

2. Fragestellung an PΠ

Prämissen: $X - \text{PΠ} - \text{durch. Kats.}$

TΠ als messn. Signal in welche FP.

Neue def. - obige coh

$f_t = \{ \varphi_x : U_x \rightarrow V_x \} \quad U_x \subset X, V_x \subset \mathbb{C}$:

$$\bigcup_x U_x = X$$

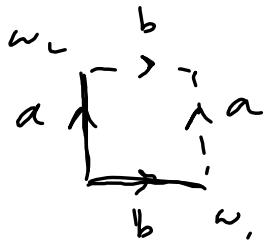
$$\forall x \exists y \varphi_x : U_x \rightarrow V_x$$

(1) φ_x - coh.: $\forall z_1, z_2 \in U_x \exists \varphi_{z_1}^{-1} \circ \varphi_{z_2}$
 - reell. in $U_x \cap U_{z_1}$ (eins $U_x \cap U_{z_1} \neq \emptyset$)

Frage:

1) Frage: $S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^3$. C_∞

2) Frage: C/L sei $L \subset \mathbb{C}$ - perh.
 $L = \{w_1, w_2\}$

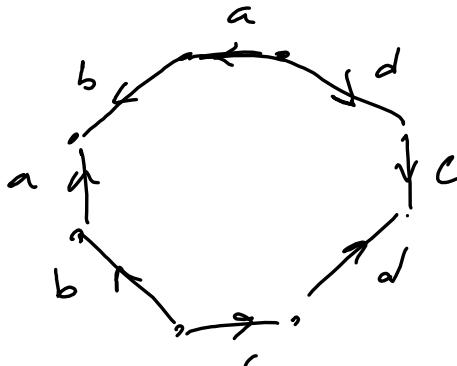
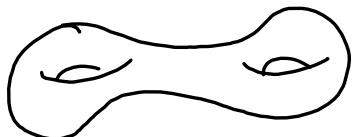


$$\sigma = 1$$

(kleinian
- kleinian

ℓ osz. ausz. $\sigma > 0$
auswärts c gg gegen

$$\sigma = 2$$



)

$$), \quad \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}'(\mathcal{C})$$

q) reelle homotopie kategorien:

$X = \{[x:y:z] \in \mathbb{P}^2 : F(x,y,z) = 0\}$ locally
 $F \in \mathbb{C}[x,y,z]$ - osz. phas.

Opp: $X = P\cap$, $p \in X$, $W \subset X$ - ok if p
 $f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ - give us somewhat grows $\mathcal{L}P$,
 e.g. \exists unique $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$, $p \in U$:
 $f \circ \varphi^{-1}$ reaches 1 at $\varphi(p)$.
 f - reaches in W , e.g. reaches.
 $V \not\subset W$.

Aufgabe: X , $p \in X$, $W \subset X$, $f: W \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 - min value. $\mathcal{L}P$
 1) f reaches 1 at p (\Leftrightarrow) \forall unique $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$
 $p \in U$: $f \circ \varphi^{-1}$ reaches 1 at $\varphi(p)$
 2) f reaches in W (\Leftrightarrow) $(\varphi_\alpha: U_\alpha \rightarrow V_\alpha)$
 $W \subset \bigcup U_\alpha$ $\forall \alpha$ $f \circ \varphi_\alpha^{-1}$ reaches in $\varphi_\alpha(W \cap U_\alpha)$
 3) f reaches 1 at p (\Leftrightarrow) f reaches 1 ok if p

\square II 4 - uppr. vs. up.

$$\mathcal{L} \circ \varphi'' = (\mathcal{L} \circ \varphi') \circ (\varphi \circ \varphi'') - \text{redu.}$$

redu. redu.

Up: 1) \Rightarrow 2), 3) R

Lemma: Esse \mathcal{L}_g - reduc \hookrightarrow $P(w^*)$
no $\mathcal{L}^+ g$, $\mathcal{L} g$ - reduc $\hookrightarrow P(w)$

\square bz R

$\mathcal{O}_Y \times \mathcal{O}_{X,w} = \mathcal{O}_w = \mathcal{L} : w \rightarrow \mathcal{P} - \text{redu.} \Rightarrow$
no $\mathcal{L}^+ g$. $g - w$.

Proposition:

1) $\varphi : U \rightarrow V$ - red. on. no $\mathcal{L}^+ \varphi$ in
redu. opp. -

2) $X = \mathcal{P}_\infty$ $f(z) = \text{redu.} \cap \begin{cases} \text{up} & z \\ \infty & \end{cases}$

$\Leftrightarrow f(\frac{1}{z})$ versch. v. $z \neq 0$.

Sehr $f(z) = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}$ - versch. v. z ($p, q \in \mathbb{C}\{z\}$)

f versch. v. ∞ ($\Leftrightarrow \deg p \leq \deg q$)

3) $X = \mathbb{P}^1$. $p(z, w), z(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}\{w\}^d$
 $p = [z_0 : w_0]$, $z(z_0, w_0) \neq 0$, \exists un

$f([z_0 : w_0]) = \frac{p(z, w)}{z(z, w)}$ - versch. v. w

$p = [z_0 : w_0]$.

4) $X = \mathbb{C}/L$, $\pi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L$; $z \mapsto z \bmod L$

f versch. v. p ($\Leftrightarrow \exists \tilde{z}$ s.t. $z \equiv \tilde{z} \pmod{L}$)
man p : $f \circ \tilde{\pi}^{-1}$ versch. v. \tilde{z}

5) $X \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ - versch. v. unendl. Werten

$F(x, s, t) \neq 0$, $p = [x_0, s_0, t_0] \in U_0 = \{x \neq 0\}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \text{reell. sp. an}$

A g -fun. $g\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)$ reell.

$f = \frac{G}{H} \quad G, H \in C[x, s, t]_d, H(x_0, s_0, t_0) \neq 0$

- reell. sp. an.

Fourier-Laplace in eindige Kette

Eur $f: C \rightarrow C$ - reell. & holom.
 $r < |z - z_0| < R$ $0 \leq r < R$, no $\exists!$

Fourier & Fouriersche Reihe (PR)

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=-\infty}^{+\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n \quad (c_n = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \int_{\Gamma} \frac{f(z) dz}{(z - z_0)^{n+1}})$$

Kreis (unend.) 6. Ordnung monch

1) Gleichheit: $\forall n < 0 \quad c_n = 0$

2) Fällig: $c_1 \neq 0$ gilt monach. nach $n < 0$

a.c. $f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} c_n (z - z_0)^n$

3) Cylind. oszillat. monach: \Rightarrow fach.

Monach. $n < 0 \quad : \quad c_n \neq 0$

Opp: $X = P\pi \quad P \in X, \quad w = \text{out. } P$

2) $P = \text{sym. osz.}, \quad \text{da } \Rightarrow \text{regelm. } \varphi$:

$\varphi(P) = \text{sym. osz.} \quad \text{in } f \cdot \varphi''$

2) $P = \text{monach}, \quad \text{da } \Rightarrow \varphi: \quad \varphi(P) = \text{monach}$
 $f \cdot \varphi''$

2) $P = \text{cycl. osz.}, \quad \text{da } -\varphi = \varphi(P) = \text{sym. osz.}$

Lemma : f convex \Leftrightarrow C.T. unifol.

1, 2, 3 \Leftrightarrow A regular $\forall r, V(r)$ - Whitney.

cont. norm $\delta \circ \varphi^{-1}$ near 1, 2, 3

D Def ④

Def : $X = P \cap$, $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, $P \subset X$

f was Lipschitzian \Leftrightarrow $\exists p$, s.t.
 \forall $x, y \in X$ $|f(x) - f(y)| \leq p|x - y|$, and when
s.t. $\exists r$ s.t. $\forall x, y \in X$ $|x - y| < r$

f was lipsch. on V , even \Rightarrow lipsch.

$\forall z \in V \quad \forall z \in V$

Lemma : f is lipsch. \Leftrightarrow $\exists p$ ($\text{Lip } w$),
no $f \pm g$, $f \circ g$ - lipsch.; even $g \neq 0$
no $\frac{f}{g}$ - lipsch. $\Leftrightarrow p < w$.

D. Yuk. Typ $\frac{f}{g}$: Teiler u. Nenner alt:
 $f: C \rightarrow C$ heft. $w \in C$ - glatt. stern.
 no. stabs. warden u. horizontale Strecke. \square
Opn: $M_{X,w} = M_w = \{ f: w \rightarrow C - \text{heft.}\}$
 pers. versch. heft. $P-w$

Präsentation:

1) $X = C$ - off. heft. coll. \hookrightarrow
 no. alt.
 2) $X = \mathbb{C}_s$: f heft. $l \propto (z)$
 $f(\frac{1}{z})$ heft $l \rightarrow$
 $\exists_{w \in \mathbb{C}} f(z) = \frac{p(z)}{q(z)}$ - pers. op. un
 no. heft. $l \propto$
 $M_{\mathbb{C}_s}$ pers. op. un $\in M_{\mathbb{C}_s}$

$$3) X = \mathbb{P}^1 \quad f([z:w]) = \frac{p(z,w)}{q(z,w)}, \quad p,z \in \mathbb{C}[z,w]$$

- mif. gr- λ :

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \varphi = \varphi_1 : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \\ \{w \neq 0\} \end{array} \right) \quad \varphi([z:w]) = \frac{z}{w}$$

$$\varphi^{-1}(a) = \{u : 1\}$$

$$f \circ \varphi^{-1}(a) = f(\varphi^{-1}(a)) = \frac{p(a)}{q(a)} \quad \text{hence } \neq \infty$$

$z \neq 0$ - ausserwo)

$$4) X = \mathbb{C}/L \quad \pi : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L \quad \text{f. exp. an v}$$

$$\hookrightarrow g = f \circ \pi \quad \text{a.f. an } \pi^{-1}(w)$$

$$g(z+w) = g(z), \quad \forall w \in L$$

$$5) X : F(x,y,z) = 0, \quad G, H \in \mathbb{C}[x,y,z]$$

$$H \neq 0 \quad \frac{G(x,y,z)}{H(x,y,z)} - \text{mif. in } F$$

out. $x - p \cap$, $\not\in$ but $1 \in P \in X$

$z = \varphi(x)$ - value. $\varphi(p) = z_0$

$$f(\varphi^{-1}(z)) = \sum_{n \geq 1} c_n (z - z_0)^n - p \wedge, c_n \neq 0$$

p has not such form $\neq 1 - p$

$v_p(f) = n - \text{ord}$.

Lemma: $v_r(f)$ with $\circ \varphi$.

\exists \exists w s.t. $w = \varphi(x)$

$\varphi(p) = w_0$, $w \sim$ condition $T = \varphi \circ \varphi^{-1}$

$$T(w) = z : z = T(w) = z_0 + \underbrace{\left[a_k (w - w_0) \right]}_{= z - z_0}^k$$

$a_k \neq 0$ (1 \neq 0 which res), Res

$$\sum_{m \geq 1} c_m' (w - w_0)^m = f(\varphi^{-1}(w)) = f(\varphi(T(w))) =$$

$$= \sum_{n \geq k} c_n \left(\underbrace{\alpha_k (w - w_n)^k}_{\text{t-2. } C'_n = C_n \alpha'_n \neq 0} \right)^n = C'_n \alpha'_n (w - w_n)^{k'}$$

$\Rightarrow \alpha = k$, $C'_n = C_n \alpha'_n \neq 0$ \blacksquare

Alema: Fix a & $-w_0$ $\in \mathbb{R}^d$

1) δ weak \Leftrightarrow $v_p(\delta) \geq 0$

2) $\delta(p) = 0 \Leftrightarrow v_p(\delta) > 0$

3) p - norm $\Leftrightarrow (\delta(p) = \infty) \Leftrightarrow v_p(\delta) < 0$

4) p re wgn & re hallo $\Leftrightarrow v_p(\delta) = 0$

\square $\underline{\text{Satz}}$ \blacksquare

Alema. 1) $v_p(\delta \circ g) = v_p(\delta) + v_p(g)$

2) $v_p(\frac{1}{f}) = -v_p(f)$, $v_p(\frac{f}{g}) = v_p(f) - v_p(g)$

3) $v_p(\delta \pm g) \geq \min(v_p(\delta), v_p(g))$

\square $\underline{\text{Satz}}$ \blacksquare | $\begin{array}{l} \text{M.O. } w - \text{opt. } p, \quad 0 < p < 1 \\ q_p(\delta) = p v_p(\delta) \end{array}$ — weak. hpt. μ_w hallo

Eigentl.: $X = \mathbb{C}_\infty$ $f = \frac{P}{Q}$
 $f = c \prod_{i=1}^r (\lambda_i - z)^{e_i}$, λ_i - pole von P vs Q
 $v_{\lambda_i}(f) = e_i$, $v_\infty(P) = \deg Q - \deg P =$
 $= - \sum e_i$
 $\Rightarrow \sum_{p \in X} v_p(f) = \sum e_i - \sum e_i = 0$.

Char. \mathbb{C}_∞

Merksatz: $\forall f \in M_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}$ $f = \frac{P}{Q}$ - nos. gr.
 \square f muß weder in \mathbb{C} noch in \mathbb{R} singul.
 a \mathbb{C}_∞ - Werte von f auf \mathbb{C} kann. ord.
 $\Rightarrow f$ weder wertet noch hat
 wels. " $0, \infty$ " (λ_i) $_{1 \leq i \leq n}$.

$\forall_{i=1}^k$ $f_i(z) = c_i$, Fix_m $r(z) = \prod_{i=1}^k (z - z_i)^{e_i}$
 r - max. gr. a., (where $0 < a < v$)
 with $c = -a - f$ in $C_a^{-1} \cong \mathbb{C}$)

Fix_m $g(z) = \frac{f(z)}{r(z)}$ - hol. gr. ~

$\text{from } 0 < a < \infty$ in $C_a^{-1} \cong \mathbb{C}$
 in \mathbb{C} , h.c.

2) g - zero.

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n z^n$$

g hol. in \mathbb{C} $\Rightarrow g\left(\frac{1}{z}\right) = g(w) \sim z^2 \frac{1}{z}$

$g(w) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} c_n w^{-n}$ - hol. $\Rightarrow n \geq 0$:
 $\forall n \geq 0 \quad c_n = 0$

$\Rightarrow g \in \mathbb{C}\{z\}$.

Esar $g \neq \text{const.} \Rightarrow \exists z_0 : g(z_0) \neq 0 \rightarrow \times$

$$\Rightarrow g(z) = c \in \omega \subset \mathbb{C} \quad f = c \cdot r \quad \text{(2)}$$

Crescat: $\forall f \in \mathcal{M}_{C_\alpha} \quad \sum_{p \in C_\alpha} v_p(f) = 0$

Frochelt. Wegen $f' =$

Seien $p, z \in (\mathbb{C}^2, w)_d$, $z \neq 0$

$$f = \frac{p}{z} : f(z, w) = w^d f\left(\frac{z}{w}, 1\right) = \\ = w^d \in \prod \left(\frac{z}{w} - \lambda_i\right)^{e_i} = \prod (b_i z - a_i w)^{e_i}$$

Merkma. $\forall f \in \mathcal{M}_{f'}$, $f = \frac{p}{z}$,

$p, z \in (\mathbb{C}^2, w)_d$, $z \neq 0$, $p(z) \neq 0$, R_α (2)

Crescat: $\forall f \in \mathcal{M}_p$, $\sum v_p(f) = 0$

Frage ℓ / ζ

$L = L(\zeta, \omega) = L_\omega$, $\omega \in H = \mathbb{C} : \operatorname{Re} z > 0$

$$\Theta(\omega, z) = \Theta_\omega(z) = \sum_{\ell \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi i (\ell \ell z + \ell^\omega \omega)}$$

$$\Theta(\omega) = \Theta(\omega, 0)$$

$$\Theta_\omega(z+1) = \Theta_\omega(z), \quad \Theta_\omega(z+\omega) = e^{-\pi i (2z+\omega)} \Theta_\omega(z)$$

(Skizze)

Lehrs: 1) Θ_ω - Lfd. in \mathbb{C}

$$2) \quad \Theta_\omega(z_0) = 0 \iff \Theta_\omega(z_0 + n + m\omega) = 0 \quad \forall n, m \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$3) \quad V_{z_0}(\Theta_\omega) = V_{z_0 + n + m\omega}(\Theta_\omega)$$

4) Frage welche θ ist

$$z_0 = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{\omega}{2} + n + m\omega, \quad V_{z_0}(\Theta_\omega) = 1$$

$$\square \text{ Sum: } \sum_{p(t', w)} \frac{\Theta'(z)}{\Theta(z)} dt$$

Durch.

$$\Theta_w^{(x)}(z) = \Theta_w(z - \frac{1}{z} - \frac{\omega}{z} - x)$$

$$\text{dann: } \Theta_w^{(x)}(z+1) \approx \Theta_w^{(x)}(z)$$

$$\Theta_w^{(x)}(z+w) \approx -e^{-2\pi i k z - x} \Theta_w^{(x)}(z)$$

$$\text{Frage: } x_i, y_i \in \mathbb{C} \quad 1 \leq i \leq d$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^d x_i - \sum_{i=1}^d y_i \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\text{Fazit } A = \bigcap_{i=1}^d \Theta_w^{(x_i)}(z) / \bigcap_{i=1}^d \Theta_w^{(y_i)}(z) \in \mathcal{M}_{\text{all}}$$

(Kern & Rep. in \mathbb{C} u. L. versch.)

$\square A$ - m.g. m.h. Θ_w losch.

$$A(z+1) = A(z) - \cos(\Theta_w^{(x)})$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f(z+w) &= \prod_i \theta_{z_i}^{(x_i)}(z+w) \prod_j (\theta_{w_i}^{(s_i)}(z+w))^{-1} = \\
 &= \prod_i (-e^{-2\bar{s}_i(z-x_i)} \theta_{z_i}^{(x_i)}(z)) \prod_j (-e^{-2s_i(z-s_i)}) \theta_{w_i}^{(s_i)}(z))^{-1} = \\
 &= e^{-2\bar{s}_i(\sum s_i - \sum x_i)} f(z) = f(z)
 \end{aligned}$$

□

Bemerkung: Wenn manche von \mathbb{P}'

$\mathbb{P}' = \{(z:w) = (\lambda z:\lambda w) \in \mathbb{C}_{\neq(0,0)}^2 / \mathbb{C}^\times$

in \mathbb{C}^2 spezif. in $\mathbb{C}_{\neq(0,0)}^2$ vork.

$(z,w) \rightarrow (\lambda z, \lambda w)$

$f \in \mu_{\mathbb{P}'}$ $f = \frac{p(z,w)}{q(z,w)}$ ist auf $\mathbb{C}_{\neq(0,0)}^2$ definiert.

$$f(\lambda z, \lambda w) = \frac{\lambda^d p(z,w)}{\lambda^d q(z,w)} = f(z,w)$$

Index von Werten

Theorem: X - messbar auf gr. σ -algebra \mathcal{M}_X

$f(x, y) = 0$, $f \in C(\Sigma_{x,y})$ - nullwerte

$p, q \in C(\Sigma_{x,y})$, $f \times g$. Berech

$$h = \frac{p}{q} \in \mathcal{M}_X$$

Theorem: X - - - - messbar. \rightarrow

$F(x, y, z) = 0$, $P, Q \in C(\Sigma_{x,y,z})$.

$F \times P$, Berech $H = \frac{P}{Q} \in \mathcal{M}_X$

Theorem (Tak-Sugita \Rightarrow Hypotheisse): Berech

$f \in C(\Sigma_{x,y})$ - null. $y \in \Sigma_{x,y}$

$\exists (x, y) = 0 \quad \forall (x, y): f(x, y) = 0$, dann

$f \in \mathcal{F}$ (β - messbar nach Satz).

