OCTORALES 2015



I) PARAMÉTRER LES SOUS-ESPACES VECTORIELS

I.1) ESPACE PROJECTIF

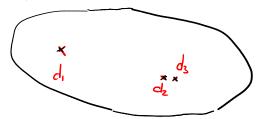
V espace rectoriel de dimension finie.

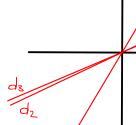
(Choit de V):= sous-espece vectouel de V de dimension 1.

P(V) := ensemble des droites de <math>V.

-> On peut dire que 2 droites sont "proches"

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





Ex: V=R2

Topologie sur TP(V)

-D En fait on pout tours minux que de la topologie sur $\mathbb{P}(V)$, on pour faire de la géométric différentielle

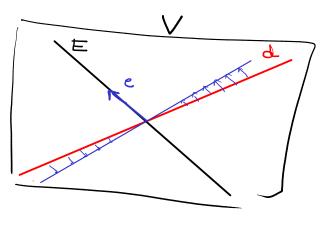
 $Y: J-\varepsilon, \varepsilon \varepsilon \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(V)$ tel que $V(o) = d \in \mathbb{P}(V)$

On peut donner un sous à 8(0) C Espace Tancent à P(V) et d

-s c'our la direction alon laquelle la droit est modificé

$$T_d P(V) \simeq V/d$$
 again vectored do dim $(dim V-1)$

$$\cong E \text{ pau} \quad E \subseteq V \quad \text{for } E \oplus d = V$$



-> T(V) est de dimension dim V - 1

COORDONNÉES: SUR Vonades

Coordonners xo, -, xn n = dim(V)-1

Pour certain (x6,...,2) EV(6)

-> Coord [Xo:...: Xn] sur TP(V) arec Y 1+0 [1/o: -: 1/xn] = [Xo:...:Xn]

 \rightarrow Coord: $\xi_1,...,\xi_n$ sur l'aveil $X_0 \neq 0$ $\xi_i = \frac{X_i}{X_n} = \frac{dX_i}{dX_n}$ (bra défini!)

TP(V)~ V (o)/K (lo)

P(v)

8(0)

I.2) GRASSMANNIENNE

On a considéré { seu de dim 1 de V}

-> 1er généralisation soit KEN fixe

$$Gr_k(V) = \{ \text{sev de dim } k \text{ de } V \}$$

*
$$G_{n_1}(V) = \mathbb{P}(V)$$

*
$$G_{\text{dim}V-1}(V) = \left\{ \text{ hyperplan de } V \right\} = \left\{ \text{ rougeur d'élt} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{Ver}(-)} \left\{ \text{droit} \atop \text{de } V^* \right\} = \mathbb{P}(V^*)$$

-D Idem: on peut dine si & k-plans de V sont proches -> Topologie

 $\frac{1}{100}$: $\frac{1$

CORPONNEES (LOCALES) SUR $G_{72}(V)$ V=0

Soit $X,Y \in \mathbb{C}^{4}$ to que la makeice 4×2 $\hat{H}=[X;Y]$ soit du n_{S} 2(X, Y) libre -> engandre u plau)

Ale Vect (X,4) E IM

de plus si $P \in Gl_1(\mathbb{C})$ et $\hat{H}P = [X', Y']$

Ale- Vect (X,Y) = Vect(X',Y') on $dist \begin{cases} X' = aX + bY \\ Y' = cX + dY \end{cases}$ $\mathcal{P} = \begin{pmatrix} c & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}$

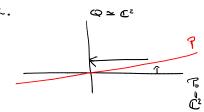
Et stal dona \hat{H} of \hat{n}' Ido que Vect(X,Y) = Vect(X',Y') $\widehat{J}!.PEGQ_{L} |_{\hat{q}} \hat{H}' = \hat{H}P$

 $\operatorname{des} \operatorname{\underline{L}_{a}} \operatorname{Gr}_{2}(V) \simeq \left\{ \operatorname{\widehat{H}} \in \mathcal{H}_{hx2}(\mathbb{C}) \mid \operatorname{fh} \operatorname{\widehat{H}} = \ell \right\} / \operatorname{Op}_{2}(\mathbb{C})$ (analogue de V1901/K10])

Soit [M] EGre(V) to que
$$\hat{M} = \begin{bmatrix} P \\ O \end{bmatrix}$$
, $P \in Q_2$
Alem [M] = [MP'] et \hat{M} $P' = \begin{bmatrix} 4 \\ M \end{bmatrix}$ $M \in \mathcal{M}_2$

$$G_{2}(V) \cap \{P \in CP_{1}\}$$
 $C_{2}(V) \cap \{P \in CP_{1}\}$
 $C_{3}(V)$
 $C_{4}(V)$

> Localement au voisinnage de Vert (() (2) >, sedonner un 2-polon de V clear se donner the matrice 2×2.

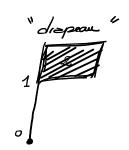


I.3) VARIÉTÉ DE DRAPEAUX

Généralisa... zon zon! Dénoites de V D k-plan de V

(droit, plan, 3-plan, ...) tel que droite ⊆ plan ⊆ 3-plan ... ⊆ ∨

On se donne O < k1 < ... < km < dim(V) fixès



*
$$\mathcal{P}_{k_i}(\vee) = \mathcal{G}_{k_i}(\vee)$$

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

-> TOPOLOGIE INDUITE

I) UN EXEMPLE

(Une histoire de Tauto)

I.1) DROITES ET PLANS DE KOL

 $V = k^4$ pau k corps.

On a le diagramme

 $(plan \subseteq V)$ $(droit \subseteq V)$

Fl1<2(V) 刊』(V) Tl2(V) $\mathbb{P}^3 =: \mathbb{T}^{3}$ 14) := Gr(2,4)

DIAGRAMME DES TWISTEURS EN DIN 4 (CLASSIQUE')

calcul des dimensions

- · dim (T) = 3
- · dim (M) = 2 × (4-2) = 4
- . dim () ?
 - > On choisit le 2 plan 1/2 dans V -> 4 dim de chax
- > On choist V, CV2 don't - TP(V2) choix possible - dn - 1

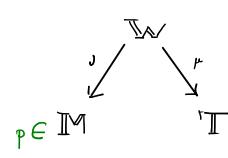
 $\dim(\mathbb{W}) = 4+1 = 5$

I.2) ((CORRESPONDANCES) k= C

Laisset parfoir sortir de confuses pandes.

On se passe d'écure des forêts de symboles, Pour seul'ment contempler des objets tamilies.





p∈ M don p⊆V est un l-plan (C-er) $\mu(\sigma'(p)) = \{d \mid d \subseteq p, d doit\} = \mathbb{P}(p)$ ~ P

Reciproquement, Soit $\ell \in \mathbb{T}$ $\nu(\mu^{-1}(\ell)) = \{ p \in G_{r_{\ell}}(V) | \ell \subseteq p \} \simeq \mathbb{P}(V/\ell)$ PC M (4) ~ P°

DROITE ASSOCIÉE À MEIM

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
\mathsf{M} \in \mathcal{M}_{\underline{e}}(\mathbb{C}) & & & & & & & & & \\
\mathsf{que} \ \mathsf{l'on} \ \mathsf{equit} & & & & & & & \\
\mathsf{eu} \ \mathsf{colones} & & & & & & & \\
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$$\longmapsto \mu(\upsilon^{-1}(V_2)) \subseteq \mathbb{T} \quad \text{isomorphe a } \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{C}}^1$$

$$\begin{array}{lll} v^{-1}(V_2) = & \left\{ (V_1, V_2) \middle| V_1 \subseteq V_2 \middle| \dim V_1 = 1 \right\} \subseteq & \\ \mu(v^{-1}(V_1)) = & \left\{ V_1 \middle| V_1 \subseteq V_2 \middle| \dim V_1 = 1 \right\} \subseteq & \\ \end{array}$$

c'ast l'ensemble
$$\{Z_0, Z_1, Z_2, Z_3\} \in V \mid (\frac{Z_2}{Z_3}) = M(\frac{Z_0}{Z_1}) \}$$
done le droit $[Z_0; Z_1; Z_2; Z_3]$ ovec $(\frac{Z_1}{Z_3}) = M(\frac{Z_0}{Z_1})$

$$\mu(v^{-1}(V_{2})) \simeq \{Y_{1} \subseteq V_{2}\} \simeq \mathbb{P}(V_{2}) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V) \simeq \mathbb{I}$$

$$\|\{Y_{1} \subseteq V_{2}\} = \mathbb{P}(V_{2}) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(V) \simeq \mathbb{I}$$

$$\|\{Y_{1} \subseteq V_{2}\} = \mathbb{P}(V_{2})\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}^{3}$$

JUAPRIQUE DES TWISTURS RÉELS



Su
$$\mathbb{P}^3 = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \mathbb{P}^3 = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \mathbb{P}^3 = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \mathbb{P}^3 = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \mathbb{P}^3 = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} \otimes_{\mathbb{P}} = \overline{\mathbb{T}} \otimes_{\mathbb{$$

$$l = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} \mathbb{Z}_2 \\ \mathbb{Z}_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{H} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{Z}_0 \\ \mathcal{Z}_1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{N} = \{\Sigma = 0\} \text{ quadrique} \subseteq \mathbb{T}$$

(dim = 5)

 $\ell \subseteq \mathcal{N}$

$$\frac{S_{2}}{M} \quad \left(\begin{pmatrix} A_{2} \\ A \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} Z_{0} \\ Z_{1} \end{pmatrix} \right) \cdot \left(\begin{pmatrix} A \\ A_{2} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{Z_{0}} \\ \overline{Z_{1}} \end{pmatrix} \right) = 0$$

$$\underline{s}\underline{m}'$$
 (Z_0,Z_1) , $(\widehat{id}_z M^t) \begin{pmatrix} \overline{M} \\ -\widehat{id}_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{Z}_0 \\ \overline{Z}_1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$(\overline{Z},\overline{Z})(\overline{H}-\overline{H}^t)(\overline{Z})=0$$

ESPACE DE MINK.

$$\mathbb{R}^{3,1} = \left(\mathbb{R}^4 + \text{forme quadratique } \mathcal{B} - dx^2 - dx^2 - dz^2 + dt^2\right)$$

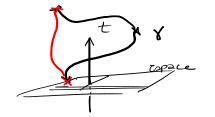
Or a me isometrie

$$\mathbb{R}^{3,1}$$
 \sim

{ Matrices exe hourithannes} + dot

$$\begin{pmatrix} t-z & x-iq \\ x+iq & t+z \end{pmatrix}$$

$$det = t^2 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2$$



Si (x,4,2) = 8(t) chemin de-

$$dz = \sqrt{dt^2 - dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{dt^2 - |\dot{x}|^2 dt^2} = \sqrt{1 - |\dot{x}|^2} d|\dot{x}|$$

→ Vous or aver mane de cet exposé, Vous vous lavery prendre un codé -> vous complex 5 min. avait de reverir de la selle.

-> 5 min se sont écontres

-> Vous partez en courset aux boilettes -> vous conflet 5 mm.
à la vibere de la limite! avait de reverir di la salle.

dz = $\sqrt{1-vitene^2}$ dt D moins de 5 min & sont écoulies!

ONDE ET BILAN

Soit 8 CP' et f holomorphe son UCNCT

methon $U = (Z_0 \neq 0)$ $f(\frac{Z_1}{Z_0}, \frac{Z_2}{Z_0}, \frac{Z_3}{Z_0}) = f(u, v, w)$

Atom pour (x,4,2,t) ∈ 1R3,1

on pose $L_{x,y,z,t}$ la sphire image $\subseteq \mathcal{N}$. $L_{x,y,z,t} = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} z_1 \\ z_2 \end{pmatrix} = \mathcal{N}_{x,y,z,t} \begin{pmatrix} z_2 \\ z_3 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$

$$\phi(x,y,z,t) = \int_{A^*y} f$$

$$= \int_{Y \subseteq \mathbb{P}'} f(\frac{Z_1}{Z_0}, \frac{(t-z)Z_0 + (k-i/y)Z_1}{Z_0}, \frac{(t+i/y)Z_0 + (t+z)Z_1}{Z_0})$$

) 5- 型 $= \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(\zeta, (t-z) + (x-iy)\zeta, (x+iy) + (t+z)\zeta) d\zeta \qquad \forall = \zeta \in \mathbb{R} \cup \{\infty\}$

On calcula (derivativa son Jok)

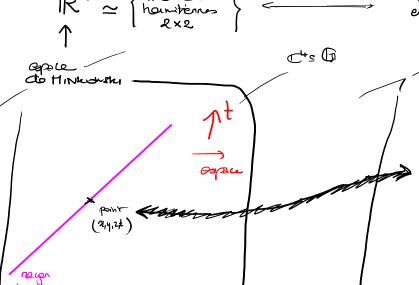
 $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$,

$$\begin{bmatrix} \cdots \end{bmatrix} \qquad \frac{y_{k}}{\sqrt[3]{\phi}} + \frac{y_{k}}{\sqrt[3]{\phi}} + \frac{y_{k}}{\sqrt[3]{\phi}} - \frac{y_{k}}{\sqrt[3]{\phi}} = 0$$

\$ orde

R3,1 ~ { maleiros } hamitens }

el 5 quadrique réelle.





Onde . \$\phi(x,y,z,t)\$

 $\bigvee_{i=1}^{\text{vilenx}=c} \Box \phi = 0$

forcion hole + was de y de Layet

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

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

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\partial_2 f \cdot \zeta + \partial_3 f \right) d\zeta$$

$$\partial_x^2 \varphi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(\partial_z^2 f \times \zeta^2 + 2 \zeta \partial_x^2 f + \partial_x^2 f \right) d\zeta$$

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

$$\partial_{y} \Phi = i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(-\partial_{z} f * \zeta + \partial_{z} f \right) d\zeta \qquad \qquad \partial_{y} \Phi = i \int_{\mathbb{R}} \left(i \partial_{z}^{2} f * \zeta^{2} - 2i \partial_{z,s}^{2} f * \zeta + i \partial_{z}^{2} f \right) d\zeta$$

$$\partial_z \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\partial_z f + \zeta \partial_z f) d\zeta$$

$$\partial_{z} \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} (\partial_{z} f + \zeta \partial_{z} f) d\zeta \qquad \partial_{z}^{2} \phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_{z}^{2} f - 2\zeta \partial_{z} f + \zeta^{2} \partial_{z} f$$

$$\partial_{t} \Phi = \int_{\mathcal{R}} (\partial_{t} F + \zeta \partial_{3} F) d\zeta$$

$$\partial_{\xi}^{2} \Phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \partial_{z}^{2} f + 25 \partial_{z,z} f + 5^{2} \partial_{z} f$$

$$\left(-\partial_{x}-\partial_{y}^{2}-\partial_{z}^{2}+\partial_{z}^{2}\right)\overline{\Phi}=\int_{\mathbb{R}}45\partial_{z,3}f-45\partial_{z,3}f=0$$

Remarque: On utilize f(4,v,w) hob

quand or dit
$$\partial_{x} \Phi = \int_{\mathbb{R}} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v}(u, v, w) \times \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} ds$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(f(u_{1}v_{1}w) \right) = \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} * \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} * \frac{\partial \overline{v}}{\partial x} \qquad \text{of} \qquad \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = 0 \right\}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} ... + \frac{\partial f}{\partial w} = 0$$