

A - III

A - ? : Besehne  $\rightarrow$  all. TY

A - II : Paus. (pau. elas. Paus.)  $\rightarrow$  Koinz.  
(mod.  $\leftrightarrow$  unkoinz.)

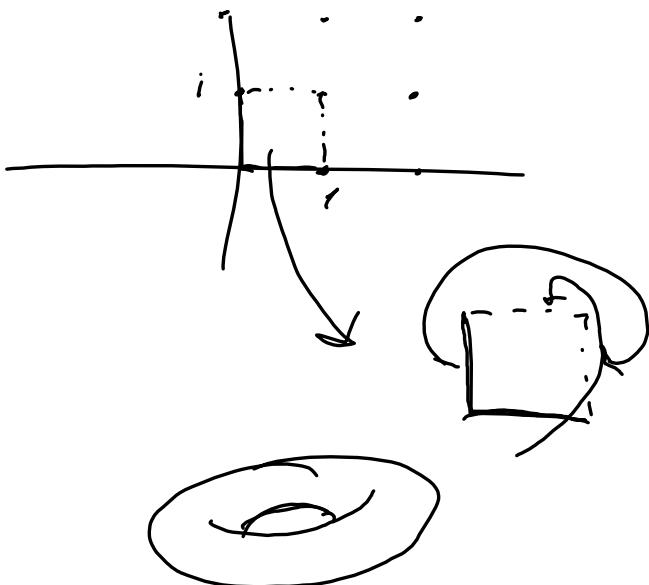
A - II :  $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathbb{C}$  ( $\mathcal{L} = \{ n\omega_1 + m\omega_2 : n, m \in \mathbb{Z} \}$ )

$n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$

$C/L \sim D$

$\forall z \in C \quad z = \underset{\epsilon_L}{\omega} + \underset{\epsilon_P}{p}$

$m \geq p = 2$



A-II :  $P = SL_2(\mathbb{Z}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} : ad - bc = 1, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$   
 geübersetzung:  $H = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Im} z > 0 \}$ :

$$\gamma \cdot z = \gamma z = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} z = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}$$

(( A qp :  $f(\gamma z) = (cz + d)^k f(z)$  )

$$H/P = F \setminus H \cong D$$

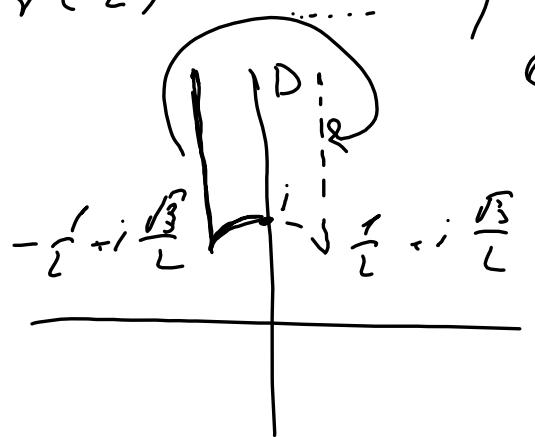
$$(C/L, L \subset C)$$

$$\text{mod } n=0$$

$$P' < P, \quad H/P' = \frac{n=0}{q \geq 0}$$

$$A-I : S_{p-n} / F_q \quad q = p^n$$

$$f(x, y) \in F_q[x, y]$$



$\mu_m =$  max. mögliche Werte für  $f = 0$  in  $P^2(F_{q^m})$

Offene Kette Reihe:

$$|\nu_m - (q^m + 1)| \leq 2q^{m/2}$$

$g = \mu_m$  (außer  $f = 0$ )

A - II:

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| 1 Parallel nahmen (P17) |  
| Blasen |

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Def.: Fixe  $X$  - Menge mit v.a.  
in  $X$  gesuchte def. Top. Struk (TP)  
d.h.  $\forall x \in X$  gesuchte m.u.l. Menge  $X$   
 $\ell(x) \neq 0$

1)  $\forall U \in \ell(x) \quad x \in U$

2)  $U, V \in \ell(x) \Rightarrow U \cap V \in \ell(x)$

3)  $U \in \mathcal{U}(x)$ ,  $\forall x \quad \lambda \in V$ ,  $U \subset V \Rightarrow V \in \mathcal{U}(x)$

4,  $U \in \mathcal{U}(x)$   $\hat{a} = \{z \in U : a \in \mathcal{U}(z)\} \in \mathcal{U}(x)$

Def:  $T \cap (x, T)$ ,  $T$  - m. w. und m. c. x

1)  $\emptyset$ ,  $x \in T$

2)  $\forall (U_i) \in T \quad \cup U_i \in T$

3)  $\forall (U_i)_{i \in I}, \quad U_i \in T \quad \bigcap_{i \in I} U_i \in T$

$T$  - closed subset m. G

Topologia:  $T \subset \mathcal{C} = T \cap$ , auf  $|z| < \varepsilon$

2)  $\mathbb{R}^n = T \cap$ ,  $\sqrt{x^2 + s^2} < \varepsilon$

Def:  $X, S = T, f : X \rightarrow S$  - cont. f.  
f cont. iff  $\forall x \in X \quad \forall V \in \mathcal{U}(f(x))$

3)  $U \in \mathcal{U}(x)$   $\cdot \quad f(a) \in V$

Def. f hat. OTK P., ein  $\vartheta$  def. u  
 $f(u)$  OTK P. ( $x, y$ )

Def.:  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  - reflex. u ls. - ogn.  
no f pas. vlochsch gr. 3 moch

Osh.:  $X = \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $U \subset X$  - ogn.,

$V \subset C$  - ogn. Tochsch gr.  $q: U \rightarrow V$   
pas. homogenes reflekt. Even g. p. e. g.  
 $q(p) = 0$ , no p was vlochsch happen.

Konst = s. homogen vlochsch

Typsch:  $X \in \mathbb{R}^2$   $U \subset X$  - ogn.

$q_n(x, y) = x + iy$  - konst. reflekt.

$q_n(x, y) = \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} + i \frac{y}{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$  - homogen reflekt

Osh.: Die hyper in  $X$   $q_i: U_i \rightarrow V_i$

$q_i: U_i \rightarrow V_i$  vlochsch cobreaktive / even

Def.  $U_1 \cap U_2 = \emptyset$  und  $T = \varphi_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}$

$T : \varphi_1(U_1 \cap U_2) \rightarrow \varphi_1(U_1 \cap \varphi_1^{-1}(U_2))$  - invertible map  
pr-a (kohab. Grupp. & opp. fass.)  
Tun pacch. osr.)

$T = \varphi_1 \circ \varphi_1^{-1}$  pr. gr-ein cheine (hexagon)

Ein  $\varphi : U \rightarrow V$ ,  $\varphi : V \rightarrow W$  - runde V-

und  $\psi \circ \varphi$  - kohab. netz "

V - " runde nof S "

Lemma:  $T$  - kohab.  $T' = \frac{dT}{dz} \neq 0$

osr. osr.  $T$

$\square T$  - runde.  $\Rightarrow \exists s = T^{-1} \quad s \circ T = id$

$\forall z \in \text{osr. osr. } T \quad s(T(z)) = z \Rightarrow$

$s'(T(z)) T'(z) = 1 \Rightarrow T'(z) \neq 0 \quad \text{QED}$

Correct: Then can  $\varphi, \psi$  - the operators, let  $X$   
 $z_0 = \varphi(p)$ ,  $w_0 = \psi(p)$ . More has relation  
 $z = T(w) = z_0 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n (w - w_0)^n$

$$a_1 \neq 0.$$

Simp: The next  $\varphi_a(x, s) = x + i s$   
 $\varphi_a(x, s) = \frac{x}{1 + \sqrt{x^2 + s^2}} + i \frac{s}{\sqrt{x^2 + s^2}}$

the collection of

Qnt: (homomorphisms) associated to the  $X$   
 hom. morph.  $f$  -  $\{ \varphi_\alpha : U_\alpha \rightarrow V_\alpha \}$ :

1)  $\forall \alpha, \beta \quad \varphi_\alpha, \varphi_\beta$  - collection

2)  $\bigcup_\alpha U_\alpha = X$

( $T_{\alpha\beta} = \varphi_\beta \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$  - inverse)

Werk:  $\mathcal{C}$  auf  $\mathbb{R}^3$   
 $S^2 = \{(x_1, x_2, x_3) \in \mathbb{R}^3 : x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 = 1\}$

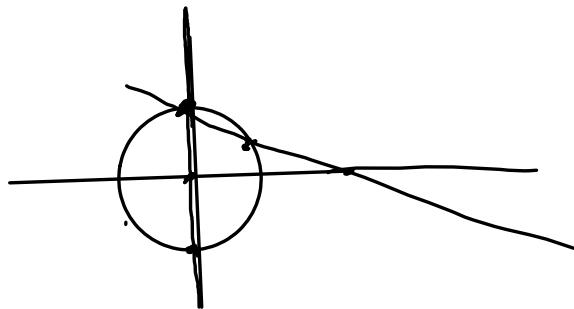
Jacob.  $\mathbb{R}^2$  auf  $\{(x_1, x_2, 0)\}$  bei  $\mathbb{C}$

oder Hypothese an  $(0, 0, 1)$

$$\varphi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{x_1}{1-x_3} + i \frac{x_2}{1-x_3}$$

$\varphi: S^2 \setminus \{0, \rho, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$

$$\varphi^{-1}(z) = \left( \frac{2\Re z}{|z|^2 + 1}, \frac{z \Im z}{|z|^2 + 1}, 1 - \frac{|z|^2 - 1}{|z|^2 + 1} \right)$$



Auflösung spez. für  $(0, 0, -1)$

$$\psi(x_1, x_2, x_3) = \frac{x_1}{1+x_3} - i \cdot \frac{x_2}{1+x_3}$$

$$\psi'(z) = \dots$$

$$T = 4 \cdot 4 = \frac{1}{2}$$

M. o.  $\{q, \bar{q}\}$  zugehör. Kohlr. alleine

$$n = 5^2$$

Qd.: Die unreg. fl. fl. ver.

Interv., ein  $\forall q_i \in f_i, \forall w_j \in f_j$

$q_1, q_2$  collection

Qd.: Klass. zufal. Kohlr. unreg. ver.

Kohlr. chp.

Qd.:  $T \cap X$  ver. Klassifizierung, ein

$\forall x, s \in X \quad x \neq s \quad \exists u, v - \text{obj. } x, s :$

$$U \cap V = \emptyset$$

Obj:  $T \cap X$  wa. by  $\exists$ - $\forall$   $\rightarrow$   $\exists$   $u, v$   
such, even 1 distinct object.  $u \neq v$   
 $((x, t))$  both  $\text{log.}$   $\text{creat.}$   $\text{these}$   
 $\text{assum.}$ ,  $\text{ko}$ - $\text{type}$   $\text{impr.}$   $T$

Obj:  $T \cap X$  was distinct. even  $\text{nein}$   
 $\text{typ.}$   $x \in U, V U_i, U_i \neq \emptyset - \text{obj.}$

$$U, V U_i = \emptyset$$

Obj:  $X$  was  $\text{Paratop.}$  not  $(P \cap)$

1)  $X - \text{disj.}$   $\text{reg.}$   $T \cap$   $\rightarrow$   $\text{nein}$   
 $\text{Satz}$

2)  $\exists u \in X \quad \text{not} \quad \text{hol.} \quad \text{obj.}$

Prothes:  $X \models \delta^L \subset \text{regular} \quad \{Q, Q\} - P \cap$

has complex projective  $PV(\infty) = \mathbb{P}_\infty$

3. Schritt: Man wähle  $P \cap \infty = X$   
1) OZ. messen. auf.  $(U_\infty)$ :  $VU_\infty \cap X$

2)  $A_\infty$  OZ. messen  $\varphi_\infty: U_\infty \rightarrow V_\infty$ ,

$V_\infty \in \mathbb{C}$  - obige Werte raus.

2.1)  $A_\infty, \varphi_\infty(U_\infty \cap U_\lambda) = \text{obige } V_\infty$

2.2)  $A_\infty, \varphi_\infty(U_\infty, U_\lambda) = \text{wollt.}$

2.3)  $T \otimes \mathbb{K}$  in  $X$  durch. raus.

### Projektivische Linie

Ein  $\mathbb{C}^{n+1} -$  nicht. kann. up. L., homogene  
OZ. OTL. dual.

$(z_0, \dots, z_n) \sim (\lambda z_0, \dots, \lambda z_n)$ , ear  $\Rightarrow \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$   
 $(\lambda \neq 0)$ :

$$\forall i: z_i = \lambda z'_i$$

$$P^n(\mathbb{C}^n) = \mathbb{C}^{n+1} / \sim$$

$$( \text{defn} \quad \mathbb{C}^{n+1} = A^{n+1}(\mathbb{C}) )$$

$$P^n(\mathbb{C}) = P^n$$

$$\exists_{\lambda \in \mathbb{C}} \quad P^n \quad \text{defn.} \quad [z_0 : z_1 : \dots : z_n] = \\ = [\lambda z_0 : \lambda z_1 : \dots : \lambda z_n]$$

$\mathbb{P}'$  means only conf.  $P^n$ :

$$U_0 = \{ [z_0 : z_1] : z_0 \neq 0 \}$$

$$U_1 = \{ [z_0 : z_1] : z_1 \neq 0 \}$$

$$\{ U_0, U_1, S \} - \text{hol. } P' , \quad P' = U_0 \cup U_1$$

$$\varphi_0 : U_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : [z_0 : z_1] = \frac{z_1}{z_0}$$

$$\varphi_1 : U_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} : [z_0 : z_1] = \frac{z_0}{z_1}$$

$$\varphi_0(U_0 \cap U_1) = \mathbb{C}^* - \text{sing. in } \mathbb{C}$$

$$\text{Tr } \varphi_1 \circ \varphi_0^{-1} : z \mapsto \frac{1}{z} \Rightarrow \varphi_0, \varphi_1 - \text{cong}$$

$$\text{B.O. } \{ U_0, U_1, S \} - \text{at all}$$

(Lemma 75)  $U_-, U_+ - \text{urn. } U_- \cap U_+ = \emptyset -$   
dann  $\Rightarrow P' = U_0 \cup U_1 - \text{urn.}$

Nach 70h 9.  $P, Q \in P'$ ,  
eher  $P, Q \in U_i$ ,  $i = 1, 2$  max.  $\text{dist.}$   
w.  $\text{order. } \mathbb{C}$

dann  $P \in U_0 \setminus U_1, Q \in U_1 \setminus U_0, U_0 \cap U_1 = \emptyset$

$P = \{z : |z| < 1\}, Q = \{0 : 1\}$

beweise  $D = \{ |z| < 1, z \in \mathbb{C}\} \subset U_0 \cup U_1$

$P \in \varphi_0^{-1}(D), Q \in \varphi_1^{-1}(D)$

$\varphi_0^{-1}(D) \cap \varphi_1^{-1}(D) = \emptyset \quad (\text{T}(D) = \{|z| > 1\})$

Beweis  $\text{eher } \bar{D} = \{ |z| \leq 1\}$

$P' = \varphi_0^{-1}(\bar{D}) \cup \varphi_1^{-1}(\bar{D})$

Oz.:  $X$  was lokalkonv., ein  $V$  nach  
 $(U_2)$  hours mits habe ich mich auf.

R. I. ist sehr sicher  $P'$  - norm.

Satzende:  $P \cap$  oszus. n-lch. noch.

Behaupt.:  $T \cap X$ , wofür  $\ell: U \rightarrow V$ ,  
 $U \subset X$ ,  $V \subset \mathcal{C}^n$ .

$P^n$  - bz-well. norm. aber nicht.

$U_i \in \{\{z_0, \dots, z_n\} : z_i \neq 0\}$

$\ell_i: U_i \rightarrow \mathcal{C}^n : \{z_0, \dots, z_n\} \mapsto (\frac{z_0}{z_i}, \dots, \hat{z_i}, \frac{z_n}{z_i})$

Komplexe Zahl

$z = zw_1 + \bar{z}w_2$  - rel.  $w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{C}$ .

nahm. result.

$P = \{ \lambda_1 w_1 + \lambda_2 w_2 \mid 0 \leq \lambda_i < 1 \} - \text{oder}$   
heißt.

jäger.  $X = \mathbb{C}/L$ :  $\forall z \in \mathbb{C}: z \in \frac{\mathbb{C} - w}{\epsilon_p} \in L$   
 $[z] = p = z \bmod L = \tilde{F}(z)$

Educat. math. in  $X$  - mehr geschw.  
 $\pi^{-1}$ , m.e.  $U \subset X$  - stetig. ( $z$ )

$\pi^{-1}(U)$  - off. in  $\mathbb{C}$   
 $\pi$  - Kompaktisierung einer math.  
 $X$  - Unt., m.h.  $\mathbb{C}$  - ohne

Auss: 1)  $\forall$  off.  $U \subset X \ni$  off.

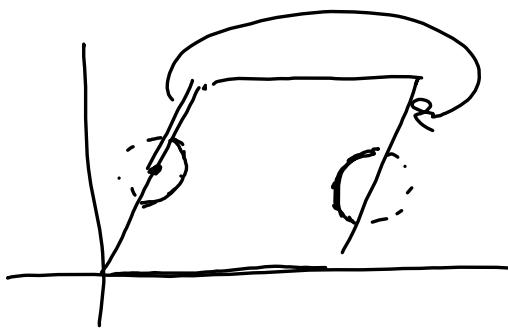
$V \subset \mathbb{C} : \pi(V) = U$

2)  $\pi$  - glatt. stetig.

□ End. 

m.h.  $\tilde{\pi} : P \rightarrow X$  - ~~aus d.h.~~ "aus",  
 P - kompakt  $\Rightarrow X$  - kompakt.  
 L - geod. Min-Bo ( $A - \tilde{U}$ ), m.s.  
 $\exists \varepsilon \quad \forall w \in L \setminus \{0\} \quad |w| > 2\varepsilon$   
 Beschr.  $D_{z_0} = D(z_0, \varepsilon) = \{ |z - z_0| < \varepsilon \}$   
 $\forall z_1, z_2 \in D_{z_0} \quad z_1 \neq z_2 \text{ (L)}$   
 Kegel:  $\forall z_0 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \varphi_{z_0} : \pi(D_{z_0}) \rightarrow D_{z_0}$

$$\varphi_{z_0} = (\tilde{\pi}|_{D_{z_0}})^{-1}$$



Concave lenses :  $\varphi_1 = \varphi_2$ , ,  $\varphi_1 > \varphi_2$   
-  $\varphi_1$  larger

$$U = \bar{h}(P_{z_1}) \cap \bar{h}(P_{z_2}) \neq \emptyset$$

$$T = \varphi_i(\varphi_i^{-1}(z)) = \varphi_i(\gamma(t))$$

$$f(T(z)) = h(z) \Rightarrow T(z) \equiv z(2)$$

$$T(z) - z \geq \omega = \omega(z)$$

$\omega : \mathcal{L}_1(\mathcal{A}) \rightarrow L$  - help of n.a help.  
 $\mathcal{L}_1$  -

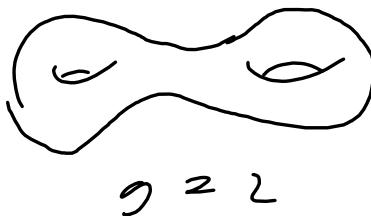
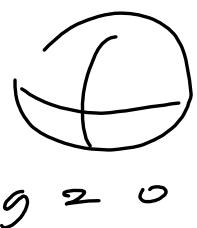
g. L - jacket. 2) wit, - noh.

$$\text{Im } \varphi(z) = \pi \text{ for } z = \infty$$

W. C. T - cycle in w

z) 2017 h.

## Pointwise Fixpoints



$\underline{\text{Q2}}$ . Fix.  $X = \text{hole}$ .  $\text{g'sch} \&$   
 punktph.  $\text{Fixe angenommen } X \text{ hat}$   
 neudrum  $X = \bigcup_{i=1}^n T_i : \forall i T_i - \text{secken}$ ,  
 $T_i$  rohoh.  $\text{Ausdruck } \forall i \neq j$   
 $T_i \cap T_j = \emptyset$ ,  $\text{bedeutet}$ .  $\text{heit } \gamma$  (oder  $\gamma'$ )  
 $\text{Lohn}$ )  
 $\underline{\text{Q3}}$ , Fix  $T = \text{punkt}$ .  $X$ .  
 Fixpunktsatz  $\text{gesp. vor } x(T) = V - e + t$ .  
 wo  $V, e, t$  -  $\text{num. Lohn, reisek., u.zeit}$ .

Lemma (for  $\mathcal{I}$ -like graphs, graph w/  $T = \Omega$ ):  
 $x(T)$  is sat. on  $T$ , i.e.

$$x = x(X)$$

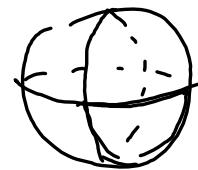
Q.E.D.: Then node  $X$  will never

$$g(X) \geq \frac{1}{2}(2 - x(X)).$$

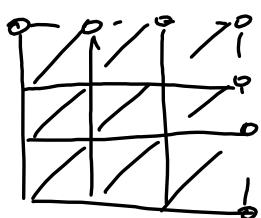
Theorem (for  $\mathcal{I}$ -like graphs): Because  
hours. operate w/ "smooth" X nodes.  
apply c-g theorem, use g - not.  
node.



Example:  $g=20$ , graph



 - Le Sables



$$V = 9$$

$$E = 9 \cdot 3$$

$$O = 1$$

$$L = 16$$

Kernelpunkt (der von wach stimmt):

Sei  $X - P\cap$ , der  $X$  - zulässige  
Zahlen nur groß  $\vartheta \geq 0$ .

Optimale Werte

Oft: ist  $f \in C(Z, W)$ . d.h. "

$X_f = \{(z, w) \in Z^2 : f(z, w) = 0\}$  ist  
optimaler Wert /  $C$

Oft:  $X_f$  ist  $f$  v.w. relativistisch  
(nach oben, ')

$\exists p \in X$ , such that  $\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z} (p) \neq 0$  ——————

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial w} (p) \neq 0$$

Each  $X$  belonging.  $\forall p \in X$  ——————

$X$  ~~way~~ <sup>now</sup> ~~way~~ appears ~~way~~ ——————  
<sup>(say, 5.6)</sup>

Definition: Each  $f$  — ~~way~~ ~~way~~ ~~way~~,  $w$

$$X = p \cap$$

( definition:  $\forall p_2(z, w) \in X$   
T. o ~~and~~ ~~an~~ ~~an~~ :  $\exists$  such ~~an~~

$g$  :  $z$  ~~an~~  $z$   $X$  :  $w = g(z)$

$$X|_{U_{z_0}} \ni z \in (z, g(z)) : z \in U_{z_0}$$

$\tilde{f}$ :  $(z, g(z)) + z$  — ~~way~~

Calc., calcul., meas. — calculus

Charakter - reziprok pers.!

Charakter - reziprok pers. ! )

Wert:  $f = w - h(z)$ ,  
 $w = h(z)$ ,  $f = \text{schif.}/C \Leftrightarrow h$  in  
die Werte. Wert.

des  $h = s$  -  $\exists K$

des  $h \circ s$  -  $\Gamma \exists K$

Produkt. Wert:

Def. Wert  $f(x, y, z) \in C[x, y, z]_d$  -  
oder. Wert. Wert. Wert d ( 05 Wert.  
 $f(\lambda x, \lambda y, \lambda z) = \lambda^d f(x, y, z)$  )

Merke  $X = \{x, y, z\} \in \mathbb{P}^2$ :  $f(x, y, z)_{z=0}$   
def. Wert Wert

Oz  $X_F \in \mathbb{F}$  - homogen. even  
char. class. system  $\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} \neq 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} \neq 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial t} \neq 0$

be need & full.

Lemma (Ser. 5th)  $\exists$   $\bar{F}$  - homogen.

$X$  - non h. P.D.

(residual pers. !)

Theorem (Ser. 7-6) :  $\bar{F}$  - homogen.  
sys., n.  $X_F = \{ \bar{F} \neq 0 \} - P$ ,  
deg  $F = d$ , no  $g(X_i) = \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2}$

$\square$  Coroll. [ $K \cap \mathbb{P}$ ], no linear  
no, the  $\boxed{0}$

Exhibit : The deg  $F = 3$ ,  $d = 1$