Vortrag 3: Gerracher aneare Transformationer und

wiederholong: $g \cdot P(v) \rightarrow P(\omega)$ projektiv, falls as cine injektive aneare Abbilding $F \cdot V \rightarrow \omega$ gibt, socials $g(k,v) = k \cdot F(v) \quad \forall v \neq 0$

Notation: g = P(F),

& Projektivitat & F byektiv

Sei g: Pn(k) -> Pn(k) Projektivitat

=> 3 Isomorphismus F: KNH => KNHA s.d g= P(F)

=> 3 ACG((man, K): F: Enth -> Known), X -> Ax with

Sèr p=(x0:...: xn) = Pn(x):

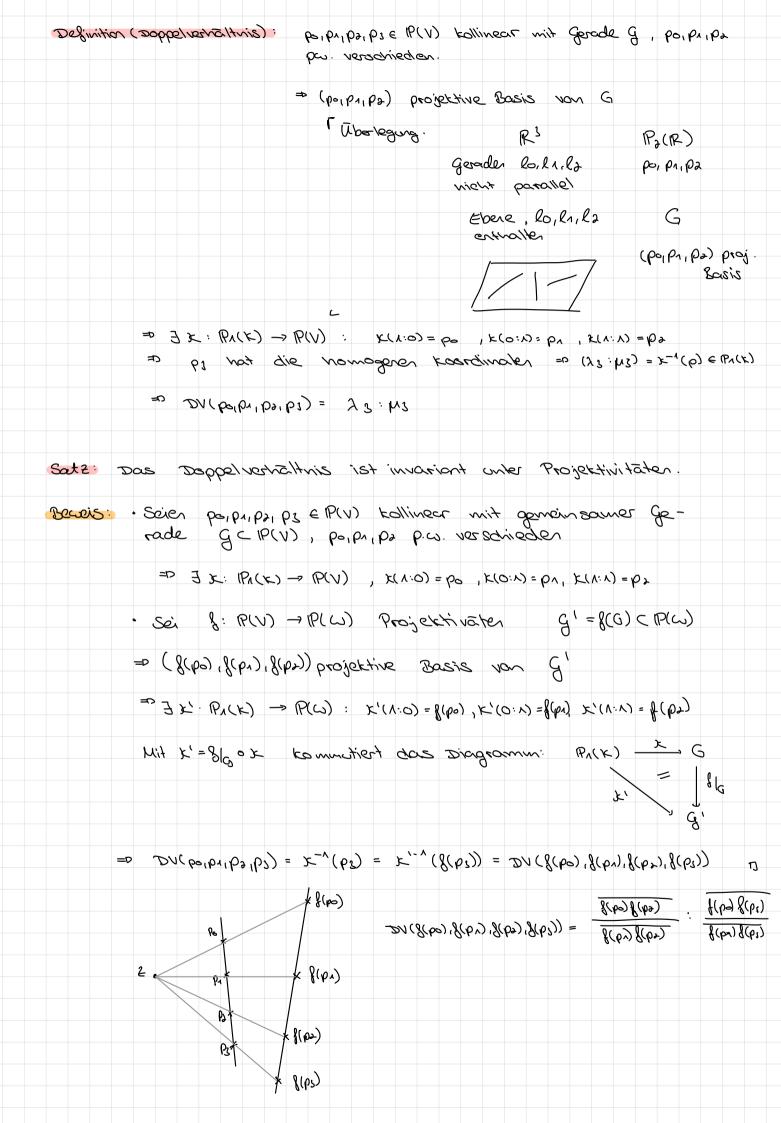
= ((a00 xo + ... + aon xu): ... : (ano xo + ... + ann xu))

- souskilling des projektivitat mit Madrix A.

Affiner Standpurkt: K^{N} eingesvettet in PN(K) and circl enganet durch $H = \{(K_0:..:K_N) \in PN(K): K_0 = 0\}$

FOR P = (xo: ...: xn) = Pn(k) /H.

 $(x_0: \dots : x_n) \leftarrow (x_0: \dots : x_n)$ $\in \mathbb{R}^n(K)$ $\in \mathbb{R}^n$



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N = Y:
                                                       Seven PE = ( /k: ME) EIPA( k), k = 0,..., 3, 5, d. po, pr, p2 p.c. reservedon
                                                         Down: DV(po_1p_1,p_2,p_3) = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_3 & \lambda_1 \\ \mu_2 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_3 & \lambda_0 \\ \mu_2 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}} = \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_3 & \lambda_0 \\ \mu_2 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_3 & \lambda_0 \\ \mu_2 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}}
                                                        and tallinear.
               Becais: 3 x: x(1.0) = po = (20:40) x(0:1) = p1 = (21:41)
                                                                                                                              A = \begin{pmatrix} 8 \cdot \lambda_0 & 8' \cdot \mu_{\lambda} \\ 8 \cdot \lambda_0 & 8' \cdot \lambda_1 \end{pmatrix} , 8 \cdot 8' \in \mathcal{L}^*
                                                Betrachle Matrix
                                                    Außerdem K(N:N) = (72: M2)
                                                                                                                              Walle g'' = det \left( \begin{array}{c} \lambda_0 & \lambda_1 \\ \mu_0 & \mu_1 \end{array} \right) = \frac{det(A)}{gg'}
                                                             cas
A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & \lambda_1 \\ \mu_2 & \mu_1 \end{pmatrix} & \lambda_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \lambda_0 \\ \mu_0 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}
ease
A = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 & \lambda_1 \\ \mu_2 & \mu_1 \end{pmatrix} & \mu_1 \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_0 \lambda_0 \\ \mu_0 & \mu_2 \end{pmatrix}
                                                                   \Delta^{-1} = \frac{1}{\operatorname{det}(A)} \left( \begin{array}{c} \mu_{\Lambda} \cdot \operatorname{det}(\lambda_{\Lambda} \lambda_{\Lambda}) \\ -\mu_{\Phi} \cdot \operatorname{det}(\lambda_{\Phi} \lambda_{\Lambda}) \end{array} \right) - \lambda_{\Lambda} \cdot \operatorname{det}(\lambda_{\Phi} \lambda_{\Lambda}) 
                                               (x: y) = x^{-1}(p_1) = x^{-1}(\lambda_1 : \mu_1)
               (A) LOS - = "8 SHOCK)
                         \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \chi \\ \gamma \end{pmatrix} = - \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \left( \begin{array}{c} \mu_{\Lambda} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{0} \lambda_{\delta} \\ \mu_{0} \mu_{\delta} \end{pmatrix} - \lambda_{\Lambda} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{0} \lambda_{\delta} \\ \mu_{0} \mu_{\delta} \end{pmatrix} - \frac{\lambda_{\delta}}{2} \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{0} \lambda_{\delta} \\ \mu_{0} \mu_{\delta} \end{pmatrix} \right) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{\delta} \\ \mu_{\delta} \\ \mu_{\delta} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_{\delta} \\ \mu_{\delta} \\ \mu_{\delta} \\ \mu_{\delta} \end{pmatrix}
                                                             = \frac{\left( \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_0} \right) \left( \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_0} \right) \left( \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_0} \right)}{\left( \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_0} \right) \left( \frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0} \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_0} \right)}
                                                                        - det (\frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0}, \frac{\lambda_2}{\mu_0}) det (\frac{\lambda_3}{\mu_2}, \frac{\lambda_4}{\mu_0})

det (\frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0}, \frac{\lambda_4}{\mu_0}) det (\frac{\lambda_0}{\mu_0}, \frac{\lambda_3}{\mu_0})
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$$= \left(\begin{array}{c} (x) = (\lambda + \lambda_0) \cdot \det(\lambda + \lambda_0) \\ (x) = (\lambda + \lambda_0) \cdot \det(\lambda + \lambda_0) \\ (x) = (\lambda + \lambda_0) \cdot \det(\lambda + \lambda_0) \end{array}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} h^2 h^2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} y^2 y^2 \end{pmatrix}} : \frac{\det \begin{pmatrix} h^2 h^2 \end{pmatrix}}{\det \begin{pmatrix} y^2 y^2 \end{pmatrix}}$$

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really encinering: $p_k = (x_0^{(k)} : ... : x_n^{(k)}), k = 0, ..., 1 : n$ $P_n(k)$ kallinear, $p_n, p_n, p_n, p_n, p_n, p_n, p_n$ versaireden.

Sind i, je {0, ..., n} zwei verschiedene hodizes s.d.

 $(x_i^{(\omega)}, x_j^{(\omega)}), (x_i^{(\lambda)}, x_j^{(\lambda)}), (x_i^{(\lambda)}, x_j^{(\lambda)}) \in \mathbb{P}_{\Lambda}(\mathcal{F})$ def. and $\rho.\omega$ verschieder

$$= \mathcal{D}_{\Lambda}(b_{0}b_{1}b_{1}b_{2}b_{3}) = \frac{\operatorname{det}\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{i(2)}^{(1)} & x_{i(2)}^{(1)} \\ x_{i(2)}^{(2)} & x_{i(2)}^{(2)} \end{array}\right)}{\operatorname{det}\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{i(2)}^{(1)} & x_{i(2)}^{(2)} \\ x_{i(2)}^{(2)} & x_{i(2)}^{(2)} \end{array}\right)} = \frac{\operatorname{det}\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{i(2)}^{(1)} & x_{i(2)}^{(1)} \\ x_{i(2)}^{(2)} & x_{i(2)}^{(2)} \end{array}\right)}{\operatorname{det}\left(\begin{array}{c} x_{i(2)}^{(1)} & x_{i(2)}^{(2)} \\ x_{i(2)}^{(2)} & x_{i(2)}^{(2)} \end{array}\right)}$$

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