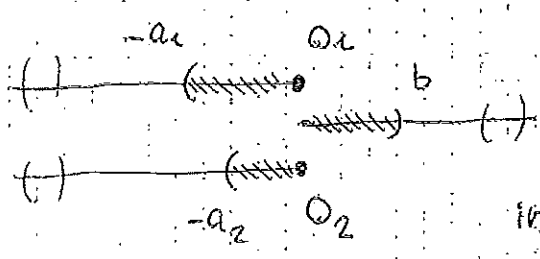
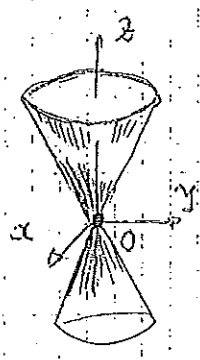


Osservazione. Ricordiamo che: liristoko spari localmente euclideo ma non necessariamente



intorno di O_i $i=1,2$

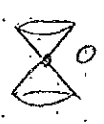
*



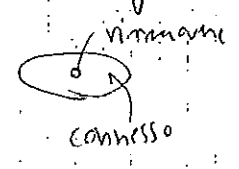
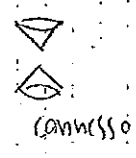
$$x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$$

cono (doppio)

Non è una varietà
 (top. risolta di \mathbb{R}^3)



non è omne ad un aperto di \mathbb{R}^3 !



Invece

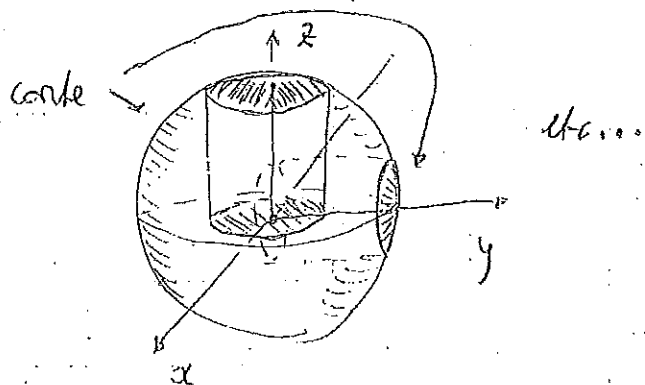
$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0 \\ z \geq 0 \end{cases}$$

è una varietà C^0
 (varietà topologica)



* Sfera (unitaria) S^2

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1 = 0$$



In maggiore dettaglio

$$(x^1)^2 + (x^2)^2 + (x^3)^2 = 1$$

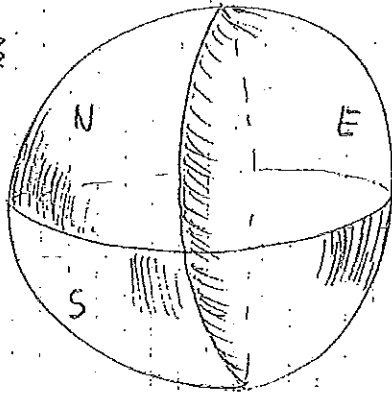
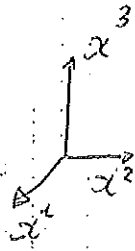
$$D_{i,\epsilon} = \{ (x^1, x^2, x^3) \in S^2 \mid \epsilon x^i > 0 \}$$

$$\epsilon = \pm 1$$

$$f_{i,\epsilon} : D_{i,\epsilon} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$f_{i,\epsilon}(x^1, x^2, x^3) = (x^j, x^k)$$

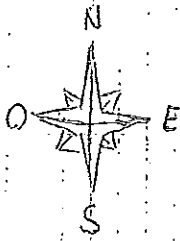
(i, j, k) permutazione ciclica di $(1, 2, 3)$ per $\epsilon = 1$
 $(1, 3, 2)$, $\epsilon = -1$



$$(1, \varepsilon) = (3, +) = N$$

$$(1, \varepsilon) = (3, -) = S$$

$$(1, \varepsilon) = (2, +) = E$$



$\mathcal{C}_\infty \ni \varphi_N \circ \varphi_E^{-1}$ è data da

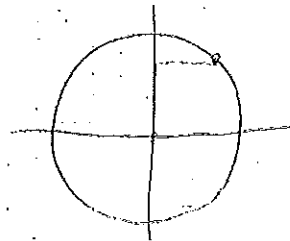
$$\begin{cases} x_N^1 = x_E^2 \\ x_N^2 = \sqrt{1 - (x_E^1)^2 - (x_E^3)^2} \end{cases}$$

Infatti:

$$\varphi_E(x^1, x^2, x^3) = \varphi_{(2,+)}(x^1, x^2, x^3) = (x^3, x^1) = (z, x)$$

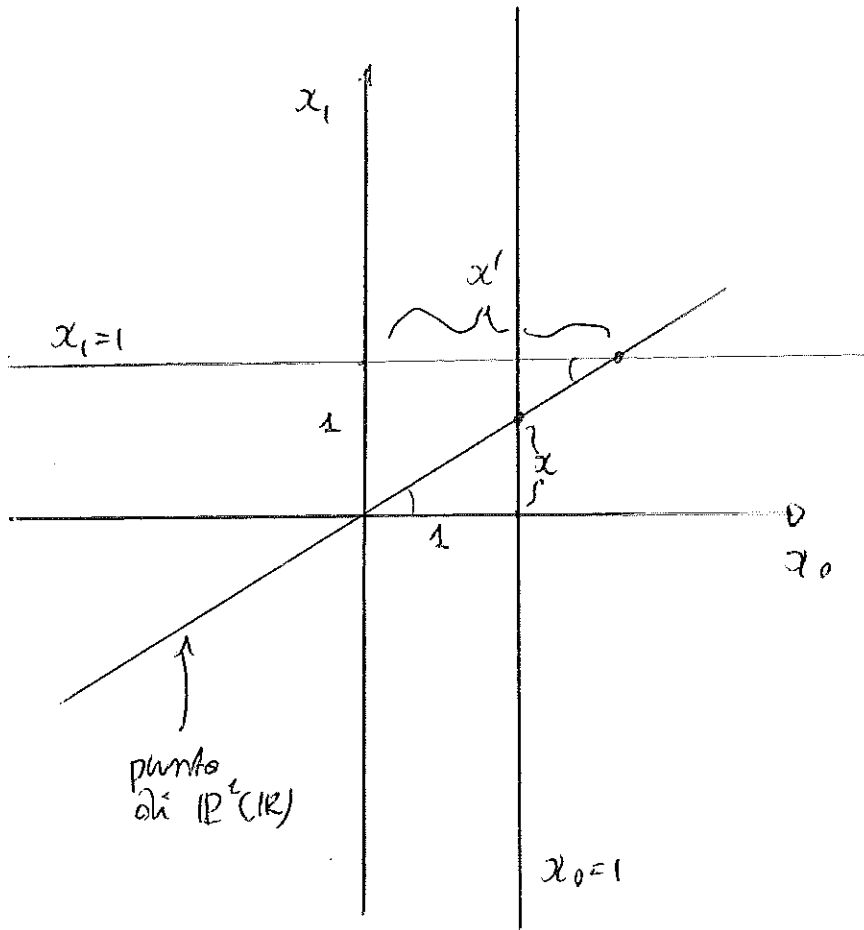
$$\varphi_N(x^1, x^2, x^3) = \varphi_{(3,+)}(x^1, x^2, x^3) = (x^1, x^2) = (x, y)$$

$$\begin{cases} x = z \\ y = \sqrt{1 - z^2 - x^2} \end{cases}$$



$$(z, x) \mapsto (x, \sqrt{1 - z^2 - x^2})$$

$\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{R})$
 retta
 proiettiva
 reale



$$\begin{array}{l}
 \neq \\
 \mathcal{U}_0 \ni [x_0, x_1] \xrightarrow{\varphi_0} \left(1, \frac{x_1}{x_0} \right) \equiv x \\
 \neq \\
 \mathcal{U}_1 \ni [x_0, x_1] \xrightarrow{\varphi_1} \left(\frac{x_0}{x_1}, 1 \right) \equiv x' \\
 \neq \\
 0
 \end{array}$$

in $\mathcal{U}_0 \cap \mathcal{U}_1$ è $x_0 \neq 0, x_1 \neq 0$

$$\boxed{x' = \frac{1}{x}}$$

$$x \xrightarrow{\varphi_1 \circ \varphi_0^{-1}} x' = \frac{1}{x}$$

$$\mathbb{P}^n(\mathbb{R}) \equiv \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{R}^{n+1})$$

spazi proiettivi:
reale e complesso

$$\varphi_i([x_0 \dots x_n]) = \left(\frac{x_0}{x_i} \dots \frac{x_i}{x_i} \dots \frac{x_n}{x_i} \right) \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

coord. omogenee
 $x_i \neq 0$ $U_i = \{[x], x_i \neq 0\}$

(=1 omessa)

o anche $x_j \neq 0$

$$\varphi_j \circ \varphi_i^{-1}(x_1, \dots, x_n) = \left(\frac{x_1}{x_j} \dots \frac{x_j}{x_j} \dots \frac{x_n}{x_j} \right)$$

$$(x_1, \dots, x_n) \xrightarrow{\varphi_i^{-1}} [x_1 \dots 1 \dots x_n] \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

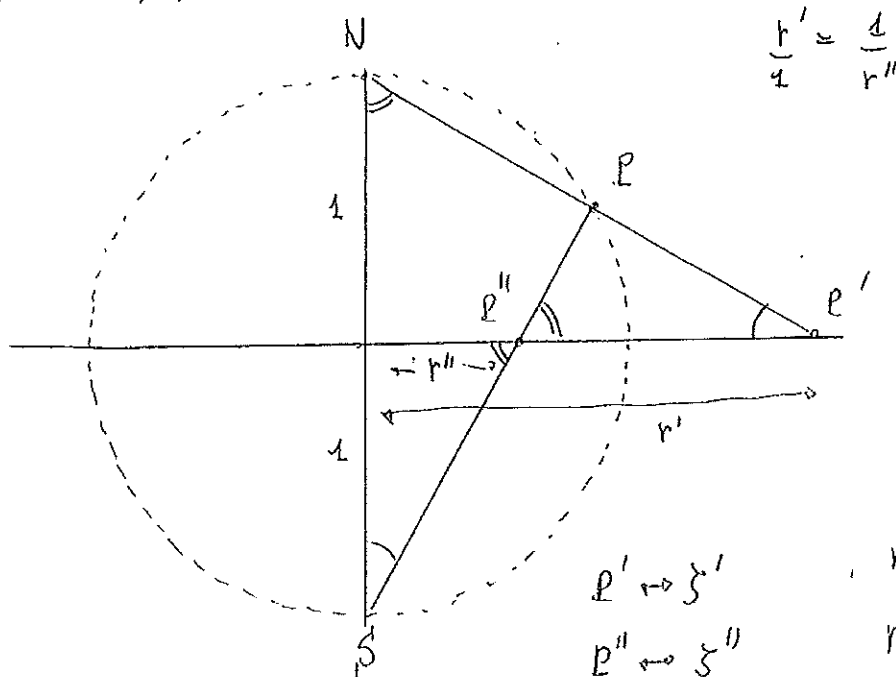
$$= \left[\frac{x_1}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_i}{x_i}, \dots, \frac{x_n}{x_i} \right]$$

$$\varphi_j \mapsto \left(\frac{x_1}{x_j} \dots \frac{x_j}{x_j} \dots \frac{x_n}{x_j} \right)$$

↑ biometrie

(che è C^∞ (e, nel caso complesso, olomorfa))

$S^2 \approx \mathbb{R}^2 \subset \mathbb{C}$
 (come superficie di Riemann)



relazione [con opportuni orientamenti.]

$$\boxed{z' = \frac{1}{z''}}$$

$z \notin \{N, S\}$

$$U_N = S^2 - \{S\}$$

$$U_S = S^2 - \{N\}$$

$$S^2 = U_N \cup U_S$$

$$\varphi_N: P \rightarrow P'$$

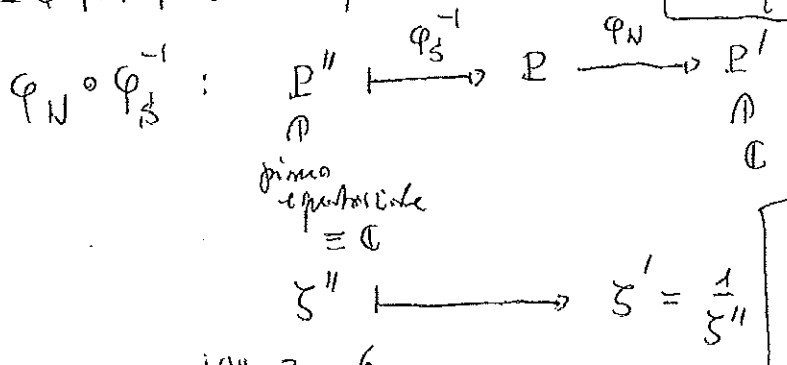
$$\varphi_S: P \rightarrow P''$$

* in forma reale

$$x' + iy' = \frac{1}{x'' + iy''} = \frac{x'' - iy''}{x''^2 + y''^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} x' = \frac{x''}{x''^2 + y''^2} \\ y' = \frac{-y''}{x''^2 + y''^2} \end{cases}$$

$z \notin \{N, S\}$ sono definite entrambe

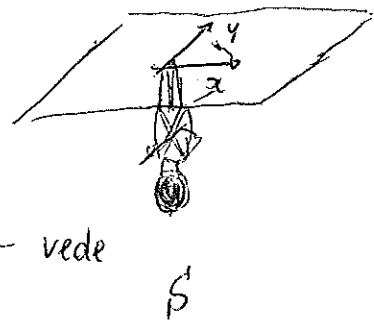
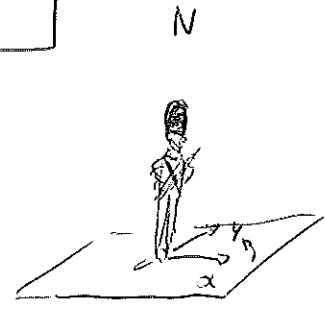
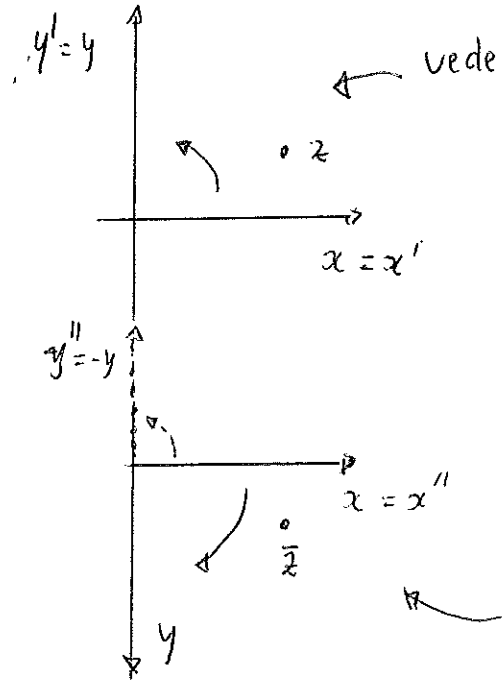


VIII-2-6



← piano equatoriale "raddoppiato"

Commento Sui orientamenti appropriati



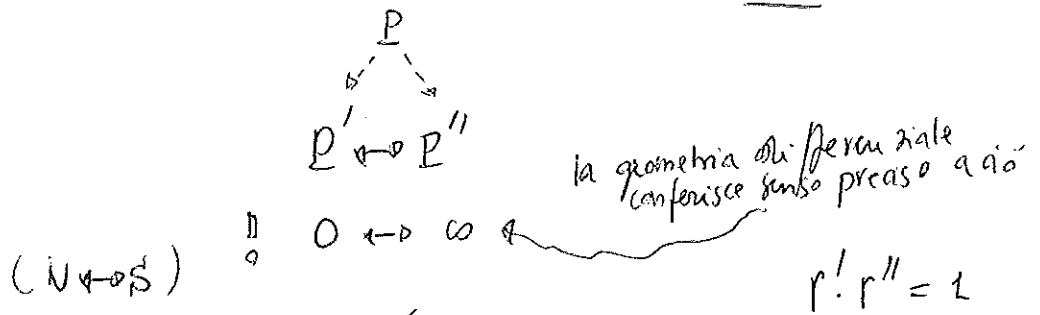
$$\underbrace{z''}_{\zeta''} = \frac{1}{\underbrace{x' + iy'}_{\zeta'}} = \frac{x' - iy'}{x'^2 + y'^2}$$

$$\begin{cases} x'' = \frac{x'}{x'^2 + y'^2} \\ y'' = \frac{-y'}{x'^2 + y'^2} \end{cases}$$

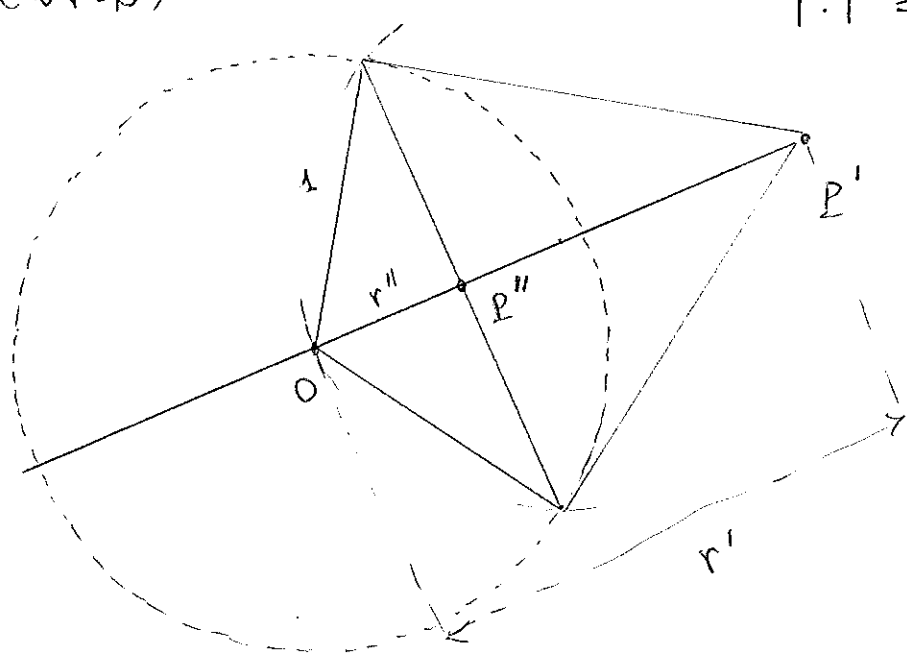
notare

Altro commento

P' e P'' sono legati da un' inversione circolare



la geometria differenziale conferisce senso preciso a ciò

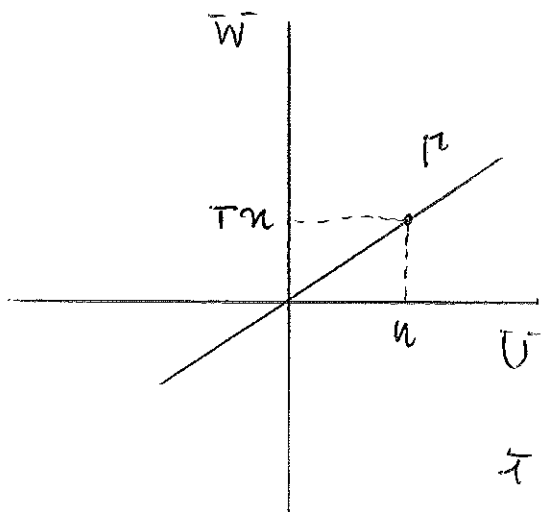
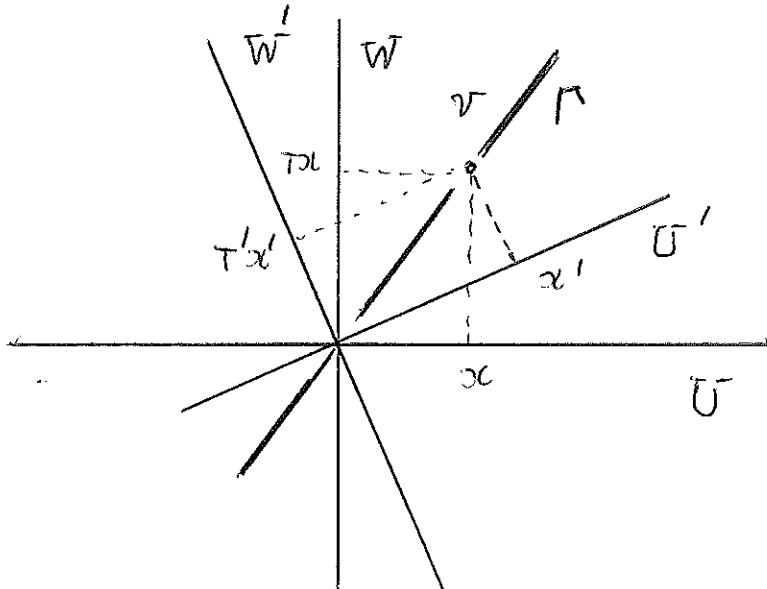




Struttura di varietà differenziabile

$$\text{Su } \text{Gr}_n(V) = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} U \leq V \\ \dim U = n \end{array} \right\}$$

grassmanniana



Infatti, data $V = U \oplus W$ (somma diretta) di dim n

ogni sottospazio Π che abbia intersezione banale con \bar{W}

è grafico di un'unica applicazione

lineare $T: U \rightarrow W$: infatti

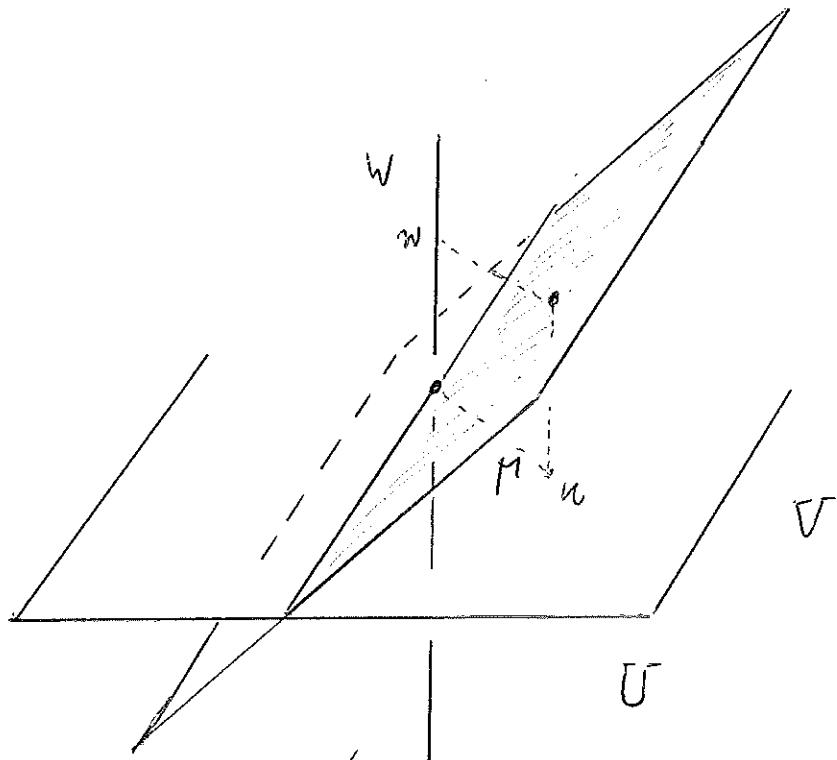
sia $v \in \Pi$: $\bar{v} = u + w$, con u

e w univocamente determinati: si pone allora $\forall u \in U, Tu = w$. Inversamente, dato $T: U \rightarrow W$ si pone $\Pi = \{u + Tu \mid u \in U\}$

$$\mathcal{K}_{\bar{W}} := \left\{ \Pi : \Pi \cap \bar{W} = \{0\} \right\} \Leftrightarrow \text{visi come grafici}$$

$$\Pi = \text{graph}(T) = \{u + Tu\}$$

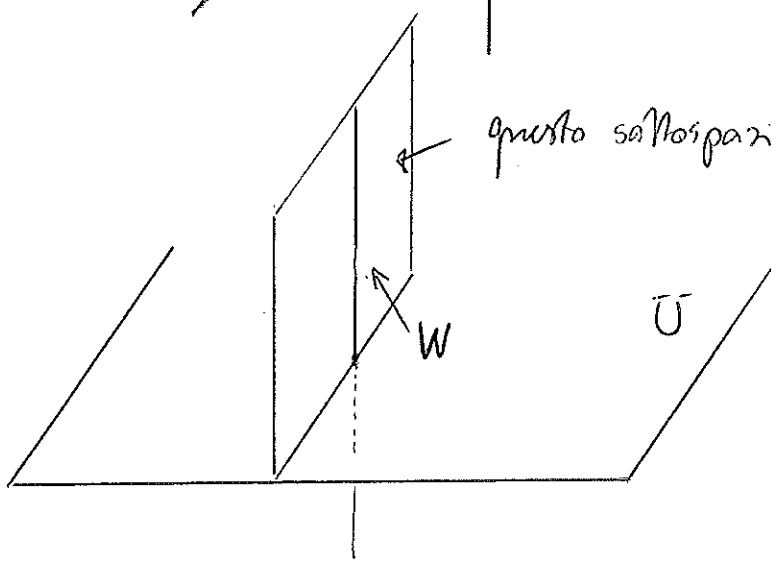
$$\dim \Pi = n$$



$$U \oplus W = V$$

$$W \oplus M = V$$

M è grafico



questo sottospazio non è un grafico

(di $T: U \rightarrow W$)

$$\varphi: \mathcal{U}_W \xrightarrow{\quad} \mathcal{L}(U, W)$$

$$\uparrow \quad \uparrow \quad \xrightarrow{\quad} \quad T_M$$

Formalmente

seguendo
basi, sono
matrici

Carta locale

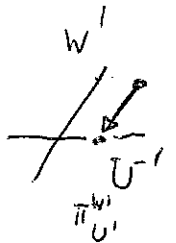
Cambiamento di carta: sia $v \in M$

(v. figura) $v = \alpha + T\alpha = \alpha' + T'\alpha'$

troviamo la relazione tra α e α' , dato quest'ultimo.

$$I_T: U \rightarrow V: I_T(\alpha) = \alpha + T\alpha$$

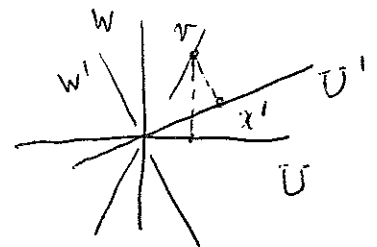
$\pi_{U'}^{W'}$ proiezione (obliqua) su U' lungo W'
[$\Rightarrow \text{Im } \pi = U', \text{ Ker } \pi = W'$]



\triangle α è tale che v ed è univocamente determinato

$$\pi_{U'}^{W'}(\alpha + T\alpha - \alpha') = 0$$

[i.e. $v - \alpha' \in W'$]



ovvero

$$A \circ \pi_{U'}^{W'} \circ I_T \alpha - \alpha' = 0$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha = A^{-1} \alpha'$$

Per tanto

$$T' \in \mathcal{L}(U', W')$$

$$T' \alpha' = \alpha + T\alpha - \alpha' = I_T \alpha - \alpha' =$$

$$I_T \circ A^{-1} \alpha' - \alpha' = (I_T \circ A^{-1} - \text{Id}) \alpha'$$

$$T' = (I_T \circ A^{-1} - \text{Id}) \equiv \text{funzione lineare di } T$$

Inoltre, un insieme finito di Carte \bar{v} sufficiente, ogni s. spazio Π si può ottenere a partire da $\bar{U} = \langle e_1, \dots, e_k \rangle$ (opportuna partizione della base canonica) [come grafico]

Dim: si applichi l'algoritmo di Gauss ad un insieme di generatori di Π , giungendo alla forma canonica speciale per righe

$$\begin{matrix}
 k \\
 m-k
 \end{matrix}
 \left(
 \begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & x & x & x \\
 & 1 & 0 & & x & x & x \\
 & & 1 & & & & \\
 \hline
 & & & 0 & & & \\
 & & & 0 & & &
 \end{array}
 \right)$$

In fine, dati due s. spazi di dim k , U e U' , $\exists W$ s. che $W \cap U = W \cap U' = \{0\}$

$\Rightarrow U$ e U' sono contenuti nel dom della Carta individuata da (U, W) .

