300≥ DOCTORALES

(doile de V) := sous-espace vectouel de V de dimusion 1.

TP(V) := ensemble des droites de V.

A On pout dire apre 2 droite sont "proches"

dono P(R2)

on pour tein de la géomotrie différentiella A En fait on pour time mous que de la hapadogre sur P(V)

Y: J-E, E[→ TP(V) tel que 16,0) = d ∈ TP(V)

م درمه له ملمعطنه ماعد لمصدال له محادثة معه مصلااتذ D as (V)A A TUBBURE TRACE I GOOD IN SOM LENDED A LOS

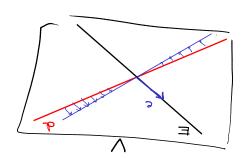
₹ E bom E c A + E eq = A (I-Vaib) and de descrit de dim (dim V-1)

アートミア (V) es de dimension

(V) TT mes expedage <

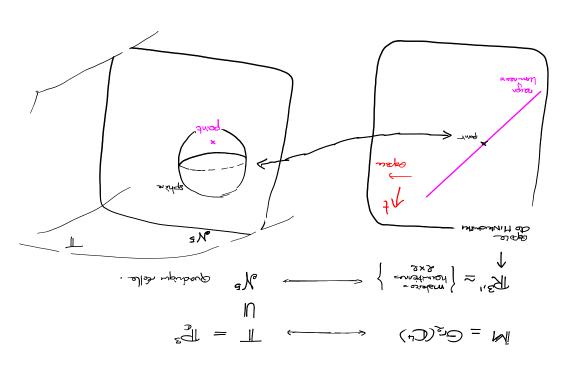
·선트/ / 트년도

(V)A



$G = \left(\frac{\overline{G}}{\overline{S}}\right) \left(\frac{\overline{\Pi}}{sbr}\right) (+\overline{\Pi}_{sbr}), (\overline{G}_{s}\overline{S})$ $C = \left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)_{k}^{k} \right) \cdot \left(\left(\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \right)_{k}^{k} \right)$ V espace rectoured de dimenon finze. II) ESPACE PROJECTIF N 57 I) TARANÉTRER LES SOUS-ESPACES VECTTORIELS $\left\{ \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \end{array} \right) H = \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) H = \left(\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 2 \end{array} \right) = \lambda$

H = * L



 $^{3}\Pi = \overline{\Pi}$ 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2

 $ZZ - ZZ - ZZ + ZZ = ([Z])Z \qquad \text{and} \qquad \text{or} \qquad \text{or}$

I. 2) GRASSMANNIENNE

On a considéré } seu de dim 1 de V}

-D le generalization soit KEN fixe Grk(V) = { sev de dim k de V}

*
$$G_{1}(V) = \mathbb{P}(V)$$

*
$$Gn_{dimV-1}(V) = \left\{ \text{hyperpho-de } V \right\} = \left\{ \text{noyeur delt} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{vec}(-)} \left\{ \text{droit} \atop \text{de } V^* \right\} = \mathbb{P}(V^*)$$

-D Idem: on preut dive si 2 k-plans de V sont proches -> TOPOLOGIE -> Idem : or peut voir $G_{r_k}(V)$ comme use vouiétr lisse.

$$\frac{P_{\text{EOP}}: \left[\text{ bit } p \in Gr_{k}(V) \right], \quad T_{p} Gr_{k}(V) \simeq \text{ Hom}(p, \mathcal{V}_{p}) \quad \text{de dim } k \cdot (\text{dim } V - k) \right]}{\Rightarrow Gr_{k}(V) \text{ eof de dimension} \quad k \cdot \left(\text{dim } V - k \right)}$$

I.3) VARIÉTÉ DE DRAPEAUX

Généralison zon zon!

D droites de V

D k-plande V

(droit, plan, 3-plan, ...) tel que droite plan @ 3-plan ... S V

" diepean "

Dof: On se donne O<k1< ... < km < dim(V) fixes



*
$$\mathcal{R}_{\nu}(v) = G_{\nu}(v)$$

*
$$\overline{\mathcal{H}}_{k_1 < \cdots < k_m}(V) \subseteq G_{k_n}(V) \times \cdots \times G_{k_m}(V)$$

- TOPOLOGIE INDUITE

-> STRUCTURE DE SOUS-VARIÉTÉ

 $(x,y,z,t) \in \mathbb{R}^{3+1}$

$$\Phi(x,y,z,t) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \{(\lambda,(z+t)+\lambda(x+iy),(x-iy)+(t-z)\lambda\} d\lambda$$

$$\partial_{\mathbf{x}} \Phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\partial_{\mathbf{x}} \mathbf{f} \cdot \mathbf{A} + \partial_{\mathbf{3}} \mathbf{f} \right) d\mathbf{A}$$

$$\partial_x^2 \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\partial_x^2 f \times A^2 + e A \partial_x^2 f + \partial_x^2 f \right) dA$$

$$\partial_y \Phi = i \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\partial_z f \cdot \lambda - \partial_z f) d\lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_{y} \Phi &= i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\partial_{z} f \cdot \lambda - \partial_{z} f \right) d\lambda \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} - \partial_{z}^{2} f \cdot \lambda^{2} - 2i \partial_{x}^{2} f \cdot \lambda + i \partial_{x}^{2} f \\ &= \int_{\mathbb{R}} - \partial_{z}^{2} f \cdot \lambda^{2} + 2 \lambda \partial_{x}^{2} f - \partial_{x}^{2} f \end{aligned}$$

$$\partial^{5} \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial^{5} f - 4 \partial^{3} f$$

$$\partial_z \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_z f - A \partial_s f \qquad \partial_z^2 \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_z^2 f - 2 A \partial_{zs} f + A^2 \partial_s f$$

$$\partial_{\xi} \Phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_{\xi} f + d \partial_{\xi} f$$

$$\partial_{\xi}^{\xi} \Phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_{z}^{\xi} f + \xi \lambda \partial_{z} f + \lambda^{2} \partial_{z}^{\xi} f$$

$$\left(-\partial_{x}-\partial_{y}^{2}-\partial_{z}^{2}+\partial_{z}^{2}\right)\underline{\Phi}=\int_{\mathbb{R}}4\lambda\partial_{z,3}f-4\lambda\partial_{z,3}f=0$$

$$\ell = \left\langle \left[\mathbb{Z} \right] \middle| \left(\left(\mathbb{Z}_{2} \right) \right) \right\rangle = \left\langle \left(\mathbb{Z}_{0} \right) \right\rangle$$

$$(\underline{\underline{a}}, \underline{\underline{b}}) = [\underline{z}, \underline{z}, \underline{z},$$

$$Conj(l) = \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} \overline{Z}_3 : -\overline{Z}_z : -\overline{Z}_1 : \overline{Z}_0 \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} \overline{Z}_2 \\ \overline{Z}_3 \end{pmatrix} = M\begin{pmatrix} \overline{Z}_0 \\ \overline{Z}_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{bmatrix} W_0 : W_1 : W_2 : W_3 \end{bmatrix} \mid \begin{pmatrix} -\overline{W_1} \\ \overline{W_0} \end{pmatrix} = M\begin{pmatrix} \overline{W_3} \\ -\overline{W_2} \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \underline{W} \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_0 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{H} \begin{pmatrix} W_3 \\ -W_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$= \left\langle \begin{bmatrix} \underline{W} \end{bmatrix} \middle| \begin{pmatrix} W_1 \\ W_0 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{H} \begin{pmatrix} W_3 \\ -W_2 \end{pmatrix} \right\rangle$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} W_2 \\ W_3 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & -1 \\ 1 & \circ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_2 \\ -W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & -1 \\ 1 & \circ \end{pmatrix} \overline{H}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} -W_1 \\ -W_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \circ & -1 \\ 1 & \circ \end{pmatrix} \overline{H}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \circ & -1 \\ 1 & \circ \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} W_0 \\ W_1 \end{pmatrix} = \overline{\Delta H \overline{\Delta}}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} W_0 \\ W_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

(Una histoire de Toutos)

> 4 dim do chax

· qiw(M) is

> On choisit le 2 plan 1/2

I) UN EXEMPLE

I.1) DROITES ET PLANS DE

"How sent ment contemple des objet temiliers.

On se passe d'active de troch de symboles,

Ce diagramme oct us temple out de vibients idéas Loussert pangoir sont de contruse pandre.

$$Ab := (V)_{s>1}ff$$

$$Ab := (V)_{s>1}ff$$

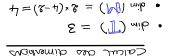
$$(V)_{s}ff$$

S = 1+4 = (M) mip

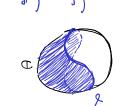
7 = WP -

-182209 x10b (3V)97 ~

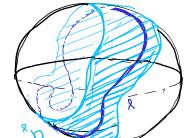
> Ou going N'EN gaip



L.S) ((CORRESPONDANCES))



$$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}$$



Ajouter as I was fouth + hab sur w was der ! 07°Z mg =([Z]);

(m) = IT × nombe de any de f (d'ache 1)

000 × 2 × 5 × 1/24 € 1

 $f = (m) \varphi$

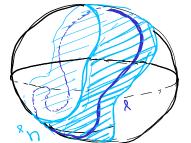
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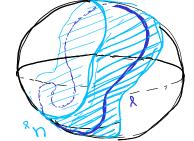
O5h' de to sob pa

\$ ced - Sverp or

410g

Har par m= (x'h'x)+) E 1841





Coordanners sur Grz(V) (backs) Soit X,4 E C4 tol que la maleice 4x2 Â = [X;4] soit du ng 2 (ic (X,4) libre -> ergenete u plan) Ala Veet (X,4) E IM de dus si PEGli(C) et ÎP=[X'; Y'] Ale Vect (X,Y) = Vect(X',Y') en elst $\begin{cases} X' = aX + bY \\ Y' = cX + dY \end{cases}$ if $P = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$

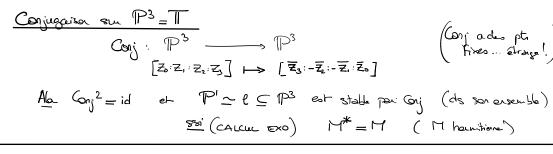
Et stall donné À d'î' ldo que Veel (X,Y) = Veel (X',Y') FI. PEGE & A'= AP

des Las Gr, (V) ~ }AEH (C) | Th A=2}/OP, (C)

Soit
$$\left[\widehat{\Pi}\right] \in G_{2}(V)$$
 by $\widehat{\Pi} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{P} \\ \mathbb{Q} \end{array}\right]$ of $\mathbb{P} \in G_{2}(\mathbb{C})$

$$\underbrace{\mathbb{A}_{a}}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[\widehat{\Pi}\right] = \left[\widehat{\Pi}\mathbb{P}^{1}\right] \quad \text{of} \quad \widehat{\Pi}\mathbb{P}^{1} = \left[\begin{array}{c} \mathbb{A}_{2} \\ \mathbb{M} \end{array}\right] \quad \text{avec} \quad \mathbb{M} \in \mathscr{A}_{2}(\mathbb{C})$$

donc our $G_{r_2}(V) \cap \{P \in CP_2(\mathbb{C})\}$ (our) $\simeq \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})$ 10calement au vois de $\left[\begin{array}{c} \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right] \longleftarrow M$ Vect (6/6) & donner u lphad V clash se



*
$$C$$
 $e^{4}(C)$
 $M_{2}(C)$
 $M_{2}(C)$

Kaseman

