

9 Оч, решение Р17

Прозная часть:

$X = \mathbb{P}^n$ - члвн. макс. орт. $T \cap C \ni$
 члвн. \mathbb{P}^n , U - топ. \mathbb{P}^n .
 макс. орт. \mathbb{P}^n : $\{ \varphi_x : U_x \rightarrow V_x \}$
 $U_x \subset X$ - члвн. $V_x \subset \mathbb{C}$ - члвн.

U_2 — zohre sh.

ϕ_2 — значение
оп. члс chosen $T_{\Delta_1} = \psi_s \circ \phi_2^{-1}$ — тоже

$$u \quad u_\alpha \wedge u_\beta$$

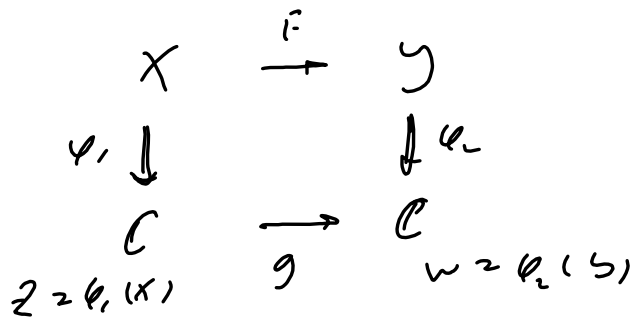
0. $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ - 201204 1 p 6 X 2 cm

7. Sei nun $\varphi: U \rightarrow V$, $p \in U$. $f = \varphi^{-1}$ - ist also

$\nabla: X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$ — def. lwr lvs, volch lvs
 ussen, oclp. D.T., lvs novol.

Def: $F: X \rightarrow Y$ is a function, $F: X \rightarrow Y$ has.
 valid $p \in X \iff \exists \varphi_1: U_1 \rightarrow V_1, U_1 \subset X, p \in U_1$
 $\exists \varphi_2: U_2 \rightarrow V_2, U_2 \subset Y, F(p) \in U_2$

where $U_1 = F^{-1}(U_2) = \varphi_1^{-1}(U_2)$



$w \in g(z) \iff \exists \varphi_2(F(\varphi_1^{-1}(z)))$
 - valid.


F is valid in $w \in X \iff \exists \varphi_1$
 F valid $\iff p \in w \forall p \in w$

$F: X \rightarrow Y$ is valid iff $\forall p \in X$

Lemma: 1) F valid $\iff p \in w \iff$ function, $\exists \varphi_1$
 2) F is a function

2) f - ~~total~~ $W \Leftrightarrow \exists \{ \varphi_i^{(i)} : U_i^{(i)} \rightarrow V_i^{(i)} \}$
 $\{ \varphi_i^{(i)} : U_i^{(i)} \rightarrow V_i^{(i)} \}$

- W ~~total~~ $W \Leftrightarrow X \subseteq Y$
 $W \subseteq \bigcup_i U_i^{(i)}$, $f(W) \subseteq \bigcup_i U_i^{(i)}$, $\varphi_i^{(i)} \circ f \circ (\varphi_i^{(i)})^{-1}$
 $- \text{total } \rightarrow \text{total}$

1) 2nd 

Lemma:

1) $f : X \rightarrow Y$, $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ - $total \Rightarrow$

$g \circ f : X \rightarrow Z$ - $total$

2) $f : X \rightarrow Y$ - $total$, $g : Y \rightarrow Z$ - $total$

$W \subseteq Y \Rightarrow g \circ f$ - $total$ $\forall w \in f^{-1}(W)$

3) $f : X \rightarrow Y$ - $total$, g - $beh.$ $W \subseteq Y$

$f(X) \not\subseteq \{ \text{total } \emptyset \} \Rightarrow g \circ f$ - $beh.$

\mathcal{O}_X, μ_X — norm / norm versch / def.
 q.v.

Satz: Satz 2, 3 folgt.

$$g \in \mathcal{O}_{w, Y} \mapsto g \circ f \in \mathcal{O}_{f^{-1}(w), X}, \quad f^*(g) = g \circ f$$

$$f: X \rightarrow Y$$

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

Analoges auch,

$$f^*: \mu_{w, Y} \rightarrow \mu_{f^{-1}(w), X}.$$

Def.: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — absolut glatte $Pf \Rightarrow$

f^* — versch. h.s. -osk. $f^{-1}: Y \rightarrow X$ versch.

Satz $Y \subseteq X$, wo f glatte absolut

Theorem: \mathbb{C}_∞ $IP' \cong IP'(\mathbb{C})$ isomorphism

$$1) \quad f: IP' \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{C}_\infty : \{z: w\} \mapsto \left(2 \operatorname{Re}(z\bar{w}), 2 \operatorname{Im}(z\bar{w}), \frac{|z|^2 - |w|^2}{|z|^2 + |w|^2} \right)$$

Аксиома индукции в ТФКП

Лемма: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — рекурсия, Y — м. f — образное отображ.

Лемма: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — рекурсия, Y — м. f — образное отображ., Y — м. $f: X \rightarrow P(X)$ — отображение.

Лемма: $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$ — рекурсия,
 $S \subset X$ — м. $f|_S = g|_S$ — м. $f = g$

$\forall p \in S \quad f(p) = g(p)$ — м. $f = g$

□ гипотеза P_2

Лемма: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — рекурсия, Y — м.
 X — м. $\Rightarrow f$ — образное отображ.

Y — м. f — м.

□ свойство P_2

Lemma: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ - linear, non-0.

$\forall y \in Y \quad f^{-1}(y) \neq \emptyset$ holds.

Let X - normed space $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y) \neq \emptyset$ holds

\square Proof:

$w \in Y, \exists \varphi(f(\varphi^{-1}(w))) \neq \emptyset$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f} & Y \\ \varphi \downarrow & & \downarrow \psi \\ \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{C} \quad \textcircled{w} \end{array}$$

Let $y \in Y, x \in f^{-1}(y)$

Let φ - linear map $x \mapsto \varphi(x)$ - non-0.

$\varphi(x) \neq 0, \psi(y) \neq 0$

Let $f, x \in f^{-1}(y)$ - non-0. $\exists \lambda \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{0\}$

Let φ - linear map $x \mapsto \varphi(x)$ - non-0. \square

Значение $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{C}$ — значение f в
точке x или $\sigma_k = f_k$.

Тогда $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, — функция

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty = \mathbb{C} \cup \{\infty\}$$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} f(x), & x \text{ — не полюс } f \\ \infty, & x \text{ — полюс } f \end{cases}$$

Тогда f — значение $\sigma_k = f_k$. $P \cap$.

Н.о.

$$\text{ф-я } f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$$



значение $\sigma_k = f_k$.

$$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$$

Аналогично, $\Gamma: \forall f \in \mathcal{H}_{\mathbb{C}_\infty} \quad \sum \nu_p(f) = 0$

$$(f_0 = z^{\nu_p(f)} \dots \text{лог. } 0)$$

Две не \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{L} — поле :

Теорема: $\forall f \in M_{\mathbb{R}} - \text{не } \text{с.с.}$

$$\int_p \nu_p(f) = 0$$

$$\square \quad L \geq L_w \geq L(f, w), \quad w \in H \geq \{t \geq 0\}$$

Сл. \Leftrightarrow с.с. с.с. с.с. с.с. с.с.

с.с. с.с. с.с. с.с. с.с.

Теорема: с.с. $(p_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ — с.с. с.с.

$(q_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$ — с.с. с.с.

Теорема $n \in \mathbb{N}$, к.с. $n \neq \infty$ (с.с. $n \geq \infty$ с.с. $\neq \frac{1}{f}$)

$$\exists p_{n+1}, \dots, p_m : \underbrace{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i + \sum_{i=n+1}^m p_i}_{\sum_{i=1}^m p_i} \geq \sum_{j=1}^n q_j \quad \text{с.с.}$$

$$p_i, q_i \in \mathbb{C}/L$$

$$\pi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L: z \mapsto z \bmod L$$

$$\text{"Hauptteilchen"} \quad p_i, q_i \quad \Rightarrow \quad \begin{aligned} x_i &= \pi^{-1}(p_i) \\ y_i &= \pi^{-1}(q_i) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{wobei, wo} \quad \sum_{i=1}^m x_i = \sum_{j=1}^m y_j \quad (1 \in \mathbb{C})$$

$$(\text{Lorenz, m.c. } L = \text{period} = \underline{\omega})$$

$$\text{Hauptteilchen: } \theta_\omega(z) = \prod_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{\pi i (2lz + l^2 \omega)}$$

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

$$T: \text{Sei } x_i, y_i: \quad \sum x_i - \sum y_i \in \mathbb{Z},$$

$$\text{wo} \quad \prod_i \theta_\omega^{(x_i)} / \prod_j \theta_\omega^{(y_j)} \in \mu_{\mathbb{C}/L}$$

$$x_i = \text{usek}, \quad y_j = \text{not usek}$$

$$\lfloor x_i - \lfloor y_i \rfloor \rfloor \geq 0 \in \mathbb{Z}$$

$$\Rightarrow R = \bigcap \Theta_{\omega}^{(x_i)} // \bigcap \Theta_{\omega}^{(y_i)}, \quad R = R(t)$$

$$R \in \mathcal{M}_{CIL}$$

$$\text{Induktionsschritt} \quad g \approx \frac{R}{f}$$

g hat immer harmonisch, d.h. mehr
Werte: p_1, \dots, p_n , $n \in \mathbb{N}$ -meh.

$$CIL - \text{Wahrheit} \Rightarrow g \approx \text{Wahrheit} \geq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow R \geq 0, \quad \text{aber} \quad R \neq \text{Wahrheit} \quad (\underline{5-2})$$

$$\Rightarrow m \geq n$$

$$\Rightarrow \lfloor \nu_p(f) \rfloor \geq 0 \quad \blacksquare$$

Theorem (o continuous hypothesis of the 1):

$f : X \rightarrow Y$ - continuous. Let $x_0 \in X$,

$f(x_0) = y_0$.

$\exists ! \quad m \in \mathbb{Z}_+, \quad : \quad \forall \varphi_2 : U_2 \rightarrow V_2 : \varphi_2(f(x_0)) = 0$

$\exists \varphi_1 : U_1 \rightarrow V_1 : \varphi_1(x_0) = 0$

$$\varphi_2(f(\varphi_1^{-1}(z))) = z^m$$

\square Then - $\varphi_2 : U_2 \rightarrow V_2 : \varphi_2(f(x_0)) = 0$

$\forall \varphi : U \rightarrow V$ - unique in X , $\varphi(x_0) = 0$

a.e. $\varphi_1(f(\varphi^{-1}(z))) = z^m$

$$X \xrightarrow{f} Y$$

$$\varphi \downarrow \quad \downarrow \varphi$$

$$\mathbb{C} \xrightarrow{\tau} \mathbb{C}_w$$

$$\tau(w) = \varphi_2(f(\varphi^{-1}(z))) = \sum_{i \geq m} c_i w^i$$

then $m \geq 0$, See how
 $m \geq 1$, a.e. $\tau(0) = 0$

$$\Rightarrow T(w) = w^n f(w), \quad f - \text{val ok.} \quad 1 \text{ ok.} \\ w \neq 0, \quad f(0) \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists R(w) : f(w) = R(w)^m, \quad R - \text{val ok.}$$

$$T(w) = \underbrace{(w R(w))}_2^2 = (\eta(w))^m, \quad \eta - \text{val ok.}$$

$$\eta' = R + w R', \quad \eta'(0) = R(0) \neq 0 \\ \neq 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \eta - \text{ok.} \quad 1 \quad \text{ok.} \quad 0$$

$$\eta \circ \psi \circ \alpha \quad \psi, z \in \eta \circ \psi - \text{non empty}$$

$$\psi_L(F(\psi^{-1}(z))) = \psi_L(F(\psi^{-1}(\eta^{-1}(z)))) = T(\eta^{-1}(z)) = \\ = T(w) \quad \{z \in \eta(w)\}$$

$$T(w) = \eta(w)^m \quad \Rightarrow \quad \text{when } \psi \circ z \mapsto z^m \quad \boxed{B}$$

Ques: 4440 kg. 4440 kg

$$P \quad 1 \quad \text{norm} \quad P \quad 1 \quad \text{of } \text{sh} \quad M_P(F)$$

Achsa: H_{Zur} $R: X \rightarrow Y$ - Lelou .

$\phi \in X$, $\psi - \text{не } \phi$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{f'} & Y \\ \downarrow \psi & & \downarrow \psi \\ \mathcal{P} & \xrightarrow{h} & \mathcal{P} \\ \textcircled{2} & & (\omega) \end{array} \quad w = h(z) = \psi(f'(\psi^{-1}(z)))$$

$$h_p(z) = 1 + \sqrt{z} (h'(z)) \quad h' = \frac{dh}{dz}$$

$$h(z) \geq h(z_0) + \sum_{i \geq h_p(F)} c_i (z - z_0)^i$$

□ 5-7 ; 5-10 admission case

$$W - W_0 = h(\beta_1) - h(\beta_0)$$



Lemma: $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ - continuous,

$\{ p \in X : f - 0 \text{ and } p \text{ and } m_p(f) \geq \epsilon \}$

- is empty.

\square Clearly, \Rightarrow now the work.

using $m(f)$, m - total \Rightarrow work

using graph \square

Def: $p \in X$ has maximal level.

$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, then $m_p(f) \geq \epsilon$

Lemma: Given $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ - def. on

$f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$ - work. version. \square

1) $p \in X$ - work. f $\Rightarrow m_p(f) \geq \nu_p(f)$

2) $p \in X$ - work $\Rightarrow m_p(f) \geq -\nu_p(f)$

3) p - no work. $\Rightarrow m_p(f) \geq \nu_p(f - f(p))$

□ 54. 

Dual light cone (det. g. l.o.)

Theorem: From $X: f(X, y) \geq 0$ —
 feasible a.g.g. given, p — max
 det. $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial L}{\partial y}(p) \geq 0 \quad \left| \begin{array}{l} \pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}; \\ (x, y) \mapsto x \end{array} \right.$

Theorem: $X: f(X, y, z) \geq 0$ — feasible
hypothese optimal, $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}'$ — max
 w. $y \geq 0$, h.c. $\pi: \{x; y: z\} \geq \{x: z\}$
 $p \in X$ — max det. $\Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial \tilde{f}}{\partial y}(p) \geq 0$

□ Carathe { mir } 

Lemma: X, Y - countable posets,

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ - order isomorphism.

$$\forall Y \subseteq Z \text{ ord. } d_Y(f) = \bigcup_{y \in f^{-1}(y)} m_P(f)$$

Then $d_Y(f)$ is well defined.

$$\forall Y \subseteq Z \quad d_Y(f) = d$$

□ After Y -la 1

• $f^{-1}(y) = \{x_1, \dots, x_n\}$ - well th. u_n .
 y -well.

• \forall ord X_i \exists pos. u_i such that z_i

$(z_i = \varphi(x), x \in \text{ord. } X_i) : f$ where u_i

$$f: z_i \rightarrow z_i^{u_i}$$

o $w = z^n$ — local. $f: D \rightarrow D$

$$D = \{ z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| \leq 1 \}$$

$z = 0$ — no local. $f^{-1}(0) = \{0\}$

$$m_p(f) = m$$

$$\forall w \in D \setminus \{0\}, \quad f^{-1}(w) = \{ \sqrt[m]{w} \}$$

$$|f^{-1}(w)| = m, \quad \forall p \in f^{-1}(w), \quad m_p(f) = 1$$

$$d_w(f) = \begin{cases} m, & w = 0 \\ \bigwedge_{i=1}^m 1 = 1, & w \neq 0 \end{cases}$$

$$h.c. \quad \text{by } f: D \rightarrow D; \quad z \mapsto z^n$$

— lemma

o let's look at w where.

$$y \mapsto d_y(f) = m_i \quad \text{— loc. look.}$$

$$2) \quad m_i = m \quad \text{is correct} \quad \square$$

Def: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — zusammenhängend,
 X, Y — metrisch. $d(f) = d_g(f)$ h.m.
 auch wenn $d(f) = d_{\mathcal{B}}(f)$

Lemma: $f: X \rightarrow Y$ — — —
 f — zusammenh. $(\Leftrightarrow) d_{\mathcal{B}}(f) = 1$

Theorem: X — metrisch. p.m., $\exists f \in \mu_X$:
 f — zusammenh. \Leftrightarrow $\forall p \in X$:
 $V_p(f) \neq \emptyset$. Theorem X — metrisch \mathbb{C}_∞

□ Theorem $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$.

$$h_p(f) = 1,$$

$$f^{-1}(\infty) = \{p\}, \text{ u.h. } \Leftrightarrow \text{ zusammenhängend}$$

$$d(f) = d_\infty(f) = 1 \Leftrightarrow f \text{ — zusammenhängend. } \square$$

Then, we have $\gamma : (x_i, y_i) \quad 1 \leq i \leq d$

$$[x_i] - [y_i] \in \mathbb{Z} \Rightarrow f \in \prod \mathcal{O}_w^{(x_i)} / \prod \mathcal{O}_w^{(y_i)} \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Z}/L}$$

Therefore : $\forall f \in \mathcal{M}_{\mathbb{Z}/L} \quad f \xrightarrow{\text{unique way}}$

$$(\mathcal{O}_w^{(x_i)}(z), z \in \mathcal{O}_w(z - \frac{1}{L} - \frac{w}{L} - x))$$

$$\mathcal{O}_w(z) = \sum_{l \in \mathbb{Z}} e^{x_i(Ll + l^2 + l^2 w)} \quad)$$

$\square \quad [V_p(f) \geq 0 \quad (z)]$ more values
with ℓ more values
 ℓ up to now

$$(p_i)_{i \geq 1}^n \quad - \quad \text{with } (\ell \text{ holds})$$

$$(q_i)_{i \geq 1}^n \quad - \quad \text{holds } (\ell \text{ holds})$$

Proposition no $[p_i \neq [q_j \quad (\ell \in \mathbb{Z})]$

Dynamiken $G = 1 - u : \exists p. z \in \mathbb{C}/L.$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n p_i \geq \sum_{i=0}^n z_i$$

Transformieren p_i, u in \mathbb{C} durch

$$\pi: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}/L : x_i \geq \pi^{-1}(p_i), y_i \geq \pi^{-1}(z_i)$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^n x_i \geq \sum_{i=0}^n y_i$$

Jacob. $R = \prod_{i=0}^n \Theta_{\sim}^{(x_i)} / \prod_{i=0}^n \Theta_{\sim}^{(y_i)}$

$g = \frac{R}{I}$, g hat immer einen Wert

Durch u in $p.$, $-1 - \text{Wert } z_0$

Wobei I

Coord. Wdh. durch $G: X \rightarrow \mathbb{C}_\infty$

der $G = 1 \Rightarrow X \subset \mathbb{C}/L$ - Wdh. \mathbb{C}_∞

$$\text{Also } g(x) \geq 1, \quad g(\infty) \geq 0 \quad - > <$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^n p_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n q_i$$

$$\text{Annahme } \exists x_i, y_i \quad \sum_{i=1}^n x_i \geq \sum_{i=1}^n y_i$$

$$R_1 \geq \prod \theta_{\sim}^{(x_i)} / \prod \theta_{\sim}^{(y_i)}, \quad \theta_1 \geq \frac{R_1}{I}$$

θ_1 ist dann wieder ein Kollisions

$$\Rightarrow \theta_1 \geq \text{const} \Rightarrow I \geq c R_1 \quad \square$$

Lemma (grobste Tinkturen) : $F: X \rightarrow \mathcal{G}$

belieb. beliebig, x, y — noch PN

$$2g(x) - 2 \geq \deg F \cdot (2g(y) - 2) + \sum_{p \in X} (u_p(F) - 1)$$

(" — $\chi(x)$)

□ [Mil] \square

Thema: $X \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, $Y \subset \mathbb{C}^n$,

$f: X \rightarrow Y$ - Abb. f wenn

das (unabhängig von t) $G(t) = \gamma(t) + a$

$\gamma: \gamma L \subset M$

$a \geq 0$ (2) f - Abb. $f(0) = 0$

des $f \in [M: \gamma L]$

f - Abb. (2) $\gamma L \subset M$

Thema: $X \subset \mathbb{C}^n$, $f: X \rightarrow X$ - Abb. $G(t) = \gamma(t)$

(2) Abb. f

1) L - Abb. f , $\gamma \in \sqrt[n]{1}$

2) L - Abb. f , $\gamma \in \sqrt[n]{1}$

3) L - the group, the result, $\gamma = \pm 1$

then $A \subset X = \mathbb{Z}$. wh.

$$1) A \subset X = \mathbb{Z}/4\mathbb{Z}$$

$$2) A \subset X = \mathbb{Z}/6\mathbb{Z}$$

$$3) A \subset X = \mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$$

Conclusion: L - the result. $\gamma = \pm 1$.

X/L , X/M - the result.

Theorem: $L_{w_1} = L(1, w_1)$, $L_{w_2} = L(1, w_2)$

$w_i \in H$, $X_{w_i} = C/L_{w_i}$

X_{w_1} where $X_{w_2} \subset \mathbb{Z}$ $\exists g = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} \in SL_2(\mathbb{Z})$

$$w_1 = g \cdot w_2 = \frac{aw_2 + b}{cw_2 + d}$$

Th. 0.

which is used.
Hypothesis.

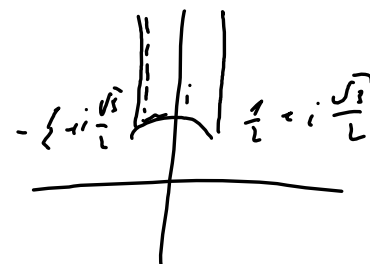


which

H / T

(hypothesis test

H / T - hypothesis test



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