

|| Hermitesche Polynome
bestimmen Polynom Form

• $T(P.P.) \quad X - AK, \quad D \in \text{Div } X$

die $L(P) = \deg D - g(X) + 1 =$ die $L''(-D)$
 $=$ die $L(K-D)$
 $=$ die $L'(D)$

$K = \mathbb{C}(X) =$ hermitesche. gew.

Kreisungssatz \sim herm. $P \cap (AK)$

(920)

Lemma: $X = \text{herm.} \quad \exists p \in X: \quad \text{die } L(p) > 1$

herm. $X \cong \mathbb{C}$

\square die $L(p) > 1 \implies \exists f \in L(p) \setminus \mathbb{C} \subset H(K) \setminus \mathbb{C}$

$$\Rightarrow X \sim \mathbb{C}^n$$

$$(g=1)$$

Theorem: $X = \text{Ah}$ $g(X) = 1 \Rightarrow X$ ist ein
 Kähler Mannigfaltigkeit und $3 \leq \dim X$

\square Sei g $P: \deg P \geq 2g+1 = 3$

$\varphi_P: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$, $\deg \varphi_P(X) = 3$ \square

Theorem: $X = \text{Ah}$ $g(X) = 1 \Rightarrow X \cong \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$

- nicht mehr

\square D-10 \hookrightarrow def. P.P. $\{h, r\}$ \square

$$(g=2)$$

Theorem: $X = \text{Ah}$ $g(X) = 2$, X ist unabh.
 von g .

Theorem: \mathcal{H}^n ist ein separabler \mathcal{H}^n -Raum.

\square $\mathcal{H}^n(X)$
 Für $X \supseteq X_1 \cup X_2$ - Leichter, wenn X_1, X_2 separabel.

$p \in X_1$, $p \in (0, 1)$

p, q d.h. $L(p) \supseteq \text{des } p + 1 - q \supseteq L$

2) $\exists f \in L(p) \subset \mathcal{H}^n(X)$ p - existiert nicht.

\mathcal{H}^n von f - existiert in X_1

2) f existiert in X_2 2) f - existiert in X \square

Theorem \mathcal{H}^n ist ein separabler \mathcal{H}^n -Raum

• $X \supseteq \mathbb{C} \rightarrow D \in \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{H}^n(X))$ $\langle 2 \rangle$, $\text{deg } D \supseteq 0$
 $D \supseteq (f)$

$$\bullet X \cong \mathbb{C}/L \quad D \in \text{PDiv } X \cong \mathbb{C}, \quad \deg D \geq 0 \\ A(D) \geq 0$$

us A - smooth $A_{\text{vert}} (-\text{form})$

$$A : \text{Div}(\mathbb{C}/L) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L : \left[\sum n_i P_i \right] \mapsto \left[\sum n_i P_i \right] \text{ mod } L$$

osm types : $X = \mathbb{P}^1$, $g(X) = g$

$$\Omega^1(X) \subset \mathcal{M}''(X) \quad - \quad \text{hook} \rightarrow \text{hook}$$

$$A : X \rightarrow \Omega^1(X)^*$$

$$A(P)(\omega) = \sum_{\delta_i} \omega, \quad \delta_i - \text{near } P, \quad P \in P$$

$$(A \hookrightarrow \Omega^1(X)^* / \Lambda = \text{Jac } X)$$

Lemma : A has rank g on P_0

Satz (Artin): $X = A^k$,

$D \in (A) \Leftrightarrow \deg D = 0 \quad A(D) = 0$

\square (Mir) $\Rightarrow \sqrt{III} \quad \square$

Theorem $K, L, K \subset L$

$h'(P) = 0, \quad L(K-P) = 0$

($\deg P \geq 2, -1, \quad h'(P) = 0$)

Def. $P \in P \subset X: \quad h'(P) \neq 0$ h' =

h' = $\dim L(P) \geq 1 \quad \dim L(K-P) \geq 1$

($\dim h'(P) = i(P) - \dim L(K-P)$ (Satz von Riemann))

Satz (Riemann-Roch, P -Satz)

1) $\dim L(P) + \dim L(K-P) \leq g+1$

2) $2 \dim L(P) \leq \deg P + 2 \quad \square$ (Mir) \square

Cyclic map def. 1-1

Theorem: $X = A^n$, $p_i = p_a \in X$
 $r_1, \dots, r_n \in \mathbb{C}$ $\sum r_i = 0$ $\exists \omega \in \mu^{(n)}(X)$
 $p_i = \text{exactly } n \text{ values } (\forall p_i(\omega) = -1)$
 $\hookrightarrow \text{Re } p_i \omega = r_i$
 $\square \sim \square$

Tagline of the hypothesis of the

$A = \mathbb{I}$ perm. operators. $\text{perm} = \text{perm}$
 $\circ \{L_1(\mathbb{Z}) = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : ad - bc = 1 \}$
 $\text{set of } H = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im } z > 0 \}$
 $gz = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$ $\begin{pmatrix} \pm 1 & 0 \\ 0 & \pm 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $\{L_2(\mathbb{Z}) / \{ \pm \mathbb{I} \} =$
 $\cong \hat{\Gamma}(1)$
 hom. log.

• Trivial homom. hom. γ μ
 $\Gamma(\mu) = \{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) : \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \equiv \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \pmod{\mu} \}$
 $\Gamma(1) = SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$

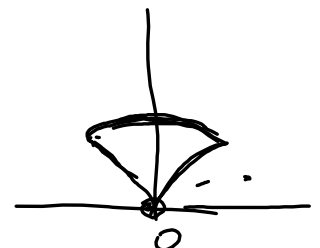
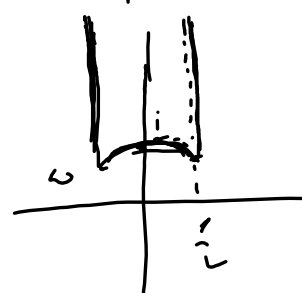
$\Gamma \subset SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$ hat hom. hom. μ
 $\exists \mu : \Gamma(\mu) \subset \Gamma$

• \forall hat μ $y(\Gamma) = H/\Gamma - \rho$
 $X(\Gamma) = \bar{H}/\Gamma$, $\bar{H} = H \cup Q \cup \dots$

• ∂ γ ∂ γ - μ γ μ μ μ
 γ γ

$\Gamma = \Gamma(1) = SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$

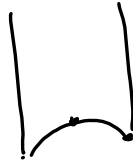
$z \mapsto z$



$z = e^{2\pi i t}$

$i \propto \omega$ why 0 not?

no 1 hrs

 i, ω 

• 7 -

Wollen -

$$L_2 \div L_1.$$
$$z :$$
$$h_z \approx |\vec{r}_z| \gg r$$

7 *wer*

722.

[Signature]

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$$(f \cdot (1))$$
$$h_i \approx 22$$
$$h \sim 2 \}$$

)

$$h_z$$

hch

hefter 20

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has a car.

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$$Z \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$$

www

happy -

$$\forall z \in \mathbb{Q} \vee \neg$$
$$\exists g \in \mathcal{K}_2(\mathbb{Z})$$
$$1. \quad g \geq 2 \rightarrow \infty$$
$$h_2$$

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(a)

(L5)

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lie

1

$$z = e^{2\pi i \frac{z}{h}}$$

$$\circ \quad X(\Gamma) = \overline{H} / \Gamma$$

$$g = 1 + \frac{d}{12} = \frac{e_2}{4} + \frac{e_1}{3} + \frac{e_\infty}{2}$$

e_2, e_1 — then \rightarrow a non real $z, 1$

e_∞ — then vector. non

$d = \deg F$, $F: X(\Gamma) \rightarrow X(\Gamma(1))$: $\Gamma z \rightarrow \Gamma(1)z$

$$g(\lambda(\Gamma(1))) = 0$$

A. 1 :

• for $f: H \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ we write down
 because $2u$: $\forall g \in \Gamma_L(f) \quad \forall z \in H$

$$f\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) = (cz+d)^{2u} f(z)$$

$$f|_{g, 2k} = \frac{1}{(cz+d)^k} f(gz)$$

ex. mod. : $f|_{g, 2k} = f$

• Γ - mod. has $f|_{g, 2k}$

wh. mod. $2k$: $f|_{g, 2k} = f$

• known $2k+1$ ($-1 \notin \Gamma$)

• $\Gamma(1) = \langle T, S \rangle$ ($A-L$)

$T = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$ $Tz = z+1$ $S = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ $Sz = -\frac{1}{z}$

• f - mod. mod. $f(Tz) = f(z)$
 $f(z+1)$

$f(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_n q^n$, $q = e^{2\pi i z}$

$q = 0$
 $\leftrightarrow z = i\infty$

f - wh. mod. $2k$ mod

f - whole value $1 \infty^n$ (2)

$$f = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n 2^n \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n 2^n$$

Q4. f is pos. power (M.P.) $\in \mathbb{N}^{(1)}$

2) f - whole pos $f|_{\mathbb{N}} = f$

2) f value in \mathbb{H}

3) f value is 100

Q4. f - whole. whole. $f: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

- M.P. for 2^k

1) $f|_{\mathbb{N}} = f$ 2) whole in \mathbb{H}

3) $V \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}$ $f|_{\mathbb{N}}$ whole \sim

$$f|_{\mathbb{N}} = \sum_{n \geq 0} a_n 2^n$$

ОЧК : Точка. μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$
 0 \approx μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$

$a_n \approx 0$

ОСЧ : $\mu_{CH}(\Gamma)$ - μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$
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ОЧ : μ - μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$
 μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$

1) μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$

2) μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$

3) μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$

ОСЧ $\mu_{CH}(\Gamma)$

$\mu_0(\Gamma)$ $\mu_0(\Gamma)$ - μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$
 $\mu_0(\Gamma)$ $\mu_0(\Gamma)$ - μ \approx 0.12. $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n}$

Lemma : 1) $\mu_0(\Gamma(1)) = \mathbb{P}$

$$2) A_0(\Gamma) = C(j) \quad j(z) = \frac{1}{2} + 799 + \sum_{n \neq 0} c(n) z^n$$

$$\square \text{ Same } A = \Gamma, A = \Gamma^3 \quad \square$$

Lemma : $\Gamma : A_{2n}(\Gamma) = A_0(\Gamma) \neq \emptyset$,

$$f \in A_{2n}(\Gamma) \setminus \{0\}$$

$$\square f_0 \in A_0 = A_0(\Gamma) \quad f_0(z) = f_1(z)$$

$$(f_0 f)|_g = (cz+d)^{-2n} (f_0 f_1)(gz) = f_0(z) f(gz)$$

$$= \cancel{(cz+d)^{-2n}} f_0(z) \cancel{(cz+d)^{2n}} f(z) = f_0 f$$

$$f, f \in A_{2n} \quad A_0(\Gamma) f \subset A_{2n}(\Gamma)$$

$$\text{Def. } h \in A_{2n}(\Gamma) \quad \frac{h}{f}(gz) = \frac{h}{f}(z), \frac{h}{f} \in A_0 \quad \square$$

$$\frac{d}{dz} g z = \frac{d}{dz} \frac{az+b}{cz+d} = \frac{1}{(cz+d)^2}$$

$$f \in A_{2n}(\Gamma) \quad f(gz) = (cz+d)^{-2n} f(z)$$

$$\begin{aligned} f(gz) (dz)^{2n} &= (cz+d)^{-2n} f(z) (cz+d)^{-2n} (dz)^{2n} \\ &= f(z) (dz)^{2n} \end{aligned}$$

$$\omega = f(z) (dz)^{2n} \quad f(z) dz$$

Def.: $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ $\mathcal{M}^{(n)}(U) = \{ f(z) (dz)^n \mid f \text{ hol. on } U \}$


from def $\mathcal{M}^{(n)}(X)$ — space.

open subset U

(5.11) Lemma $\omega_1 = f_1 (dz_1)^n$ $\omega_2 = f_2 (dz_2)^n$
 $z_1 = \phi(z_2) \quad f_1(z_1) (dz_1)^n = f_1(\phi(z_2)) (\phi'(z_2))^n (dz_2)^n$

Theorem: $A_{2k}(\Gamma) \cong \mathcal{H}^{(k)}(X(\Gamma))$

$\omega \mapsto f(z) (dz)^k$, $f \in A_{2k}(\Gamma)$

□ [Picard structure] 

Lemma: $\mathcal{H}^{(k)}(X(\Gamma)) \cong A_{2k}(\Gamma)$

$\omega \mapsto f(z) dz^k$ $f\left(\frac{az+b}{cz+d}\right) = (cz+d)^{-k} f(z)$

Lemma: $\Omega'(X(\Gamma)) \cong \mathcal{H}_1(\Gamma)$

Lemma: $\dim \mathcal{H}_2(\Gamma) = g(X(\Gamma))$

Proposition: $\mathcal{H}^{(k)}(X(\Gamma)) \cong \mathcal{H}(X(\Gamma))$ with

$\omega(f) \in \mathcal{H}^{(k)} \mapsto f \in A_{2k}(\Gamma) \setminus \{0\} \cong A_{2k}(\Gamma)$

dim \mathcal{H}_{2k} dim $\mathcal{H}_{2k} \quad \mathcal{H}_{2k}^{(\Gamma)} \subset \mathcal{H}_{2k} \subset A_{2k}(\Gamma)$

then can (ω) then $\omega \in \mu^{(a)}(X(\Gamma))$?

$$\underline{Q_{4.1}}: \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X) \cong \{ \sum n_p \cdot p, n_p \in \mathbb{Q} \}$$

$$(\text{Div } X \cong \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X))$$

$$\underline{Q_{4.2}}: D \cong \sum n_p \cdot p \in \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X)$$

$$\{D\} \cong \{ \sum n_p \cdot p \in \text{Div}(X) \}$$

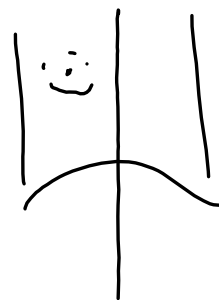
$$\omega \cong \omega(\mathcal{A}), \quad \mathcal{A} \in \mu^{(a)}(X(\Gamma))$$

$$\mathcal{A}: \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \quad \text{or } V_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{A}) \quad \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{H}$$

$$\mathcal{A} \mapsto p \quad \text{or } \mathbb{H} \rightarrow \mathbb{H}/\Gamma$$

$$p \in \mathring{D} \quad \text{then} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{or}$$

$$V_p(\mathcal{A}) \cong V_{\mathbb{Z}}(\mathcal{A})$$



Sei $z = \gamma u$. Dann $h_z h_z = |\Gamma_z|$
 nun h_{0000} da $z = w^h$



$$f(z) = a_n z^n + \dots$$

$$f(w) = a_n z^{n/h} + \dots$$

$$V_p'(f) = \frac{1}{h} V_z(f)$$

$$\in \left\{ \frac{1}{L} L, L \in \mathbb{Z} \right\} \cup \left\{ \frac{1}{s} L, L \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$$

\mathbb{P} - wenn man $z \in \mathbb{Q} \cup \{\infty\}$

$$V_p'(f) = \begin{cases} V_z(f) & , - \\ V_z(f) & , - \end{cases}$$

Sei z in ∂D , da h_z dann wenn

$$V_p'(f) = V_z(f)$$



$$\omega = \omega(f) \quad , \quad f \in A_k$$

$$(f)' = \left[\sum_{i,j} p_{i,j} \right] \quad p \in \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X(\Gamma))$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{für } \{p_{1,i}\} \quad \{p_{2,i}\} \quad \{p_{\infty,k}\} \\ & \text{für } \text{man } \text{set } 2, i \quad \leftarrow \text{verwand.} \\ & \quad e_1, \quad e_2, \quad e_{\infty} \quad \leftarrow \text{unverw.} \end{aligned}$$

$$(df)' = - \frac{1}{2} \left[p_{2,i} - \frac{L}{j} \left[\gamma_{s,i} - \left[p_{\infty,k} \right] \right] \right] \in \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Q}}(X(\Gamma))$$

$$\omega \leftarrow \int (dz)^k$$

$$(\omega) = (f)' + k(df)' = \left(\int (dz)^k \right)' \in \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$\text{Lemma: } (\omega) \in \text{Div}_{\mathbb{Z}}(X(\Gamma))$$

$$\deg(\omega) = 2k(g-1) \quad \square \quad [D] \quad \square$$

Lemma: $k \geq 1$ $f \in A_{k,1}(\Gamma) \setminus \{0\}$

Then $\mu_{k,1}(\Gamma) \simeq \mathbb{Z}(\{f_i'\})$

$$\square \quad A_{k,1}(\Gamma) \simeq A_0(\Gamma) \oplus \begin{matrix} \text{"} \\ \mu(X(\Gamma)) \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} h \in A_{k,1} \\ h = f, f', f'', \dots \end{matrix}$$

$$\mu_{k,1} \subset A_{k,1} \quad h \in \mu_{k,1}(\Gamma) \Leftrightarrow h \text{ is a } \mathbb{C}^{\infty} \text{ function}$$

$$\forall p \quad \nabla_p(h) \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla_p(h) \geq 0$$

$$(h)' \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (f_1)' + (f_2)' \geq 0 \quad (\Rightarrow)$$

$$f_1 \in A_1 \simeq \mu(X(\Gamma)) \quad (f_1)' = (f_1)$$

$$(f_1) + (f_1)' \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow (f_1) + \{f_1'\} \geq 0$$

$$\text{B.v.} \quad \mu_{k,1}(\Gamma) \simeq \mathbb{Z}(\{f_i'\}) \quad \square$$

Theorem, $k \geq 1$

$$\dim \mu_k(\Gamma) = (2k-1)(g-1) + \left\{\frac{k}{2}\right\} e_2 + \left\{\frac{2k}{3}\right\} e_3 + k e_\infty$$

$$\square \quad \begin{array}{ccc} (w) & = & (f)' + k(d_2)' \\ \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2} & & \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbb{P}^2} \end{array}$$

$$(f)' = (w) + \frac{k}{2} \lfloor P_{2,1} \rfloor + \frac{2k}{3} \lfloor P_{3,1} \rfloor + k \lfloor P_{\infty,k} \rfloor$$

$$\deg \{(f)'\} = \deg(w) + \left\{\frac{k}{2}\right\} e_2 + \left\{\frac{2k}{3}\right\} e_3 + 2k(g-1) + k e_\infty \geq$$

$$\geq \underbrace{2k(g-1)}_{2(k-1)(g-1) + 2(g-1)} + \frac{k-1}{2} e_2 + \frac{2(k-1)}{2} e_3 + \underbrace{k}_{(k-1)e_\infty + e_\infty} e_\infty$$

2

$$= 2g-2 + (k+1) \underbrace{\left(2g-2 + \frac{1}{1} e_1 + \frac{2}{3} e_1 + e_\infty \right)}_{\geq \frac{d}{6} > 0} + e_\infty$$

$$\geq 2g-2 + e_\infty > 2g-2$$

$$\text{die } L(\{f_i\}) = \deg \{f_i\} = g+1 \quad \square$$

Theorem: $k \geq 4$

$$\text{die } \delta_k(r) = \text{die } \mu_{2k}(r) = e_\infty$$

$$r \approx r(1) \quad g=0$$

$$\text{die } \mu_{2k} = -(2k-1) + \left\lceil \frac{k}{2} \right\rceil + \left\lfloor \frac{k}{3} \right\rfloor + k =$$

$$= \begin{cases} \left\lceil \frac{k}{6} \right\rceil, & k \equiv 1(6) \\ \left\lceil \frac{k}{6} \right\rceil + 1, & k \not\equiv 1(6) \end{cases} \quad \text{— hier wo A. II}$$

