

9. Divisorgruppen und
 Classen auf Kurven.

K_0 u. X - komp. P^1 .

\mathcal{M}_X - Menge (vekt.) mer. f. in

$\mathcal{M}_X^{(n)}$ - Menge (vekt.) mer. f. mit n - Polen

$\text{Div } X$ - Gruppe der Divisoren.

$D \in \text{Div } X$

$L(D) = \{ f \in \mathcal{M}_X : (f) \geq -D \}$

$L^{(n)}(D) = \{ \omega \in \mathcal{M}_X^{(n)} : (\omega) \geq -D \}$

$L^{(n)}(D) \cong L(K+D)$, $K = (\omega)$

$L(D)$, $L^{(n)}(D)$ - Vektorräume über \mathbb{C}

Theorem (Pach - PoX) : \exists a δ such that
 given δ $\forall D \subset \mathbb{R}^d \times X$

$$\dim L(D) = \deg D - g(X) + 1 + \dim L''(D)$$

Revolutions zu sehen⁴ :

Q4: $S \subset M_X$. S maximal w.r.t. \subset
 X can $\nexists p, q \in X, p \neq q \quad \exists I \in S$:

$$I(p) \neq I(q)$$

3. permanente Weiterbildung, um $\nabla p \in X$

$$\Rightarrow I \in \mathcal{I} : m_p(I) = 1 \quad (u_p(I) = u_p(F))$$

$$F, X \rightarrow C, \quad u_p(I) = \begin{cases} \nu_p(d - d(r)), & d\text{-value} \\ -\nu_p(I), & r\text{-value} \end{cases}$$

Реш. $\mu_{\text{ж.д.}}$ и $\mu_{\text{ж.д.}}$; $\mu_{\text{ж.д.}}$; $\mu_{\text{ж.д.}}$

Lemma, Dann X ist ein zue. P.-P.

$\Rightarrow \mu_X$ ist ein MaB \rightarrow L.C.

(m.l. "P.-P." \Leftrightarrow)

$$\square \quad p \neq 2, \quad g = g(X)$$

$$D = (g+1) \cdot p, \quad \text{da } D = g+1$$

$$\dim L(D) = g+1 - g+1 + \dim L(K-D) \geq 2$$

≥ 0

2) $\exists f \in L(D) \setminus \mathbb{C} : f$ ist ein nicht

konstantes $\in P$.

p - konstant f , $g \neq p$ - ist nicht f

m.l. μ_X ist ein MaB

\mathbb{C} - ~~konstante~~ MaB:

Es sei $\deg P \geq 2g-1$,
 $\deg (K-P) = \deg K - \deg P \leq 2g-2 - (2g-1) = -1$

$$\Rightarrow L(K-P) = \{0\}$$

$$\dim L(P) = \deg P - g + 1$$

$$p \in X, \quad P_n = n \cdot p, \quad \deg P_n = n$$

$$\dim L(P_n) = n - g + 1, \quad \dim L(P_{n+1}) = n - g + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists f_n \in L(P_{n+1}) \setminus L(P_n), \text{ u.z. } \nu_p(f_n) = -n$$

$$\Rightarrow \nu_p\left(\frac{f_n}{f_{n+1}}\right) = -1, \text{ u.z. } \nu_p\left(\frac{f_n}{f_{n+1}}\right) = 1$$

Achse: M_X muss noch n Punkte

$$\Rightarrow \exists \varphi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n$$

\square D ~~is~~ ~~an~~ ~~element~~ ~~of~~ X ~~and~~ ~~is~~ ~~linearly~~ ~~independent~~ ~~from~~ ~~the~~ ~~other~~ ~~elements~~ ~~of~~ X

$$T: D \in D, \forall x \quad \forall p, q \in X$$

$$\dim L(D - p - q) = \dim L(D) - 2$$

$$2) \quad \exists \varphi = \varphi_D: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^n \text{ -- isom. map.}$$

$$D \in D, \forall x \quad \deg D \geq 2g+1$$

$$\dim L(D - p - q) \geq 2g - 1$$

$$\hookrightarrow L(K - D) = L(K - (D - p - q)) = \{0\}$$

$$p, p: \quad \dim L(D) \geq \deg - g + 1$$

$$\dim L(D - p - q) \geq \underbrace{\deg(D - p - q)}_{\deg D - 2} - g + 1 \geq$$

$$\geq \dim L(D) - 2$$

Then

$$D \geq (2g+1) \cdot p \quad \varphi_D: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^g \text{ -- isom. map.} \quad \square$$

Lemma 8 (P. 100)

1) $X = \mathbb{C}^\infty$, M_X is the space of all

2) $X = \mathbb{C}/L$, — — —

3) $X \subset \mathbb{P}^n$ — total order, — — —

□ Lemma (P. 101)

Lemma 1. For each $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$

1) when $P \sim \infty$ the order is

the order of the point $P \in \mathbb{P}^n$ is the order of the

(the order of $P - P$).

2) M_X is the space of all

3) $P - P$ (2) X is the space of all

Theorem (Ser. 5.1) \forall when $P \in X$

the order of $P - P$.

Def. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_n$ be a polynomial with
 leading coefficient 1. Then P is called a monic polynomial (AK).

Lemma. Let P be a monic polynomial with complex coefficients.

Proof. Let $P \in \mathbb{P}_n$, $P \neq 0$, $P \in \mathbb{C}[z]$.

$$\forall P \in \mathbb{P}_n \quad \exists f \in \mathbb{C}[z] : V_P(f) = 1$$

$$\square \quad P \text{ is a monic polynomial} \quad \exists f \in \mathbb{C}[z] \quad V_P(f) = 1$$

$$\text{Let } f = 1 \quad g = 1 - P, \quad V_P(g) = 1$$

$$\text{Let } g = \frac{1}{P} \quad V_P(g) = 1$$

$$\text{Hence } \forall P \quad \exists g : V_P(g) = 1 \quad \forall P \in \mathbb{P}_n$$

$$V_P(g^k) = 1 \quad \square$$

Def. Let $r(z) = \sum_{i=0}^n c_i z^i$ with $c_n \neq 0$ and $c_i \in \mathbb{C}$.

$\mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$ is the non-negative
 $r(z)$ is a rational power
 polynomial $q(z) \in \mathbb{N}_X$, $z^k r(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$
 (order, pole, tail) $(k \cdot r = \mathcal{O}(z^{k+1}))$

Lemma: $X = \mathbb{A}^1$ $p \in X$ z - loc.
 coord. x, y , $r(z)$ - non-polynomial
 $\exists f \in \mathbb{N}_X$: r - rational power
 but f (to remove p)

\square $r = \sum_{i \geq k} c_i z^i$, $c_k, c_{k+1} \neq 0$

Apply the $k = k - n - 1$:

$n \geq 1$ $r(z) = c_n z^n$ y -val. $\Leftrightarrow \exists f \in \mathbb{N}_X$

$\forall p \in A, \exists n$ (yes, lemma)

$$n > 1 \quad r = c_n z^n + c_{n+1} z^{n+1} + \dots + c_2 z^2$$

$$h = \text{wh.} \quad \text{then} \quad c_n z^n \quad \exists h \in \mathcal{M}_X :$$

$$c_n z^n = \text{wh.} \quad \text{then} \quad h(z).$$

$$h(z) - r(z) = \underbrace{a_{n+1} z^{n+1} + a_n z^n + a_{n-1} z^{n-1}}_{s(z)}$$

$$s(z) = \text{wh.} \quad \text{then} \quad \leq n-1$$

$$h = \text{wh.} \quad \exists g \in \mathcal{M}_X \quad \therefore \quad s(z) = \text{wh.} \quad g(z)$$

$$h = \text{wh.} \quad h - r = s + O(z^{n+1})$$

$$g = s + O(z^{n+1})$$

$$\text{Def} \quad f = h - g = r + O(z^{n+1})$$

$$\leq 2) \quad r(z) = \text{wh.} \quad \text{then} \quad f(z) \in \mathcal{M}_X \quad \text{QED}$$

then can we see $p_1, \dots, p_n \in X$?
Answer : $X = \mathbb{A}^n$ $p, q \in X$, $p \neq q$.
 $\exists f \in M_X$: $p = \text{yes}$, $q = \text{no}$

\square ... \square

Answer : $X = \mathbb{A}^n$ $p, q_1, \dots, q_n \in X$
 $\exists f \in M_X$: $p = \text{yes}$, $q_1, \dots, q_n = \text{no}$

\square Lemma : no n : $n \geq 1$ - yes. then
 $n \geq 1$ no lemma. $\exists g$: $p = 0, q_1, \dots, q_n = 1$

$\exists h$: $p = 0, q_n = 1$

$f = g + h^n$ good. Lemma n , no

f good. yes. $(\text{yes} \dots) \square$

Answer : $X = \mathbb{A}^n$ $p, q_1, \dots, q_n \in X$, $n \geq 1$

$$\exists f \in M_X : \forall p (f(p)) \geq \mu, \quad \forall z_i (f(z_i)) \geq \mu$$

$$\square \exists g \in M_X : \forall p (g(p)) > 0, \quad \forall z_i (g(z_i)) < 0$$

$$f \approx \frac{1}{1+g} \quad \square$$

Theorem (abstract p. before) :

$$X = \mathcal{A}M \quad p_1, \dots, p_n \in X, \quad z_i = z_{p_i} -$$

non. nodes. (under) $p_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$

$$r_i(z_i), \quad 1 \leq i \leq n \quad - \text{ known nodes}$$

$$\exists f \in M_X : \forall i, 1 \leq i \leq n \quad r_i(z_i) -$$

$$z_i \text{ known nodes } f(z_i) \quad (p_i).$$

$$\square r_i(z_i) \approx \sum_{j=1}^{m_i} c_{ij} z_i^j, \quad \mu \approx \max m_i$$

$$(\approx \sum_{j=1}^N c_{ij} z_i^j, \text{ a.s. } m_i < j \leq N \quad c_{ij} \approx 0)$$

$$\forall p_i \quad \exists g_i \in M_X : g_i(z_i) \approx r_i(z_i) + O(z_i^{N+1})$$

$$\mu = \min_i \mu_i \quad \mu_i = \min_j \nu_{r_i}(r_i) = \min_j \nu_{r_i}(g_j)$$

$$\forall i \quad \exists h_i \in \mathcal{M}_X : \quad \nu_{r_i}(h_i - 1) \geq \mu - \epsilon$$

$$\nu_{r_i}(h_i) \geq \mu - \epsilon, \quad i \neq 1$$

$$\text{Th. 2.} \quad h_i(z_i) = 1 + \mathcal{O}(z_i^{\mu - \epsilon})$$

$$h_i(z_j) = \mathcal{O}(z_j^{\mu - \epsilon})$$

$$(h_i g_i)(z_i) = (1 + \mathcal{O}(z_i^{\mu - \epsilon})) (r_i(z_i) + \mathcal{O}(z_i^{\mu - \epsilon}))$$

$$= r_i(z_i) + \mathcal{O}(z_i^{\mu - \epsilon})$$

$$(h_i g_i)(z_j) = \mathcal{O}(z_j^{\mu - \epsilon})$$

$$f = \sum_{i=1}^n h_i g_i \quad , \quad f(z_i) = r(z_i) + \mathcal{O}(z_i^{\mu - \epsilon})$$

Claim: $X = A^u$

$$r_1, \dots, r_n \in X$$

$$\mu_1, \dots, \mu_n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad \exists f \in \mathcal{M}_X : \quad \forall i \quad \nu_{r_i}(f) = \mu_i$$

Cresciti. $X = AK$, $1 \leq i \leq n$ $p_i \in X$,
 $m_i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $f_i \in \mu_X \Rightarrow f \in \mu$:
 $\forall p_i: (f - f_i) \geq u_i$

□ ~~...~~

Beispiel KTO: $p_1, \dots, p_n - n p_i$.
 $m_1, \dots, m_n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a_1, \dots, a_n \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Z})$
 $\Rightarrow a \in \mathbb{Q}(\mathbb{Z})$: $\forall i: \forall p_i: (a - a_i) \geq u_i$
 $(a \geq a_i (p_i^{u_i}))$

\Rightarrow no measure \circ unless sufficient.

Teilnahme was μ_X / \mathbb{C}

Lemma: $\text{tr. des } (\mu_X / \mathbb{C}) \geq 1$ (m. l.)

f, g - re. wach. $1 \in$

$\forall f, g \in \mu_x$ (ausgef. rel.)

$\square \mu_x \neq \mathbb{C}$, u.c. $f \in \mu_x (f \geq 1)$

$\forall f, g \in \mu_x$ - aus. messel.

Beweis: $D > \max((f)_\infty, (g)_\infty)$

$((f)_\infty - (f)_\infty > -D \Rightarrow f \in L(D))$

$f, g \in L(D)$

$\forall i, j \geq 0 : i+j \leq n \quad f^i g^j \in L(nD)$

$f^i g^j$ - mult. Leser

$\Rightarrow \dim(L(nD)) \geq \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} k \geq \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} \sim \frac{n^2}{2}$

$D \geq 0$, $\dim L(nD) \leq \text{redes}(nD) = 1+n \cdot \text{des } D$
 $- > <$ bei Schema n

З.о. с.м. $I \in \mu_X \setminus \mathbb{C}$, жакы.

$\mathbb{C} \subset \mathbb{C}(I) \subset \mu_X$, $\mu_X / \mathbb{C}(I)$, \mathbb{C}
 $\text{tr des } \mathbb{C}(I) / \mathbb{C} = 1 = \text{tr des } \mu_X / \mathbb{C}$

$\Rightarrow \mu_X / \mathbb{C}(I)$ — жакы

$\{ \mu_X : \mathbb{C}(I) \}$ — жакы

Лемма $\forall p \in p: \forall X \exists u \in \mathbb{Z}_p \exists g \in \mathbb{C}(H):$

$p - (g) \in \mu(I)_\infty$

$\square \{ p \in X \mid p \in \text{supp } D \setminus \text{supp}(I)_\infty, D(p) \geq 1 \}$
 $= \{ p_1, \dots, p_n \}$

жакы $I - I(p_i) \quad \forall p_i: (I - I(p_i)) \geq 1$

p — жакы $I - I(p_i) \Leftrightarrow p$ — жакы I

$$g \sim \prod_{i=1}^n (1 - f(p_i))^{p(p_i)} \in C[1]$$

$$v_{p_i}(g) \geq p(p_i) ; \quad \text{let } \text{then } \text{value}$$

$$\text{A.s.} \quad (D - (g)/(p)) > 0 \quad (2) \quad \text{r - have } f$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{given } \text{some } u \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : \quad \forall \text{ norm } p$$

$$(D - (g)/(p)) \leq u(-v_p(f)) \Rightarrow \quad p - (g) \leq u(f)_\infty \quad \text{QED}$$

$$\underline{\text{Lemma.}} \quad f, h \in M_x \setminus \mathbb{C} \quad \exists \quad r \in \mathbb{C}^+ :$$

$$r(f)h \quad \text{is} \quad \text{when} \quad \text{norm} \quad \text{have } f$$

$$\text{then } \text{some } \text{norm} \quad \exists \quad u : \quad r(f)h \in L(u(f)_\infty)$$

$$\square \quad D = - (h) \quad \text{QED}$$

Lemma 1 Fixen $\Sigma \mathcal{M}_X \cdot \mathcal{C}(t) \geq k$
 dann $\exists m_0 : \forall k \geq m_0$

$$\dim L(k(t)_\infty) \geq (k - m_0 + 1)k$$

$\square \exists g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{M}_X$ — l.u. Losen

$\in \mathcal{C}(t) \quad \forall 1 \leq i \leq n \quad \exists r_i \in \mathcal{C}(t) :$

$h_i = r_i(t) g_i$ — homogen machen $\in \mathcal{C}_i$

$\exists m_0 \in \mathbb{Z}_+ : h_i \in L(k(t)_\infty)$

h_i — hom. versch $\in \mathcal{C}(t)$

$\exists h_i \in L(k(t)_\infty)$ u. versch. versch

$1 \leq i \leq n \quad 0 \leq j \leq k \cdot m_0 ; \quad k \geq m_0$

m.c. $\dim L(k(t)_\infty) \geq k(k \cdot m_0 + 1)$ ~~(1)~~

Lemma 1 : $\{M_x : \mathcal{C}(I)\} \leq \text{des}(I)_\omega$

□ Proof : $\{M_x : \mathcal{C}(I)\} \geq \text{des}(I)_\omega + 1$

∃ n_0 , $\forall n \geq n_0$

dir $\mathcal{L}(u(I)_\omega) \geq (n - n_0 + 1) (1 + \text{des}(I)_\omega)$

dir $\mathcal{L}(u(I)_\omega) \leq 1 + \text{des}(u(I)_\omega) =$
 $1 + n \text{ des}(I)_\omega$

- $> <$ \Rightarrow \geq \Rightarrow \leq \Rightarrow \square

Lemma 2 : $\{M_x : \mathcal{C}(I)\} = \text{des}(I)_\omega$

□ $(I)_\omega = [n; p_i]$

∃ i no clears above the line \Rightarrow g_{ij}

$(1 \leq j \leq n, \quad \forall p_i (g_{ij}) = -j$

$\forall p_k (g_{ij}) = 0, \quad k \neq i$

$$\Rightarrow \{ \mu_x \in C(H) \mid x \in \text{deg}(H) \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$$

Expenditure 1

2) $X_2 \in \mathbb{C} \quad \int_{\mathbb{C}} \quad - \quad \text{wahre } (-) - \text{ger}$

$$\mu_x = \frac{x_i}{x_j}$$

Def: $\mu_X = \mathbb{P}(X)$ — prob on X

Theorem (Ver. 3.1) $X \sim Y$ - wh.

wh. $PT \Leftrightarrow \mathcal{C}(X) \cong \mathcal{C}(Y)$