#### OCTORALES 2015



# I) PARAMÉTRER LES SOUS-ESPACES VECTORIELS

## I.1) ESPACE PROJECTIF

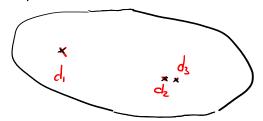
V espace rectoriel de dimension finne.

(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)

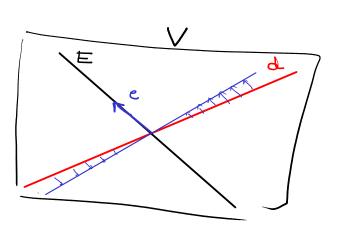
-> En fait on pout time moux que de la topodogre su P(V), on pour faire de la géométric différentielle

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

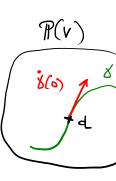
On peut donner m sons à 8(0) E Espace TANGENT À P(V) er d -> c'oot la direction alon laquelle la droit est modificé

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

≥ E pour E SV ty EAd=V



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



## I. 2) GRASSMANNIENNE

On a considéré } seu de dim 1 de V}

-D 1er généralization soit KEN fixe

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

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

\* 
$$Gr_{dimV-1}(V) = \left\{ \text{ hyperphere de } V \right\} = \left\{ \text{ rougeur d'élt} \right\} \xrightarrow{\text{Vee}f(-)} \left\{ \text{ de } V^* \right\} = \mathbb{P}(V^*)$$

-D Idem: or peut dire si 2 k-plans de V sont proches -> TOPOLOGIE

-> Idem: or peut voir Grk(V) comme une vouiété lisse.

 $\frac{P_{ROP}}{\int_{0}^{\infty}} \int_{0}^{\infty} e^{-\beta r_{K}(V)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{r_{K}(V)} \int_{0}^{\infty} \frac$ 

#### I.3) VATRIÉTÉ DE DRAPEAUX

Généralisa ... zon zon!

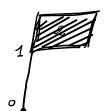
D droites de V

▶ k-plan de V

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

" dispeau

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



\*  $\mathcal{R}_{k_i}(V) = \mathcal{G}_{k_i}(V)$ 

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

- TOPOLOGIE INDUITE

-> STRUCTURE DE SOUS-VARIÉTÉ

# I) UN EXEMPLE

(Une histoire de Tauto)

3

## I.1) DROITES ET PLANS DE KOH

 $V = k^4$  pau k corps.

On o la diagramma

صه

Aby  $\frac{1}{+\ell_{2}(V)} =: \mathbb{N}V^{(3)}$   $\frac{1}{+\ell_{2}(V)} \qquad \frac{1}{+\ell_{2}(V)}$   $\mathbb{M} := Gr(2, 4)$   $\mathbb{P}^{3} =: \mathbb{T}^{(3)}$ 

DIAGRATIME DES TWISTELIES EN DIN 4 (CLASSIQUE')

### calcul des dimensions

- · dim (T) = 3
- · dim (M) = 2 × (4-2) = 4
- . dim ( ) ?
  - > On choisit le 2 plar V2 dans V > 4 dim de chax
- > On choist V, CV2 droit

  TP(V2) choix possible

  In die = 1

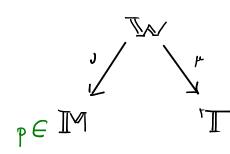
 $\dim(\mathbb{W}) = 4+1 = 5$ 

## 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 families.





 $p \in \mathbb{M} \quad \text{der} \quad p \subseteq V \text{ est } m \text{ $2$-plan} \left( \underline{C} - e v \right)$   $v^{-}(p) = \left\{ (d, p) \mid d \subseteq p \text{ $d$-droit de $V$} \right\}$   $\mu(v^{-}(p)) = \left\{ d \mid d \subseteq p, d \text{ deit} \right\} = \mathbb{P}(p)$   $\stackrel{\sim}{=} \mathbb{P}'_{C}$ 

```
Coondanners ou Grz(V) (backs)
    Soit X,Y \in \mathbb{C}^4 to que la materice 4\times2 \hat{M}=[X;Y] soit de n_2 2
        ( C (X,4) libre -> ergenete u plan)
     Ala Veet (X,4) E IM
     de plus si PEGla(C) et AP=[X', 4']
           Ale Vect (X,Y) = \text{Vect}(X',Y') or else X' = aX + bY or P = \begin{pmatrix} a & c \\ b & d \end{pmatrix}
   Et start donné À et îl' les que Veet (X,Y) = Veet (X',Y')
            F. PEGL & A'= AP
    des Los Grz(V) ~ TAEH+x2(C) | Th A=2}/OP,(C)
 Soit [\widehat{\Pi}] \in G_2(V) by \widehat{H} = [P] of P \in G_2(\mathbb{C})
    A_{\alpha} [\widehat{M}] = [\widehat{\Pi}P'] of \widehat{M}P' = \begin{bmatrix} M_2 \\ M \end{bmatrix} area M \in \mathcal{M}_2(\mathbb{C})
donc our Gr2(V) 1 {PEG2(C)} (ourset) ~ M2(C)
                                                                                10 cabiner
                                                                               au vois de
                       \left[\begin{array}{c} \binom{10}{01} \\ \stackrel{}{M} \end{array}\right] 
                                                                            Vect ( & Se donner
                                                                          u lplande V clash se
      assource à M
```

doit asserte à M  $\begin{cases} V_{i} \in V_{i} \in V & | \dim V_{i}| \in W \\ H_{i} = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto | \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} \mapsto | \ker \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i} \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ H_{i} \end{pmatrix} + | \operatorname{dim}(E_{i}) = 1 \end{cases}$   $\begin{cases} H_{i}$ 

## QUAPRIQUE DES TWISTEURS RÉELS

Su 
$$\mathbb{P}^3 = \mathbb{T}$$
 On pose

Su 
$$\mathbb{P}^3 = \mathbb{T}$$
 Or pose  $\Sigma([\underline{z}]) = \mathbb{Z}_{\circ}\overline{Z}_{2} + \mathbb{Z}_{\cdot}\overline{Z}_{3} - \mathbb{Z}_{2}\overline{Z}_{\circ} - \mathbb{Z}_{3}\overline{Z}_{\circ}$ 

$$l = \left\{ \left( \frac{Z_2}{Z_3} \right) = H\left( \frac{Z_0}{Z_1} \right) \right\}$$

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

$$\mathbb{Z}(\mathbb{Z}) = (\mathbb{Z}) \cdot (\mathbb{Z})$$

 $\ell \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ 

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

$$\underline{s}\underline{n}$$
  $(Z_0,Z_1)$   $(\hat{i}d_z M^t)\begin{pmatrix} \overline{M} \\ -\hat{i}d_z \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \overline{Z_0} \\ \overline{Z_1} \end{pmatrix} = 0$ 

$$(\overline{Z}, \overline{Z}) (\overline{H} - \overline{H}^t) (\overline{Z}_0) = 0$$

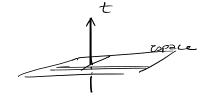
$$\mathbb{R}^{311} = \left(\mathbb{R}^4 + \text{forme quadratique } \mathcal{B}\right)$$

$$-dx^2 - dy^2 - dz^2 + dt^2$$
signatur (1,3)

Or a me isometrie

$$\mathbb{R}^{311}$$
  $\sim$   $\rightarrow$ 

copare tem.



Si 
$$(x,y,z) = x(t)$$
 chamin der  
lespece legr.

$$dl^2 = dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 - dt^2$$

$$= (|\dot{x}|^2 - 1)dt^2$$

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

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

$$=\int\limits_{\mathsf{Y}\subseteq \mathsf{TP'}} f(\frac{Z_1}{Z_0},\frac{(\mathsf{t}-\mathsf{z})Z_0+(\mathsf{k}-\mathsf{i}\mathsf{y})Z_1}{Z_0},\frac{(\mathsf{t}+\mathsf{i}\mathsf{y})Z_0+(\mathsf{t}+\mathsf{z})Z_1}{Z_0})$$

$$= \int_{A} f(\zeta'(f-\zeta) + (x-iy)\zeta') \chi'(x+iy) + (f+\zeta)\zeta') d\zeta \qquad \zeta = \zeta \in \mathbb{R}^n \setminus \infty$$

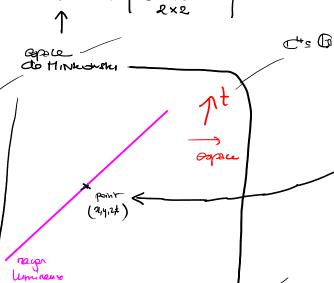
On calcula (derivativa son Jok)

$$% \phi , % \phi , % \phi , % \phi ...$$

$$\left[\dots\right] \qquad \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi} + \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial \varphi} = 0$$

R3,1 ~ { materias }

el gradique relle.





Onde . \$\phi(x,y,z,t)\$  $\bigvee_{i=1}^{\text{vilenx}=c} \Box \phi = 0$ 

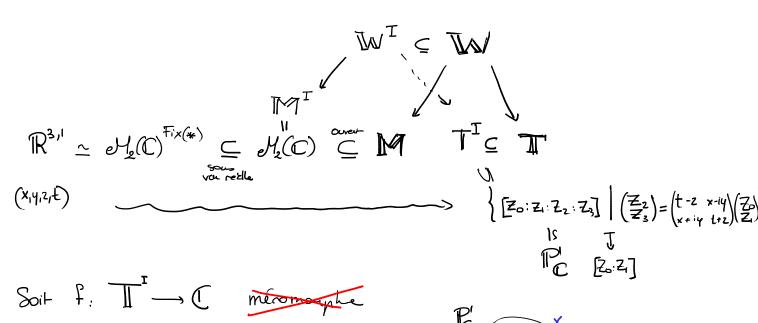
forcion hole + was. de y de Leyzt

Conjugarson on 
$$\mathbb{P}^3 = \mathbb{T}$$

Conj  $\mathbb{P}^3$ 
 $\mathbb{Z}_3: \mathbb{Z}_2: \mathbb{Z}_3: \mathbb{Z}_2: \mathbb{Z}_3: \mathbb{Z}_$ 

\* G 
$$e^{H_2(C)}$$
 $M_2(C)^{fix(*)} = \{ \max_{\substack{l \text{ making} \\ l \text{ modelines}}} \} \simeq \mathbb{R}^{3,1} \text{ copace-temps.}$ 
 $= \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$ 
 $= \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{$ 

Résumon



Et soit 8 C PC coube (redle) Fermi : lacet

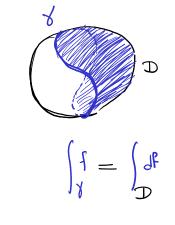
Ala pou 
$$m = (x,y,z,t) \in \mathbb{R}^{3+1}$$

on a u  $\forall m \in L_{x,y,z,t} \subseteq \mathbb{T}^{\mathbb{T}}$ 

Is  $\forall x \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{2}$ 

of on peut considérur

$$\phi(m) = \int_{X}^{1} f(x,y,z,t) dx$$



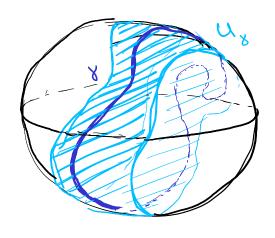
of 
$$\in \Omega'(T^T)$$

of  $\in \Omega'(\mathbb{P}')$ 
 $\downarrow L_{\times,\eta,2,t}$ 
 $\longrightarrow \text{ singularites}.$ 

$$\frac{A_{0}}{A_{0}} \qquad f\left(\left[\underline{Z}\right]\right) = \sum_{k} Z_{0} \neq 0 \qquad f_{0}\left(\frac{Z_{1}}{Z_{0}}, \frac{Z_{2}}{Z_{0}}, \frac{Z_{3}}{Z_{0}}\right) = f_{0}\left(S, \left(t-z\right) + \left(x-iy\right)\right), \left(t+z\right)\right) + \left(x-iy\right) + \left(x-i$$

f hob sur wors de y!

Ajouter à 1 me forts holo doinne son DCP' lel qu 8 = 2D, USD ne change pas o



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

$$\Phi(x,y,z,t) = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} \{(\lambda, (z+t) + \lambda(x+iy), (x-iy) + (t-3\lambda) + \lambda(\lambda) \} d\lambda$$

$$\partial_{x}\Phi = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (\partial_{x}f \cdot \lambda + \partial_{x}f) d\lambda$$

$$\partial_{y}\Phi = \iint_{\mathbb{R}} (\partial_{x}f \cdot \lambda - \partial_{x}f) d\lambda$$

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$$\partial_{z}\Phi = \iint$$

Sur 
$$\mathbb{P}^{3}$$
 or pose  $\mathbb{Z}\left(\left[\mathbb{Z}\right]\right) = \mathbb{Z}_{0}\mathbb{Z}_{2} + \mathbb{Z}_{1}\mathbb{Z}_{3} - \mathbb{Z}_{2}\mathbb{Z}_{0} - \mathbb{Z}_{3}\mathbb{Z}_{1}$ 

$$\mathbb{E} = \left\{\left(\mathbb{Z}_{2}\right) = \mathbb{M}\left(\mathbb{Z}_{0}\right)\right\} \qquad \mathbb{E} = \left\{\mathbb{E} = \mathbb{E}\right\}$$

$$\mathbb{E} = \left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}_{2}\right)$$

Sti  $\left(\mathbb{E}_{0}\mathbb{E}_{1}\right) \cdot \left(\mathbb{E}_{0}\mathbb{E}_{1}\right) \cdot \left(\mathbb{E}_{0}\mathbb{E}_{1}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}_{0}\mathbb{E}\right) = \mathbb{E}\left(\mathbb{E}_{0}\mathbb{E}_{1}\right)$ 

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$$M = Gr_2(C^4)$$
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$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{it} dt = -i \int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{x(t)} \frac{dx}{x}(t) = -i \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{s}}{s} ds$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-e^{it}} dt = -i \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{e^{-s}}{s} ds$$

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$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-t} dt dt dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{-t} dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{2\pi} e^{3(t)} dt = -i \int_{0}^{2\pi} \frac{ds}{s}$$

$$\frac{e^{s}}{s} = \frac{e^{1+s+\cdots}}{s} = e^{1} \cdot \frac{e^{s}}{s} + o()$$

$$= e^{1} \cdot \frac{1+s+\cdots}{s} + o()$$

$$\int_{\hat{\Gamma} \subseteq L_{2n/2n}} = \int_{\hat{\Gamma}} f(\zeta, t_{i+1}) + (-1)\zeta, \quad \text{of} \quad \text{exp}\left(\frac{1}{2-i}\right)^{n}$$

$$\int_{\hat{\Gamma} \subseteq L_{2n/2n}} f(\zeta, t_{i+1}) + (-1)\zeta = \int_{\hat{\Gamma}} f(\zeta, t_{i+1}) + (-$$

$$O: \left[Z_{0}:Z_{1}\right] \longrightarrow \left[Z_{0}:Z_{1}:Z_{2}:Z_{3}\right]$$

$$\left(Z_{0}:Z_{1}:Z_{1}:Z_{2}:Z_{3}\right)$$

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