J \subset J \cap J \stackrel{c_J}{\subset} J + J \Rightarrow Z(J) \cup Z(J) \subset Z(J \cap J) \\ \subset Z(J \cdot J)$$

$$\text{Vreau } Z(J \cdot J) \subset Z(J) \cup Z(J)$$

Fie $x \in Z(J \cdot J)$. Stiu $f(x), g(x) \neq 0 \forall f \in J$. P.d. $x \notin Z(J)$

$$\Rightarrow \exists g_0 \in J \text{ a.t. } g_0(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall g \in J$$

$$f(x)g_0(x) \neq 0 \quad \forall f \in J \Rightarrow x \in Z(J).$$

Obs 1) $Z(J \cdot J) = Z(J \cap J)$, dar de obicei $J \cdot J \neq J \cap J$

$$2) Z(\langle x_1, \dots, x_n \rangle) = \emptyset$$

$$Z((0)) = \mathbb{C}^n$$

Am 1: Idealele lui $\langle x_i \rangle$ sunt de tipul $(f_1, f_2 \in \langle x_i \rangle)$

Fapt: Idealele lui $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ sunt finit generate.
 (în felul csk moetherian) $\Rightarrow k[z] = z(f_1, \dots, f_k)$

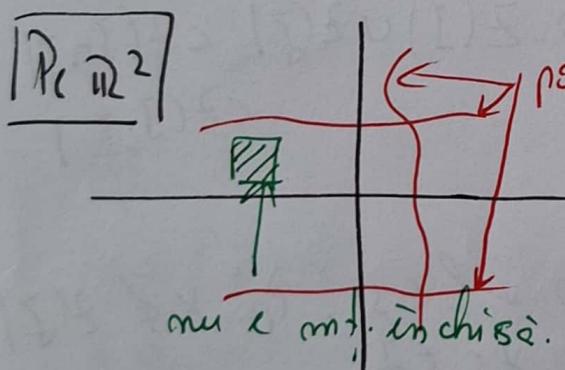
Def: Pe k^n , def. topologia în care mult. $\boxed{\text{închise}}$ sunt ale
 de tipul $z(J)$, $J \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$. Aceasta s.m. topologia
 Zariski pe k^n . (z îndreptățește τ subvar. alg.)

Prop. precedență + obs \Rightarrow este o topologie.

! \neq corp, are sens topologia pe k^n .

Ex: Pe k ($m=1$), top Zariski:

\bar{F} îndreptățește τ $\Leftrightarrow \bar{F}$ finită sau $\bar{F} = k \Rightarrow D$ deschisă \Leftrightarrow
 $k \setminus D$ finită sau $D = \emptyset \Rightarrow$ topologie cofinată.



Obs: Pt. $k = \mathbb{R}$ sau \mathbb{C} , top.
 Zariski e mai puțin finită decât top. uzuale.

Am: În $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ idealul $(x_1 - a_1, \dots, x_n - a_n) = \underline{m}_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}$
 este maximal.

Obs: $z(\underline{m}_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}) = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n)\}$

Teorema (Weak Nullstellensatz; Hilbert): $\forall x \in k$ algebraic
 îndreptățește $\underline{m}_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)} \trianglelefteq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ maximal c.s.k de tip

$\underline{m}_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}$.

Obs: $Z(\underline{m}_{(a_1, \dots, a_n)}) = \{(a_1, \dots, a_n)\}$

Amt: Lema lui Krull: $\forall J \trianglelefteq R[x_1, \dots, x_m], J \neq \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$

e inclus intr-un ideal maximal \Rightarrow W. Nullstellensatz

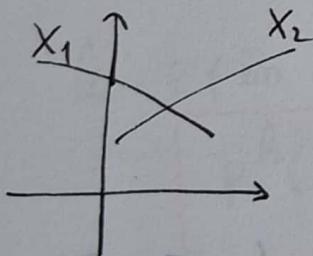
\Leftrightarrow reformulare: $J \neq R \Rightarrow Z(J) \neq \emptyset$.

Reamintire:

1) $P \trianglelefteq R$ ideal prim $\Leftrightarrow [\forall a, b \in R, ab \in P \Rightarrow a \in P \text{ sau } b \in P]$
 $\Leftrightarrow [\forall J, J \trianglelefteq R, J \subsetneq P \Rightarrow J \subset P \text{ sau } J = P]$

2) \underline{m} max $\Rightarrow \underline{m}$ prim.

Nef: $x \in k^n$ var. alg. s.m. inducibilită deoarece poate fi scrisă ca $x = x_1 \cup x_2$ cu x_1, x_2 var. alg. dif. de \emptyset și x .



Ex: x ined. $\Leftrightarrow J(x)$ e prim.

(folosind caract. cu $\forall J \subset R \Rightarrow J \subset R$ sau $J = R$)

Nef: $J \trianglelefteq R$ imul $\Rightarrow \sqrt{J} = \{x \in R \mid \exists m \geq 1 \text{ a.t. } x^m \in J\}$

Ex: 1) \sqrt{J} e ideal și $J \subset \sqrt{J}$

2) $\sqrt{(0)} = N(R)$ \leftarrow nilradical

3*) $N(R) = \bigcap P$

$P \subset R$ prim.

4) P prim $\Rightarrow \sqrt{P} = P$.

5) $Z(J) = Z(\sqrt{J})$ și $Z(Z(J)) \supset \sqrt{J}$.

Th. (Strong Nullstellensatz): \Leftrightarrow alg. închis \Rightarrow

$$J(Z(J)) = \sqrt{J}$$

Obs: Strong \Rightarrow Weak Nullstellensatz.

Ex: Pe $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$, $J = (x_1^2 + 1, \dots)$ în $k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ are $Z(J) = \emptyset$.

$\Leftrightarrow J \subset \underline{m}$ ideal max. care nu este de tipul $\underline{m}(a_1, \dots, a_n)$.

$$\boxed{m=1} \quad J = (x^2 + 1) \text{ maximal.}$$

Ex^{*}: Max($\mathbb{R}[x, y]$) = ?

II) În cazul proiectiv

\mathbb{P}^m_k	$k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$
A	$\rightarrow J(A)$
$Z(J)$	$\leftarrow \underline{\text{OMOGEN}}$

Def: $J \triangleq k[x_1, \dots, x_n]$ s.m. ideal omogen. d.c. $J \subseteq \underline{J}$

$\Rightarrow f_i \in J$ unde $f = f_1 + \dots + f_s$.

comp. omogene. d.c. d.f. $f_j = j$.

Ex: $J = \text{omogen} \Leftrightarrow$ generat de ~~ideal~~ polinome.

$\bullet \forall A \in \mathbb{P}^m_k \rightarrow Z(A) = \{ f \in k[x_1, \dots, x_n] \mid f(\{x\}) = 0 \ \forall x \in A \}$
e ideal omogen.

\bullet \exists I id. omogen \Rightarrow are sens $Z(I) \subset \mathbb{P}^n k$.

Def: O mt. $Z(I)$ s.m. subvarietață alg. proj.

Ex: $Z(I)$, I ideal omogen de deg 1 $\Rightarrow Z(I)$ var. liniară.

Def: $Z(f)$, f omogen de deg 2 s.m. hipercuradură
proj.

$$Z(x_0^2 - x_1 x_2) \subset \mathbb{P}^2 k.$$

! Restul teoriei = la fel + evn. omogen.

Omogenizare și dezomogenizare

Def: $P \in k[x_1, \dots, x_m]$, $\deg P = k$. Numim omogenizatul lui P (în raport cu variab. x_0): pol. omogen:

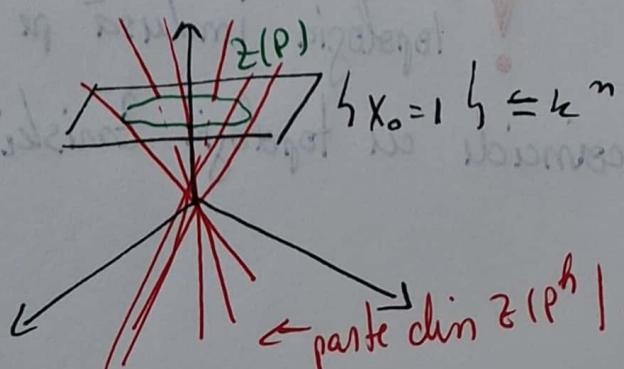
$$P^h(x_0, \dots, x_m) = x_0^k P\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}, \dots, \frac{x_m}{x_0}\right)$$

Ex: $P(x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_1 x_3 - 3x_2^2 x_3 + x_3 - x_1 x_2 x_3 + 6$.

$$P^h(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) = x_0 x_1 x_2 - 3x_0^2 x_3 + x_0^3 - x_1 x_2 x_3 + 6x_0^3.$$

Interpretare geometrică:

$$\boxed{k^{m+1}}$$



Def: Numărul diromogenitare lui $f \in k[x_0 \dots x_n]$ (omogen)

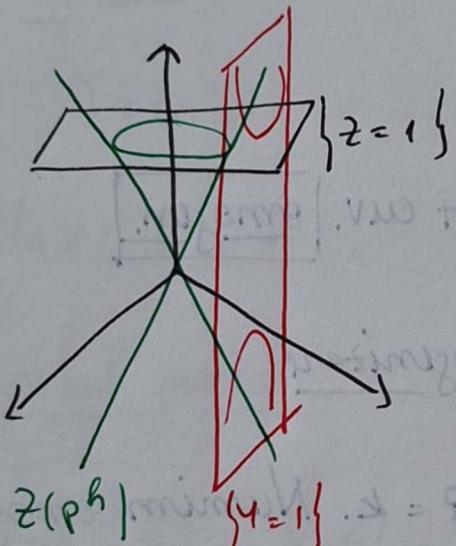
în rap. cu variab x_0 , pol $f_{x_0}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = f(1, x_1, \dots, x_n)$.

Def: $X = Z(P) \rightarrow Z(P^h)$ s.m. închiderea maj. a lui X .

Obs: $Z(P^h) \cap U_0 = Z(P)$.

Procedeu: $P \mapsto P^h \mapsto (P^h)_{x_0} = P$ și la niv. de rezonuri.

Ex:



Data hecute: geometric.

$$\varphi_{x_2}(E) = H!$$

$$E: \underbrace{x^2 + y^2 - 1}_0 = 0 \rightarrow P^h(x, y, z) = \\ P(x, y) = x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$$

$$(P^h)_y(x, z) = x^2 - z^2 + 1$$

Obs: Procedeu $P \mapsto P^h \mapsto (P^h)_{x_i}$ correspunde hiperbolici.
(în rap. cu x_i)

cu $Z(P) \mapsto \varphi_{ij}(Z(P))$.

Ex: $k^n \subset \overline{P^n}k$ ($\overline{k^n} = \overline{P^n}k$).

! Topologia indușă pe k^n din topologia Zariski coincide cu topologia Zariski pe k^n .

Hiperquadrica proiective : \mathbb{P}^n_k

Def: f pol. omogen, $\deg f = 2$ s.m. hiperquadrica algebraica

Def: $P: z(f) \xrightarrow{\uparrow}$ s.m. hiperquadrica geom. $\Rightarrow P = \sum_{i+j=2}^n q_{ij} X_i X_j$

ou $q_{ij} = q_{ji}$ $\Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} \text{AX} = 0 \\ A = (q_{ij}) \end{matrix}$ sim
 $X = \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix}$

Def: $\Delta = \det A$. P s.m. nediagonatà dc. $\Delta \neq 0$.

Def: $P \in \mathcal{P}$, $P = \{y\}$: $T_P P: \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i}(y) \cdot x_i = 0$ sp.

tangent la P in P .

Def: P s.m. mukdà $\Leftrightarrow T_P P$ e hiperplan, $\forall P \in P$.

Prop: P mukdà $\Leftrightarrow P$ e nediagonatà.

Data lucrării: $\mathcal{J}(A) = \{f \mid f \text{ omogen}, f(x) = 0 \forall x \in A\}$.

Teorema: P nedegenerată $\Leftrightarrow P$ metodică
 $(\Delta \neq 0)$ $(\exists_{\gamma} \in P \text{ și } \gamma \in \mathbb{R})$.

Dem: $f(x) = {}^t x A x$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} (\gamma) = {}^t e_i A \gamma + {}^t \gamma A e_i = 2 {}^t e_i A \gamma = 2 L_i(A \gamma).$$

P singulară ($\Rightarrow \exists \gamma \in P \text{ a.s. } A \gamma = 0; \gamma \neq 0 \Rightarrow \det A = 0$)

$\det A = 0$ $\Rightarrow \exists \gamma \text{ cu } A \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow {}^t \gamma A \gamma = 0 \Rightarrow \gamma \in P$.

Prop: $P \in \mathbb{C}^m$ hipercuradnică, $P = \mathcal{Z}(f)$, $f \in \mathbb{C}[x_1, \dots, x_n]$

$$P: {}^t x A x + 2 {}^t b x + c = 0$$

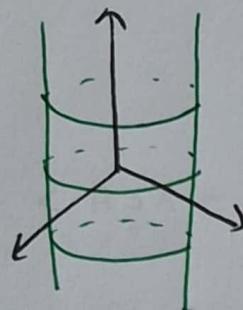
$$\tilde{A} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & b \\ \hline {}^t b & c \end{array} \right), \Delta = \det \tilde{A}. \Rightarrow \boxed{\Delta \neq 0 \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{Z}(f^h) = P \text{ metodică}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Dem}}: f(x) = {}^t x A x + 2 {}^t b x + c.$$

$$\underline{\mathcal{Z}(f^h)} = \underbrace{\frac{f^h(x_0, \dots, x_n)}{x}}_{\tilde{x}} = {}^t x A x + 2 x_0 {}^t b x + c \cdot x_0^2$$

$$\Delta_{\mathcal{Z}(f^h)} = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} A & b \\ \hline {}^t b & c \end{array} \right) = \mathcal{Z}(f), \quad \tilde{x} = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \\ x_0 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Ex: Cilindru $\mathcal{C} : x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$ în \mathbb{R}^3



$$\tilde{A} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}, \Delta = 0 \Rightarrow \mathcal{C} \text{ are pct. sg. la } \infty.$$

$$(\text{un pct. la } \infty [0:0:0:1])$$

$$\mathcal{C} : x^2 + y^2 - T^2 = 0$$

$$\mathcal{C} \cap H_\infty = \begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - T^2 = 0 \\ T = 0 \end{cases} \Rightarrow x = y = 0 \Rightarrow [0:0:0:1].$$

Cilindru proiecț. = con.

Construcția corpului de coord.

Fie (P, Δ) sp. proj.

Axioma Desargues: Pt. \neq pct. O, A, B, C și A', B', C' astfel încât $\begin{cases} A' \in OA \\ B' \in OB \\ C' \in OC \end{cases}$

și maiând $\begin{cases} M = AB \cap A'B' \\ N = BC \cap B'C' \\ P = AC \cap A'C' \end{cases}$ rezultă pct. $M - N - P$ col.

Teorema: Dacă $\dim P \geq 3 \Rightarrow$ axioma lui Desargues este satisfăcută.

Dem: Dacă figure nu e plană $(A, B, C) \neq (A', B', C')$

plane proj $\Rightarrow M, N, P \in (A, B, C) \cap (A', B', C') = \emptyset$ dn. proj.

N.e. A, B, C, A', B', C', O coplanare în \mathbb{R}^3 .

Fie $\Delta \neq \overline{\Delta}$ ($\dim P \geq 3$) și $\Delta' \subset \Delta, \Delta' \neq \emptyset, \Delta$.

Aplic th. Desargues (pas 1) pt. $O, A, A' \in \Delta$, $A'' = AA' \cap A'A'$
 $B, B' \in \Delta$, $B'' = BB' \cap B'B'$
 $C, C' \in \Delta$, $M \cancel{=} = CC' \cap A'B'$

La fel și $N = B'', C''$ col.
 $P = A'', C''$ col.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A'' \in \Delta A \\ B'' \in \Delta B \\ C'' \in \Delta C \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} \text{Desargues} \\ \Rightarrow M, N, P \text{ col.} \end{array}$$

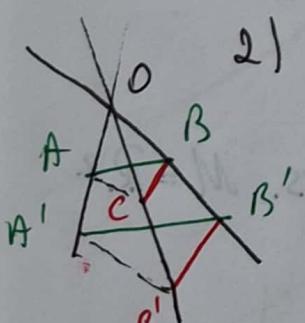
Def.: Un sp. \mathcal{P} s.m. disanguesian dc. satisfacă ax. lui Desargues.

Obs.: 1) din th \Rightarrow dc. \mathcal{P} \exists dim $\mathcal{P} \geq 3 \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ e desanguesian.

2) \nexists sp. af. ($\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{H}$) e de tip $\mathcal{P} \setminus \mathcal{H}$.

3) Dc. \mathcal{P} e disanguesian, at. $\check{\Delta}$ satisfacă mai multe var. ale lui Desargues, în funcție de poz. lui \mathcal{H} față de config:

De ex.: 1) $\mathcal{H} \ni O \Rightarrow AA' \parallel BB' \parallel CC' \Rightarrow M, N, P$ col.



$$\left. \begin{array}{l} AB \parallel A'B' \\ BC \parallel B'C' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow AC \parallel A'C'$$

Def.: \mathcal{A} = sp. af. s.m. disanguesian dc. satisfacă toate var. axiomatici lui Desargues.

Obs.: Sunt evidențe

1) it sp. af. des $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{P} = \bar{\mathcal{A}}$ sp. proiec. des.

2) $\dim \mathcal{A} \geq 3 \Rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ e des.

Obs: Chiar dr. $\boxed{k = \text{numar}}$ au sens:

1) sp. vect. (la stg) \leftarrow

2) $(\mathcal{A}, V_{/\epsilon}, \varphi)$

3) \mathbb{R}^n_k

4) Chiar dr. V e sp. vect. ∞ dim au sens:

• $(\mathcal{A}, V_{/\epsilon}, \varphi)$

• $P(V) = \frac{V \setminus \{0\}}{\sim}$ mulțimea lui V
 $V \sim W \Leftrightarrow V = \lambda W, \lambda \neq 0$.

5) $V \leftarrow$ modul la stg.

Ex: V ca sp. afim $= \boxed{\sqrt{V} \simeq P(V \times k)}$
 $(\tilde{k} \simeq \mathbb{P}^n_{/\epsilon} \simeq \mathbb{P}(\epsilon^{m+1}))$

Obs: Dr. $\mathcal{A} \subset$ sp. af. des, $\mathcal{A}' \subset \mathcal{A}$ sub sp. af $\Rightarrow \mathcal{A}'$ des.

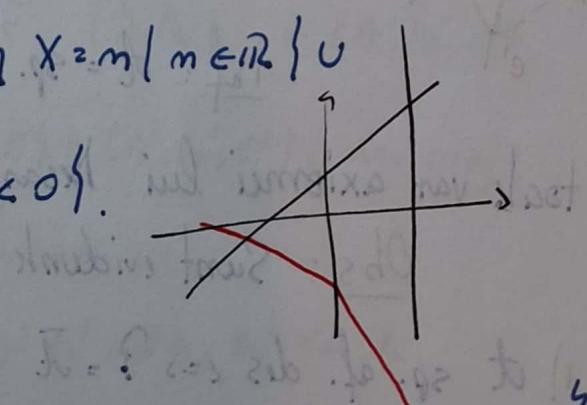
Dr. P sp. proj. des, $L \subset \mathbb{P}$ var. lin $\Rightarrow L$ sp. proj. des. \Rightarrow

$k^2, \mathbb{R}^2 \subset$ sunt plane af 1 proj. des.

Planul Moulton: (M, D) plan af. nades. $M = \mathbb{R}^2$

$$D = \{ \{y = mx + n \mid m \geq 0\} \cup \{x = m \mid m \in \mathbb{R}\} \cup$$

$$\cup \{ \begin{cases} y = mx + n, x < 0 \\ y = 2mx + n, x \geq 0 \end{cases} \mid m < 0 \}$$



Ex: (M, D) pl. af.

Teorema: găsiți altfel.

Teorema:

1) Un sp. moj. des. e de tip $\mathcal{P}(V)$ unde V sp. vech. pe care un

copie \tilde{v} (nu map. conm., \tilde{v} nu map. fin. dim).

2) Un sp. afim des. este de tip (A, V_{ℓ}, φ) - - - .

Din obs ant $\Rightarrow \text{th}_1 \subset \text{th}_2$.

Vom demonstra th_2

Dem: $\text{Fix}(A, D, \pi)$ un. sp. af. des.

Def: $\varphi: A \rightarrow A$ bij. care păstrează col s.m. dilatare dr.

$PQ \parallel \varphi(P)\varphi(Q) \nLeftarrow P, Q$.

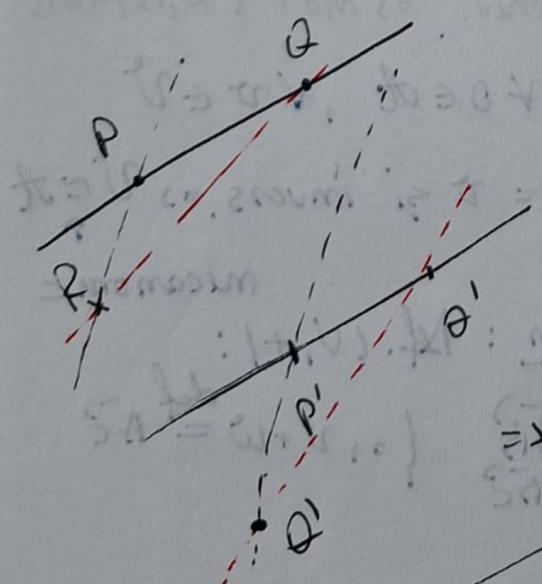
$\varphi(P) \stackrel{\text{not}}{=} P' \Rightarrow PQ \parallel P'Q'$. (Dc. $A \ni N/\ell$, dilatari $\begin{cases} \text{transl.} \\ \text{omotetii} \end{cases}$)

Obs: + dilatare e d.c. de imag. a 2 pct.

Dr. $R \notin PQ \Rightarrow$ vedeti desen

Dr. $R \in PQ$ iau $S \notin PQ$.

Aflu unde merge $S \Rightarrow$ în fct. de el
aflu unde merge R .



$\Rightarrow \varphi: A \rightarrow A$ dilatare

$\varphi = \text{id}$.

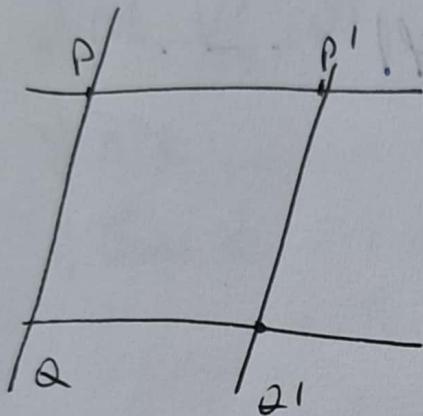
φ nu are pct. fixe } def. translatii

φ are un pct. fix \rightarrow def. omotetie

I) Translații și rot.

(Def. $\text{vt} = (\mathcal{A}, V_{/\epsilon})$, $(T(A), \circ) \cong (V, +)$)

Obs: * translație e olt. de imag. unui sg. pct. pt sp'



Construcția: desenăți pli

$$PQ \parallel P'Q'$$

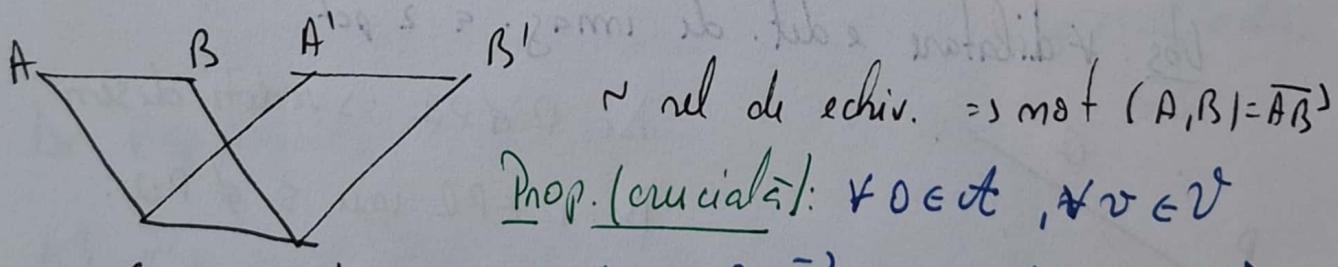
Ac. $\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$ min ϵ la $PQ =$

$$\Rightarrow PP' \cap QQ' = O \Rightarrow O \in \text{pct. fix } \epsilon$$

Nec. pt. translații: $\begin{cases} PQ \parallel P'Q' \\ PP' \parallel QQ' \end{cases}$

Definiție: $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{A} / \sim$, $(A, B) \sim (A', B') \Leftrightarrow$

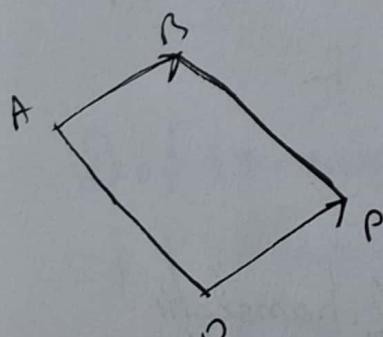
$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} AB \parallel A'B' \\ AA' \parallel BB' \end{cases}$ dr. sunt nuclei $\begin{cases} (A, B) \sim (C, D) \text{ ccf.} \\ (C, D) \sim (A', B') \text{ def 1.} \end{cases}$



\sim rel de echiv. \Rightarrow mat $(A, B) = \overline{AB}$

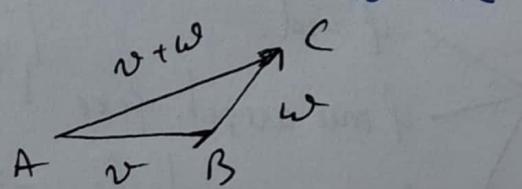
Prop. (crucială): $\forall O \in \mathcal{A}, \forall v \in \mathcal{D}$

?! $P \in \mathcal{A}$ a.i. $\bar{OP} = v$ și invers $\Rightarrow v \in \mathcal{D}$

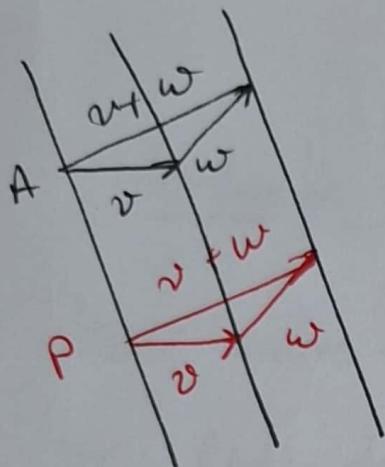


Adunarea vectorilor: Def. $(V, +)$: micromonic

Aleg $A \in \mathcal{A} \Rightarrow v = \overrightarrow{AB}$ $w = \overrightarrow{BC}$ $\{, v + w = \overrightarrow{AC}$



Dem. că nu dep. de alegerea lui A (=scorct def).



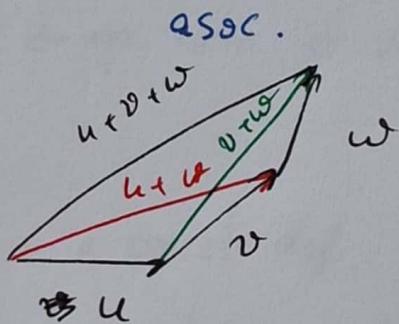
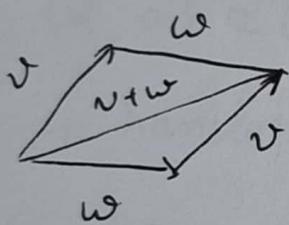
\Rightarrow una din cele trei var. ax. lui Desargues.
afină.

$(V, +)$ gr. com :

1) $\vec{AA} = \vec{0}$ elem. neutră

2) $v + w = w + v$ com.

3) $(u+v) + w \not\equiv u + (v+w) = u + v + w$



Constructia corpului de coad.

Până acum ~~în~~ dem. am def. dilatări în A , q: $A \rightarrow A$
bij, $f(d) = dh$, $f(d) \parallel d$, q are pct. fixe $\begin{cases} \text{niciuval} \\ \text{toate} \end{cases}$ {th. unel - om.
 $(\mathbb{F}, 0) \simeq (\mathbb{V}, +)$ \simeq qn. com. al vect. liberi
qn. translatiilor.

Desargues $\Rightarrow +$ e corect def.

T "actionarea tranzitivă" pe A ($\forall P, Q \Rightarrow \exists! \text{translație } P \mapsto Q$)

II | Omodelii

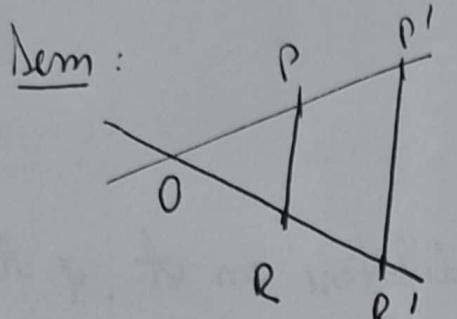
$\forall o \in A$, def $\mathcal{H}_o = \{q \text{ smodelic} \mid q(o) = o\} \cup \{\text{id}\}$

(dc. $A = (A, V/\epsilon)$, $\mathcal{H}_o = \epsilon^*$, $H_{o,\lambda} \circ H_{o,\mu} = H_{o,\lambda\mu}$)

Scopul e să punem s sh. de corp pe $\mathcal{H}_o \cup \{o\}$

înmultirea = comp. funcțiilor... fact. identitate
adunarea = ? $O(P) = 0$.

Prop: $\forall P \in O - P, Q \in \mathcal{H}_o$. col. $\exists \varphi \in \mathcal{H}_o$ s.t. $\varphi(P) = Q$.



$\forall R \neq OP$ def. $R' \in d \parallel PR$
 $R' \in OR$.

$\forall Q \in OP$ folosesc R ant pe post dep
 Th. să dem. că φ e dilatare.

$\forall Q, R$, $\varphi(QR) = Q'R' \parallel QR$.

Desargues: $\begin{cases} PQ \parallel P'Q' \\ PR \parallel P'R' \end{cases} \Rightarrow QR \parallel Q'R'$

$\alpha, \beta \in \mathcal{H}_o$. Văneam $\alpha + \beta = ?$

$\overrightarrow{OP^\alpha} + \overrightarrow{OP^\beta} = \overrightarrow{OQ}$, $Q \in OP$ și aleg $(\alpha + \beta)(P) = Q$

!!

$\alpha + \beta$.

Rămâne să verificat: $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{H}_o, \cdot) \text{ monoid} \\ (\mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0\}, +, \cdot) \text{ corp} \\ \mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0\} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0'\} \end{array} \right.$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\mathcal{H}_o, \cdot) \text{ monoid} \\ (\mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0\}, +, \cdot) \text{ corp} \\ \mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0\} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0'\} \end{array} \right.$$

izd de corpu canonice (def. prim conj.
 cu transl. $O\vec{\alpha}$).

$K^{\text{mot}} = (\mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0\}, +, \cdot)$ corp.

$$\frac{\lambda \in K}{v \in V} \quad \frac{v = O\vec{\alpha}}{\vec{\alpha} \in \mathcal{H}_o \cup \{0\}}$$

$\overrightarrow{O\vec{\alpha}(P)}$ (nu dep. de reprezentanță).

$$O \xrightarrow{\vec{\alpha}} P \xrightarrow{\vec{\alpha}(P)} \vec{\alpha}(P)$$

2/6

$\Rightarrow A = \text{sp. af. cu sp. director } V/k$

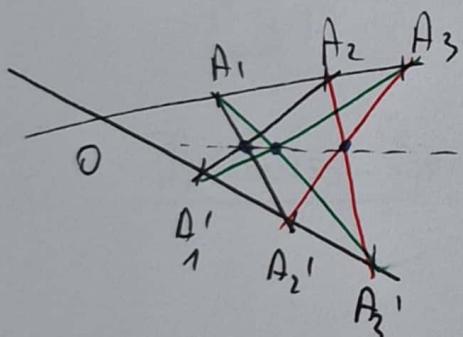
Ex: P sp. maj dis., \mathcal{H} hip. maj în $P \Rightarrow P \setminus \mathcal{H}$ sp. af.

dis $\Rightarrow k$ corp de coord. $\Rightarrow A \cong V/k \Rightarrow P \cong \bar{A} \cong P(V \times k, k \text{ sp. vec.})$
dis afim

Ex: Cls. du izo a lui k nu dep. de algebra lui k .

Axioma lui Pappus și com. corpului

Axioma Pappus:



$O - A_1 - A_2 - A_3 \text{ col. } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} P_{12} \\ P_{13} \\ P_{23} \end{array} \right\} \in \text{mog.}$

$O - A'_1 - A'_2 - A'_3 \text{ col. }$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \{P_{12}\} = A_1 A'_2 \cap A'_1 A_2 \\ \{P_{13}\} = A_1 A'_3 \cap A'_1 A_3 \\ \{P_{23}\} = A_2 A'_3 \cap A'_2 A_3 \end{array} \right.$$

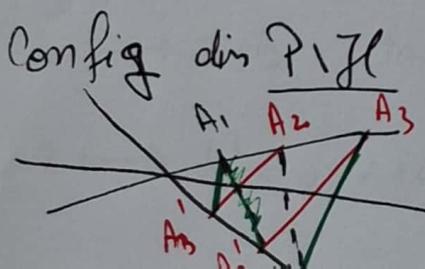
Atunci $P_{12} - P_{13} - P_{23}$ col.

Def: Ps.m. pappian dr. satisface ax. lui Pappus.

Th (Hessenberg): P plan maj Pappian \Rightarrow dis.

Th: $P \in \text{Pappian} \Leftrightarrow$ corpul său de coord. \in com.

Dem: Aleg $A = P \setminus \mathcal{H}$, $P_{12}, P_{13} \in \mathcal{H}$ (altfel, dc \mathcal{H} hip. care cont, 2 p-uri \Rightarrow cont, și $O \in P_{12} \cap P_{13} \cap P_{23}$ col).



$A_1 A'_2 \parallel A'_2 A_1$
 $A_1 A'_3 \parallel A'_3 A_1$
Vrem $A_2 A'_3 \parallel A'_3 A_2$

$$(1) \Rightarrow \exists! \Gamma \in \mathcal{B}_0 \text{ s.t. } \Gamma(A_1) = A_3 \\ \Gamma(A_3') = A_1'$$

$$(2) \Leftrightarrow \exists ! \mu \in \mathcal{H}_0 \text{ s.t. } \mu(A_1) = A_2, \\ \mu(A_2) = A_1.$$

$$A_2 A_3' \parallel A_3 A_2' \Leftrightarrow (\text{fix } \mu)(A_3) = A_2 \quad (\text{fix } \nu)(A_2') = A_3' \quad \text{since } \text{fix } \mu$$

Th: P plan moj. des $\Rightarrow P$ e pappian. (\Leftarrow corp finit
limit. e com).

Axiomeli geometrii plane

$$A_1) \quad \{A_1^T, A_1 \cap A_2^T, A_1 \cup A_2\} = \{A_1^T, A_1 \cap A_2^T, A_1 \cup A_2\}$$

$$A_2 \mid \{A_1 A_2 \dots A_n A\} = \{1, 9\}$$

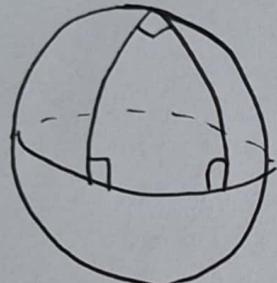
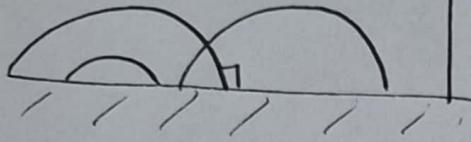
$$A \setminus A \cap A \setminus A = \{ \text{?} \}$$

~~Ast~~ # 2 dr. se n
postulatul pl.
prim. & pct. ext. unei dr. nu mai multe pl.

$$|H|^2 = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid \operatorname{Im} z > 0\}$$

Planul hiperbolic:

$$d((x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)) = \arccos(\cosh y_1 \cosh(x_2 - x_1) \cdot \cosh y_2 - \sinh y_1 \sinh y_2).$$



$$\sum_{\Delta} \alpha > 180^\circ = \pi$$

moj

$$\sum_{\Delta} \alpha = 180^\circ = \pi$$

in plan ~~eucl.~~.

$$\sum_{\Delta} \alpha < 180^\circ$$

in pl. hiperbolic.

Th (Gauss-Bonnet): $\boxed{\sum_{\Delta} \alpha + \iint_{\text{curbura}} k = \pi}$

Dacă $k=0 \Rightarrow \sum \alpha = \pi$ (euclidian)

$k=\text{const} \Rightarrow k \cdot \text{Aria } \Delta = f(\sum \alpha)$.

În geometria neeuclidiană Aria (Δ) $\hookrightarrow \sum \alpha$.

Fapte: $\text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$, $A = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix}$

$$\varphi_A : \mathbb{H}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}^2, \varphi(z) = \frac{az+b}{cz+d}$$

Ex: Formulele lui $\mathbb{H}_{\mathbb{R}}^2 \cong \text{PSL}_2(\mathbb{R})$

$$z \mapsto z+b \quad (\text{translație}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$z \mapsto \lambda^2 z, \lambda > 0 \quad (\text{omotetie}) \quad \begin{pmatrix} \lambda & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{1}{\lambda} \end{pmatrix}.$$

$z \mapsto \frac{-1}{z}$ ("notatia in jurul lui 'i'").

$$\pi : \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{\infty\} \quad (\text{tronc - zdrob})$$