

7 Ch-6 galuhoht. Izashua Hochmela. Yalce

- rozoh. 1 leph. 1- qmwm. $w = f(z) dz$
 $w_1 = f(z) dz$, $w_2 = g(w) dw$ w , rozoh. w_1
 $g(w) = f(T(w)) T'(w)$, $T = \psi \circ \psi^{-1}$
- $\underline{T}: X \rightarrow \text{konu. pD}$, $\forall w \in \mathcal{M}_X^{(1)}$

$$\sum_{p \in X} \text{Res}_p w = 0 \quad \left(\text{Res}_p w = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \oint_{\gamma_p} w \right)$$
- $\text{Div}(X) = \{ D = \sum_{p \in X} n_p \cdot p \mid n_p \in \mathbb{Z} \}$ Gee
konu. n_p p
 $\text{supp } D = \{ p : n_p \neq 0 \}$
 $\deg D = \sum n_p$

$$D = \prod_{p \in X} p^{n_p}$$

$$D: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

- $(f) = \sum \nu_p(f) \cdot p$ — *zahlen*, $\text{pDiv}(X) = \{f\}$
- $(w) = \sum \nu_p(w) \cdot p$ — *normalisierter*, $\text{KDiv}(X)$
- $\mathcal{C}(X) = \text{Div}(X) / \text{pDiv}(X)$
- $\{D_1\} = \{D_2\} \Leftrightarrow D_1 \sim D_2 \Leftrightarrow D_1 - D_2 = (f, f \in \text{pDiv})$
- $(\mathcal{C}(X) = \text{Pic}(X))$
- $T: \forall w_1, w_2 \in \mathcal{M}_X^{(1)} \quad w_1 \sim w_2$
- $\deg(f) \geq 0 \Rightarrow D \sim D_1 \Rightarrow \deg D_1 = \deg D$

$F: X \rightarrow Y$ — *variabel* \mathbb{A}^1 *ordnen* pDiv

$\forall w \in Y$ — *ordnen*, $\mathcal{O}_{w, Y}$

F *ausgewählte* $F^*: \mathcal{O}_{w, Y} \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{F^{-1}(w)}, X)$

$X \xrightarrow{F} Y$
 $\searrow \text{g.o.F}$

$\downarrow \mathcal{O}$
 \mathbb{C}

Also, $F^*: \mathcal{M}_{W, Y} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_{F^{-1}(W), X}$

Def: 1. φ -pull: $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$ — map on X

$\psi: U' \rightarrow V'$ — map on Y : $F(U) \subset U'$

$z = \varphi(x)$, $w = \psi(y)$ — loc. roots.

F is roots. z, w where $w = f(z)$

Then $w \in \Omega_Y$ ($w \in \mathcal{M}_Y''$) $w = g(w)dw$

Def: $F^*w = g(f(z))f'(z)dz$ — push forward

Lemma: $F^*: \Omega_Y \rightarrow \Omega_X$; $F^*: \mathcal{M}_Y'' \rightarrow \mathcal{M}_X''$

\square ... 

Def: Div:

Def: 1) $D = \sum \nu_P$ $F^*D = \sum_{P \in F^{-1}(Q)} m_P(F) \cdot P$
 $(m_P: P: z \mapsto z^{m_P})$

$$2) D = \sum n_i \cdot q_i \in \text{Div}(Y)$$

$$F^* D = \sum n_i \cdot F^* q_i = \sum n_i \sum_{p \in F^{-1}(q_i)} m_p(F) \cdot p$$

$$\text{wobei } D: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad F^* D: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$$

$$(F^* D)(p) = m_p(F) D(F(p))$$

Lemma: $F: X \rightarrow Y$ - X, Y - glatte Pktd
 wobei \mathbb{Z} Werte, \mathbb{Z}

$$1) F^*: \text{Div } Y \rightarrow \text{Div } X \quad - \text{ wobei } \text{wobei } \text{wobei}$$

$$2) F^*: \text{pDiv } Y \rightarrow \text{pDiv } X \quad - \quad - \quad -$$

$$3) \deg F^* D = \deg F \cdot \deg D$$

$$\left(\deg F = \sum_{p \in F^{-1}(y)} m_p(F) \right)$$

□ 1) -

$$2) \quad D \geq (f) \in \text{ppiv } Y$$

$$(F^* D)_1(p) = m_p(F) \underbrace{D(F(p))}_{= \gamma_{F(p)}(f)} = m_p(F) \gamma_{F(p)}(f)$$

$$D_u \quad B \geq f \circ F \quad \gamma_p(0) = m_p(F) \cdot \gamma_{F(p)}(f)$$

$$D' \geq (g) : D' \geq F^* (1)$$

$$3) \quad - \quad \dots \quad \text{---}$$

$$\text{Lemma: } f \in M_X \setminus \mathbb{C}, \quad F: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

$$\text{where } \text{val.} \quad \text{graph.} \quad \text{Then } F^*(0) \geq (f)_0$$

$$F^*(\infty) \geq (f)_\infty$$

$$\square \quad F^*(0) \geq \bigcup_{p \in F^{-1}(0)} m_p(f) \cdot p = \bigcup_{\substack{\gamma_p(f) > 0 \\ p' \cdot f(p) \geq 0}} \gamma_p(f) \cdot p \geq (f)_0$$

$$F^*(\omega) = \sum_{p \in F^{-1}(\omega)} m_p(F) \cdot p = (f)_\omega$$

\uparrow ω \uparrow ω \uparrow ω \uparrow ω

$$(f)_\omega = (f)_\omega - (f_\omega)$$

Def. $F: X \rightarrow Y$ — regular, let's say, morphism
 Def. partitions (vanishing)

$$R_F = \sum_{p \in X} (m_p(X) - 1) \cdot p \in \text{Div } X$$

Def. branch (branch)

$$B_F = \sum_{y \in Y} \left(\sum_{p \in F^{-1}(y)} (m_p(F) - 1) \right) \cdot y \in \text{Div } Y$$

Proposition or Theorem:

$$2g(X) - 2 = (2g(Y) - 2) \cdot \deg F + \underbrace{\sum_{p \in X} (m_p(F) - 1)}_{\deg R_F}$$

Then observe that $T_y \subseteq \mathbb{C}^n$.

Definition. $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — $f \in \mathcal{M}_Y^{\text{reg}}$ (10)

$$(f^* \omega) = f^* \underbrace{(\omega)}_{\text{holomorphic 1-form}} + R_f$$

Lemma: — $—$, $p \in X$

$$V_p(f^* \omega) = (1 + V_{f(p)}(\omega)) |m_p(f) - 1|$$

$$\square \quad m_p(f) \geq n, \quad k = V_{f(p)}(\omega)$$

\uparrow \nwarrow
 p ω 1 $\text{ord. } f(p)$
 $f: w \mapsto z^n \mapsto h(z)$ $w \mapsto g(w)$

$$g(w) = c w^k + \dots$$

$$f^* \omega: g(h(z)) h'(z) dz =$$

$$= (c z^{nk} + \dots) n z^{n-1} dz = (cn z^{nk+n-1} + \dots)$$

$$V_p(f^* \omega) = nk + n - 1 =$$

$$= (1+n)n - 1$$



Lemma: X - normal, $g(X) = g$, $\mathcal{M}_X \neq \emptyset$
 $\deg(\omega) = \deg \{ \omega \} = 2g - 2$

$\square \exists f \in \mathcal{M}_X \quad f \notin \omega \subset L$

$F: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ - local. ~~ok~~ ok.

h. g. m. $\deg F = d$. ~~q. J~~ q. J

$$2g - 2 = -L \cdot d + \sum (m_p(i) - 1).$$

$$\omega = d\omega \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty}^{(1)} \quad (\nu_\infty(\omega) = -L, \nu_p(\omega) = 0 \quad \forall p \neq \infty)$$

$$\eta = F^* \omega \in \mathcal{M}_X^{(1)}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \deg \eta &= \sum \nu_p(\eta) = \sum \nu_p(F^* \omega) = \\ &= \sum_{p \in X} ((1 + \nu_{F(p)}(\omega)) m_p(F) - 1) = \end{aligned}$$

$$= \sum_{\substack{2 \neq \infty \\ p \in \tilde{F}^{-1}(2)}} (k_p(F) - 1) + \sum_{\substack{2 \neq \infty \\ p \in \tilde{F}^{-1}(\infty)}} (-k_p(F) - 1) =$$

$$= \underbrace{\sum_p (k_p(F) - 1)}_{2g-2} - \underbrace{\sum_{p \in \tilde{F}^{-1}(\infty)} 2 \cdot k_p(F)}_{2d} =$$

$$2g-2+2d$$

$$= 2g-2$$

$$\text{h.e.} \quad \deg \varphi(2) = 2g-2$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\deg \{ \varphi(2) \}$$

$$(\tilde{F}^* \omega) = \tilde{F}^*(\omega) + R_{\tilde{F}}$$

$$\square \dots \square$$

$$\deg(\tilde{F}^* \omega) = \deg \tilde{F}^*(\omega) + \deg R_{\tilde{F}}$$

Homomorphism u

$$\mathbb{P}^n \cong \mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{C}) \cong \mathbb{C}^{n+1} / \mathbb{C}^* \cong \{ [z_0 : \dots : z_n] \cong [\lambda z_0 : \dots : \lambda z_n], \lambda \in \mathbb{C}^* \}$$

\mathbb{P}^1 is a complex curve

$$X \cong \{ [x, y, z] \in \mathbb{P}^2 \mid F(x, y, z) = 0 \}$$

F - homogeneous polynomial, regular curve,

when we consider F here here \rightarrow

$$u.u.u. \quad F = \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 0$$

Def: $P \cap X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ has no sing.

Prop. 1. Let $V \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ be a subvariety of \mathbb{P}^n .

Proof. $[z_0 : \dots : z_n]$

1) $z_j \neq 0$ and P

2) $\forall k \quad \frac{z_k}{z_j} \in \mathcal{O}_P \quad (\text{wobei } z_j \neq 0)$

3) $\exists i \quad \frac{z_i}{z_j} \notin \mathcal{O}_P \quad - \text{wobei } z_j \neq 0$

Lemma: X - lokale Punkte in \mathbb{P}^n
 G, H - ganze Zahlen
 $H \neq 0$ in X $\Rightarrow \frac{G}{H} \in \mathcal{O}_X$

□ ...

Lemma: $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ - reguläre Varietät
 dann $\Rightarrow X$ - lokale Punkte.

□ ...

Satz / Q4: X - lokale Punkte
 dann $\Rightarrow X$ - reguläre Varietät.

X - wahl. Raum \mathbb{P}^n
Def. G - versch. char., $G \neq 0 \in X$
 Da G versch. char. $\text{div } G \in \text{Div } X$.

$P \in X$

• $G(P) \neq 0$, G versch. char. H :
 der $H \subset \text{div } G$, $H(P) \neq 0$ (wo G versch.
 wahl. Raum $\exists z_i \neq 0$, $H \subset z_i^d$,
 der $\text{div } G$) $f = \frac{G}{H} \in K_X$

$(\text{div } G, P) = V_P(f) > 0$, u. $f(P) \neq 0$

• $G(P) \neq 0$, $(\text{div } G)(P) = 0$

Lemma: $\text{div } G$ versch. char.

\square H_1 - versch. char. versch. char.

$f_1 = \frac{G}{H_1} = \frac{G}{H} \cdot \frac{H}{H_1} = f \cdot h_1$, $h_1(P) \neq 0$

$$\nabla_r (f_1) = \nabla_r (f) + \nabla_r (h_1) = \nabla_r (f) \quad \square$$

Lemma: $\operatorname{div} (G_1 G_2) = \operatorname{div} G_1 + \operatorname{div} G_2$

□ ... \square

Def: G ist das $G = 1$, also
 $\operatorname{div} G$ ist geb. vektorwertig
 Lemma

Lemma: G ist $f = \frac{G_1}{G_2}$ (u. $f \in M_X$)

u. $(f) = \operatorname{div} G_1 - \operatorname{div} G_2$, u. e.

$\{ \operatorname{div} G_1 \} = \{ \operatorname{div} G_2 \} \Rightarrow$ das $\operatorname{div} G_1 =$
 $=$ das $\operatorname{div} G_2$

$$\square \quad \nabla_r (f) = \nabla_r \left(\frac{G_1}{G_2} \right) = \nabla_r \left(\frac{G_1}{G_2} \cdot \left(\frac{G_2}{G_2} \right)^{-1} \right) =$$

$$= \nabla_r \left(\frac{G_1}{G_2} \right) - \nabla_r \left(\frac{G_2}{G_2} \right) \quad \square$$

\mathbb{A}^2 - Kurve in \mathbb{P}^2 : $f(x, y, z) = 0$
 des \mathbb{P}^2 ist die hies. Kurve X
 Def: X - vollen. Bruch. in \mathbb{P}^2
 D - gld. rationalen Kurven
 Kurven X hies. des D oben
 des X . (Kontin. off. u. h. des \mathbb{P}^2
 des \mathbb{P}^2)

Lemma: Sei $X \subset \mathbb{P}^2$: $f(x, y, z) = 0$
 des \mathbb{P}^2 ist , des X ist des \mathbb{P}^2
 \square des X ist des $\text{div } G_1$, G_1 - hies. off. h.
 des G_1 ist

Isom. Kurven : $G_1 \cong \mathbb{A}^1$
 $[0:0:1] \in X$ (Zahlen wofür)

$\text{div } G_1$ even $\text{div } G_1$ H_1
 lower $H_1 \approx 5$ order $h \approx \frac{x}{y} \in \mu_x$
 $\text{div } G_1 \approx \text{div } x \approx \begin{cases} \sum v_r(h) & G_1(p) \neq 0 \\ 0 & \text{where} \end{cases} \approx (h)_0$

$H: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ - order h order coeff .

$$H^*0 \approx (h)_0$$

$\text{deg } H^*0 \approx \text{deg } H$ $\text{deg } 0 \approx \text{deg } H$
 \parallel

$$\text{deg } (h)_0 \approx \text{deg } \text{div } x$$

$\text{deg } H = ?$

fix $H(r) \approx \lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $p \approx \sum x: y: z$
 $\Leftrightarrow \frac{x}{y} \approx \lambda$, $x \approx \lambda y$, $p \approx \sum \lambda y: y: z$

$p \in X$, m.c. $f(p) = 0$, wenn $x = 0$ und $y = 0$

$p = (0:0:1) = (0:0:1) \in X - \{<\}$

$\Rightarrow x \neq 0, y \neq 0$

B.o. $p = (x:y:z) = (\lambda y:y:z) =$
 $= (\lambda:1:z)$

$U^{-1}(p) = \{ (\lambda:1:z) : \underbrace{f(\lambda, 1, z)}_{f_\lambda(z)} = 0$

des f_λ zu

$\exists \lambda : f_\lambda(z) = 0$ — wenn d. pol. hofhaus
 hofhaus ~~hofhaus~~ 2
 (wenn $> <$ $<$ ~~helfen~~)

B.o. $|U^{-1}(p_\lambda)| = d \Rightarrow$ des U zu ~~2~~

Theorem (Zsigmondy): X - Zahl, $n > 1$
 $X \in \mathbb{P}^1$ PN, $\deg X = d$
 G - symm. des $G = e$ $G \neq 0$ in X
 Dann $\deg \operatorname{div} G = \deg G$, $\deg X = d$

Lemma: $X \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ $F = 0$,

$\deg \operatorname{div} G$ - ungerade, wenn
 $G \in F$ \subset $\operatorname{Lip}(X)$ $\neq \deg F$ des G

1) (Zsigmondy) $\operatorname{div} H$ - gut, $\deg H = 1$
 $\deg H = 1$, $\deg H^e = e \in \deg G$

$\operatorname{div} H^e$ - gut, $\deg H^e = e$

$\deg \operatorname{div} H^e = \deg \operatorname{div} G$

" $e \cdot \deg \operatorname{div} H = e \cdot d$



Lemma 7 :

Lemma : $X : F(x, y, z) = 0$ - ungerade

$$\bar{h} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 : (x : y : z) \mapsto (x : z)$$

$$h_p(\bar{h}) > 1 \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(p) = 0$$

der $\bar{h} =$ der \mathbb{P}^1

Lemma : $\quad \quad \quad R_{\bar{h}} \cong \text{div } \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}$

Theorem (H. F. Theorem) : $X \subset \mathbb{P}^2$ - ungerade

$$p = 0 \quad \text{der } \mathbb{P}^2 \text{ zu } d$$

$$g(X) = \frac{(d-1)(d-2)}{2}$$

$$\square \quad \bar{h} : X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$$

ungerade

$$\int g(X) = 1 = \int (\text{div } \bar{n}) (\int g(P') - 1) + \text{div } R_{\bar{n}}$$

$$\text{div } R_{\bar{n}} = \text{div } \frac{\partial R}{\partial s} = \text{div } X \cdot \frac{\partial \bar{n}}{\partial s}$$

$d \qquad d-1$

$$\bar{n} \cdot v \quad \int g - 1 = -2d + d(d-1) \quad \text{Q.E.D.}$$