

6 Dəqiq. q'of u b.  
 Dəqiqə

Təqrib :

Q4:  $f: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  — zərər. ha  $V \subset \mathbb{C}$

$\omega \approx f(z) dz$  — zərər. qrup. 1-q'f'ne  
 ( zərər. zəq'q. )

$z = \varphi(x)$ ,  $w = \psi(x)$  — həf'z

$z = T(w)$  — ch'ci ha

$dz = T'(w) dw$

Q4 p:  $\omega_1 \approx f(z) dz$ ,  $\omega_2 \approx g(w) dw$

evə  $g(w) = f(T(w)) T'(w)$   $\bar{T}$  — zərər.

Təbii ha  $\omega_1$  həf'z ha  $\omega_2$

$O_{\text{pr.}}: X-PT$        $T_{\text{pr.}}: 1-\text{graph}$        $X$   
 $\text{has } (W_{\varphi})_{\varphi: u \rightarrow v} : \forall \varphi_1, \varphi_2$   
 $W_{\varphi_1} \text{ refines } W_{\varphi_2} \text{ has } T \geq \varphi_1 \circ \varphi_2$

Lemma: Domain and range of  $\mathcal{A}$ .

$O_{\text{pr.}}: \Omega, \Omega_{v,x}, \Omega_p, \dots$

$O_{\varphi}: -u- \quad \mathcal{A} - \text{ref. graph}$

$-u- \quad W \geq \int (z) dz - \text{ref. } 1-\text{graph}$

$O_{\text{pr.}}: -u- \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} O_{\text{pr.}}: -u- \\ \text{Lemma}: -u- \end{array} \right\} \text{characterize the ref. } 1-\text{graph}$

$O_{\text{pr.}}: \mathcal{M}^{(1)}, \mathcal{M}_{v,x}^{(1)}, \mathcal{M}_p^{(1)}, \dots$

Def:  $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_p^{(1)}$ ,  $p \in X$ ,  $z = \varphi(\cdot)$  -  
 loc. meas. ;  $\omega = f(z) dz$ ,  $f \in \mathcal{M}_p$

$\nu_p(\omega) = \nu_p(f)$  - norm of  $\omega$

$p$  - norm norm.  $\omega \geq 0 \iff \nu_p(\omega) \geq 0$

$p$  - norm norm.  $\omega \leq 0 \iff \nu_p(\omega) \leq 0$

Lemma:  $\nu_p(\omega)$  norm. of  $\omega$ , m. s.  
 we get the same norm.

Lemma: 1)  $\omega \in \Omega$ ,  $h \in \mathcal{O}$  - loc. meas.

norm.  $\omega$   $\Rightarrow$   $h\omega \in \Omega$

2)  $\omega \in \mathcal{M}^{(1)}$ ,  $h \in \mathcal{M} \Rightarrow h\omega \in \mathcal{M}^{(1)}$

3)  $\omega \in \mathcal{M}_p^{(1)}$ ,  $h \in \mathcal{M}_p \Rightarrow \nu_p(h\omega) = \nu_p(h) + \nu_p(\omega)$

□ 

Omorf.  $d: f \mapsto f'(z) dz: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}^{(1)}$

Def:  $\omega \in d(\mathcal{M})$  ( $\omega = df$ ) not

known.

Proposition:  $\mathbb{C}_\infty$

•  $\omega = dz$   $\forall p \in \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \{\infty\} \quad \nu_p(\omega) > 0$   
 1. okf.  $\omega \quad z = \frac{1}{w} \quad dz = -\frac{1}{w^2} dw$

2)  $\nu_\infty(dz) = -2$

•  $\omega = f dz$ ,  $f \in \mathcal{M}$ ,  $f$  holomorphic  
 then  $f$  - nicht null  $\forall \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}_\infty \setminus \{\infty\} \quad \nu_\infty(dz) < 0$   
 $\omega = f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right) \frac{1}{w^2} dw$ ,  $\nu_\infty(\omega) = \nu_\infty\left(f\left(\frac{1}{w}\right) \frac{1}{w^2} dw\right) \leq -2$

Def.

$\Omega_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} = \{0\}$ .

•  $\omega = \frac{1}{z} dz$  — he knows  
 (he  $\exists f \in M_\infty$  s.t.  $df = \omega$ )

Cauchy's theorem 1 - open

$\mathbb{C}$   $\mathbb{R}^2$

$\mathbb{R}^2$  1 - open  $f(x, y) dx + g(x, y) dy$

$z = x + iy$   $\bar{z} = x - iy$

$dx = \frac{1}{2}(dz + d\bar{z})$   $dy = \frac{1}{2i}(dz - d\bar{z})$

$dz = dx + i dy$   $d\bar{z} = dx - i dy$

$f$  — vector  $\Rightarrow$  (Cauchy - Riemann)  $\frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0$

$f(z) = f(x, y) = f(z, \bar{z})$

$\Rightarrow f = f(x, y)$  — local group, etc.

$f \in C^\infty$  — then local group. p. 105

Def.  $C^\infty = 1 - \text{smooth}$  :

$$\omega = f(z, \bar{z}) dz + g(z, \bar{z}) d\bar{z} ,$$

$$f, g \in C^\infty$$

Proposition. Let  $\omega \in C^\infty$ . Then  $P\bar{\partial}$  :

$$C^\infty = \text{smooth} : (\omega) : \forall f, g.$$

$\omega_1, \omega_2$  are smooth :  $\omega_1, \omega_2$  :

$$\omega_i = f_i(z, \bar{z}) dz + g_i(z, \bar{z}) d\bar{z}$$

$$f_2(w, \bar{w}) = f_1(T(w), \overline{T(w)}) T'(w)$$

$$g_2(w, \bar{w}) = g_1(\dots) \overline{T'(w)}$$

Def. :  $X = P\bar{\partial}$   $T \rightarrow w$  :  $X$  :

$$C^\infty = \text{smooth} \quad \gamma : \{a, b\} \rightarrow X$$

$$\gamma(a), \gamma(b) = \text{smooth in } X.$$

Def.  $\mathcal{A} = \{U_i\}$  — chain in  $\mathcal{P}(\Omega)$   
 $\gamma$  — measure on  $X$  Ternary  
 $(\gamma_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  :  $\{a, b\} = \bigcup \{a_i, b_i\}$   
 $\gamma(\{a_i, b_i\}) \subset U_i$   $\forall i: \gamma|_{\{a_i, b_i\}} = \gamma_i$

Def.  $\omega = C^\infty$  — open :  $(\varphi_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$   
 $\omega = f_i(z, \bar{z}) dz + g_i(z, \bar{z}) d\bar{z}$   $\uparrow \varphi_i: U_i \rightarrow V_i$   
 $(\varphi_i \circ \gamma_i) = z(t) : \{a_i, b_i\} \rightarrow V_i \subset \mathbb{C}$

Lemma.  $\omega$  has  $\gamma$   

$$\int_\gamma \omega = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \int_{a_i}^{b_i} (f_i(z(t), \overline{z(t)}) z'(t) + g_i(z(t), \overline{z(t)}) \overline{z'(t)}) dt$$

Lemma. 1)  $\int_\gamma \omega$  is well defined  
 2)  $\int_\gamma d\omega = f(\gamma(b)) - f(\gamma(a))$ ,  $f = C^\infty$  — open

$$3) \gamma = \bigcup_{i=1}^n \gamma_i - \text{new.}$$

$$\sum_{\gamma} w = \left[ \sum_{\gamma_i} w \right]$$

$$4) \sum_{\gamma^-} w = - \sum_{\gamma} w$$

□ ...

$$0_{\text{def}}: w \in \mathcal{M}_p^{(1)}$$

$$z \in \varphi(\cdot) - \text{works. } l, p$$

$$\nu_p(w) = -\mu < 0$$

$$w = f dt$$

$$f = \sum_{n \geq -\mu} c_n z^n$$

$$c_{-\mu} \neq 0$$

$$c_{-1} = \text{Res}_p(w)$$

$$\underline{\text{Lemma}}: \text{Res}_p(w)$$

$$\text{works. of.}$$

$$\text{Res}_p(w) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma} w$$

$$\gamma - \text{small. loop}$$

$$\text{works. } \gamma \text{ here}$$

$$\text{works. } \gamma \text{ here}$$



□ Given  $\gamma \in U$  - open set. where  
 $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$ ,  $u \mapsto$

$$\text{Res}_\gamma(\omega) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_\gamma f(z) dz$$

Given  $\gamma \notin U$   $\gamma = U \gamma_i \dots$  □

2 - problem:

$$e^\infty: \int \int h(x, y) dx dy$$

$$2. \text{ problem} \quad - \quad \int \int f(z, \bar{z}) dz \wedge d\bar{z}$$

$$\omega = 1 - \text{problem} \quad d\omega = 1 - \text{problem}$$

Therefore (up to constant)  $\int \int_D d\omega = \int_{\partial D} \omega$

$$(d\omega: \omega = f(z, \bar{z}) dz + g(z, \bar{z}) d\bar{z})$$

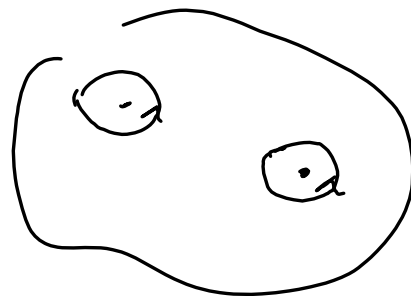
$$d\omega = \left( \frac{\partial g}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial f}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) dz \wedge d\bar{z} \quad )$$

Теорема (о вычетах) :  $X$  — компак.  $P \cap$   
 $\omega \in \mu_X^{(1)}$  :  $\sum_{p \in X} \text{Res}_p(\omega) = 0$

$\square$   $X$  — компак.  $\Rightarrow$  компак.  $\text{шм}, 0, \infty$   
 $p_1, \dots, p_n$  — все  $\omega \neq \pm dz$   
 $\forall i$   $\gamma_i$  — замк.  $\omega$  —  $\omega$  —  $p_i$ ,  
 $\omega$  —  $\omega$  —  $p_i$ ,  $j \neq i$   
 $U_i$  — окр-сть  $\gamma_i$  :  $\partial U_i \simeq \gamma_i$   
 (ориент.)

$$D \simeq X \setminus \bigcup_{i=1}^n U_i$$

$$\partial D \simeq \bigcup \gamma_i$$



$$\sum \operatorname{Res}_{p_i} \omega = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \sum_{i=1}^n \oint_{\gamma_i} \omega =$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{(U \setminus D)^{-}} \omega = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\partial D} \omega = -\frac{1}{2\pi i} \iint_D d\omega$$

$$= 0$$

$$d\omega = 0 \quad \text{Lefschetz} \quad \square$$

$$\text{Lemma: } f \in \mathcal{M}_p, \quad \omega = \frac{df}{f}$$

$$\operatorname{Res}_p \left( \frac{df}{f} \right) = \nu_p(f)$$

$$\square \quad f = cz^n + \dots, \quad df = cnz^{n-1} + \dots$$

$$\frac{df}{f} = \frac{1}{cz^n} + \dots = \frac{1}{c} \cdot \frac{n}{z} + \dots \quad \square$$

Rechen  $X$  - wahl  $f \in M_X$

$$\left[ \nabla_r(f) \right] = 0$$

$$\square \quad \frac{df}{f} \in M_X^{(1)}$$

$$\square \quad \left[ \text{Res}_X \frac{df}{f} \right] = \left[ \nabla_r(f) \right] \quad \square$$

Lemma:  $\omega_1, \omega_2 \in M_X^{(1)} \quad \omega_1 \neq 0$

$$\Rightarrow f \in M_X \quad \omega_2 = f \omega_1$$

$$\square \quad \text{Nur } z = \varphi(\cdot) \quad \omega_i = g_i(z) dz$$

$$\text{h} \quad \frac{\omega_2}{\omega_1} \in M_X$$

Nach 94.  $\omega$  versch.  $\sigma_n \varphi \dots \quad \square$

# Divisor

$X$  — smooth curve  $PN$

Def:  $\mathcal{O}_X(D)$  is a line bundle associated to  $D \in \text{Div}(X)$  is a divisor.

Let  $X$  be a smooth curve.

$$D \in \text{Div}(X) \quad |D| = \sum_{p \in X} n_p \cdot p \quad (n_p \in \mathbb{Z})$$

$$\text{Supp } D = \{p \in X : n_p \neq 0\}$$

$$\deg D = \sum_{p \in D} n_p$$

Def:  $|D| : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$  is a map associated to  $D$ .

$$\sum n_p \cdot p = \sum |D(p)| \cdot p$$

$$0.4: P_1 \leq P_2 \iff P_1(P) \leq P_2(P) \quad \forall P$$

$$(P > 0 \implies \forall P \quad P(P) = P_P > 0)$$

$$0.4: D \geq P \quad \text{where } \text{Kronecker} \text{ and}$$

$$0.4: \text{Let } f \in \mathcal{M}_X \quad \text{div}(f) = \sum_{P \in \text{Div}(X)} v_P(f) \cdot P$$

$$v(f)$$

$$\text{Let } P \in \text{Div}(X) \quad \text{where } P = (f)$$

$$\text{we have } \text{valuation} \text{ g.h.}$$

$$0.4: \text{Def. where } (f)_0 = \sum_{v_P(f) > 0} v_P(f) \cdot P$$

$$\text{Def where } (f)_\infty = \sum_{v_P(f) < 0} (-v_P(f)) \cdot P$$

$$(f) = (f)_0 - (f)_\infty$$

$$\text{Residue } 1) (f) = (f) + \text{eg}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{f}\right) = -(f), \quad \left(\frac{f}{g}\right) = (f) - (g)$$

$$2) \deg(f) = [\nu_p(f)] = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Def:}} \quad \omega \in \mathcal{M}_X^{(1)} \quad (\omega) = \text{div}(\omega) = [\nu_p(\omega)] \cdot P$$

$$\underline{\text{Prop:}} \quad X = \mathbb{C}_\infty \quad f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}$$

$$f = c \prod_{i=1}^n (z - \lambda_i)^{e_i}, \quad e_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\nu_{\lambda_i}(f) = e_i, \quad \nu_\infty(f) = -\sum_{i=1}^n e_i$$

$$(f) = \sum_{i=1}^n e_i \cdot \lambda_i - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n e_i\right) \cdot \infty$$

$$\omega = f dz, \quad (\omega) = (f dz) = (f) + (dz) =$$

$$= \sum e_i \cdot \lambda_i - \left(\sum e_i - 2\right) \cdot \infty, \quad \deg(\omega) = -2$$

Def. 1:

$$\text{Div}_0(X) = \{ D \in \text{Div } X \mid \deg D = 0 \}$$

$$\text{pDiv}(X) = \{ D : D \sim \text{pt} \}$$

$$\text{KDiv}(X) = \{ D : D \sim (C) \}$$

neut.      KDiv(X) = 0

$$\text{pDiv} \subset \text{Div}_0 \subset \text{Div} \quad - \text{wichtig.}$$

Q4: Gruppenstruktur  $\text{Div}(X) / \text{pDiv}(X) \cong \text{Cl}(X)$  neut.  $\text{pDiv}(X)$   $\text{KDiv}(X)$

Daher,  $D_1 \sim D_2 \iff [D_1] = [D_2]$

$$\text{ein } (D_1) - (D_2) \in \text{pDiv}$$

Lemma:  $\deg(D) = \deg(0) = 0$  - neut.  $\text{Div}_0$

oder  $\text{KDiv}$

$$\square \quad D_1 \sim D_2 \iff D_1 = D_2 + (C) \implies \deg D_1 = \deg D_2 + 0$$



Lemma:  $\forall w_1, w_2 \quad (w_1) \sim (w_2) \quad \text{u.c.}$

$K \text{ Div}(X) \cong K$  -  $\Rightarrow$   $\text{Div}(X) \cong \text{Div}(X)$

$\square \quad \forall w_1, w_2 \quad w_2 \in \mathcal{A}(w_1) \quad \Rightarrow$

$$(w_2) \subseteq (w_1) + (\mathcal{A}) \quad \square$$

Def:  $D \in \text{Div}(X)$   $\text{u.c.}$   $\text{divisoren}$ .

Definition:  $X \cong \mathbb{P}^1$   $D \in \text{Div}(X)$   $\text{d.h. } D \geq 0$

$\square \quad (\geq) \quad - \text{gilt}$

$$(\leq) \quad D \geq \sum_{\text{noch } \in} e_i \cdot \lambda_i + e_{\infty} \cdot \infty \quad e_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$\text{d.h. } D \geq 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad e_{\infty} \geq - \sum e_i$

$$\mathcal{A} = \prod (\lambda_i - \lambda_j)^{e_i} \in K[X]$$

$$D \geq (\mathcal{A}) \quad \square$$

$X \in \mathbb{C}/L$  - uof.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Def: } \quad \text{Def: } \quad A : \text{Div}(\mathbb{C}/L) &\rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L : \\ [n; p;] &\mapsto \sum n_i p_i \\ \text{canon} & \text{ up to } \mathbb{C}/L \end{aligned}$$

$A$  - canon. up to

$P$  is a point.  $A \text{ Serre } (- \text{ Serre })$

Theorem:  $X \in \mathbb{C}/L$   $P \in \text{PPiv}(L)$   $\deg P \geq 0$

$$A(P) \geq 0$$

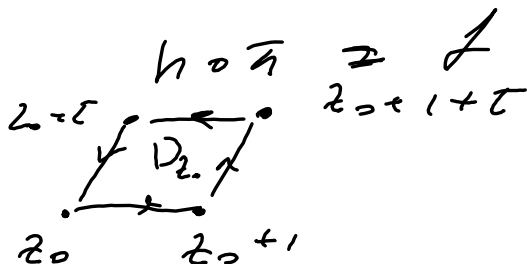
$$\square \quad (\square) \quad L \in \langle 1, \tau \rangle, \quad \tau \in i\mathbb{H},$$

$$h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L$$

$$D \in (L) \quad \deg D \geq 0 \quad - \text{ Serre}$$

$$h \text{ map } h : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$

$$A \quad z_0 \in \mathbb{C}$$



$$\gamma_{z_0} = \gamma_{z_0 + 1 + \tau}$$

$$D \in \mathcal{D}_{z_0}$$



$$\overline{C}(z; -w; 1) \in L$$

$$\overline{C}(z; -w; 1) \approx 0$$

$$z, \quad f \approx \quad n \Theta^{(z)}(z) / 17 \Theta^{(w)}(z)$$

$$17 \approx (f)$$

