

27/3/2020

Curve algebriche piane

$$C \subset \mathbb{P}^2(\mathbb{C})$$

$$C \leftrightarrow \text{classe } [F]$$

$F$  polinomio omogeneo

$$\text{in } \mathbb{C}[x_0, x_1, x_2]$$

$$F \sim G \Leftrightarrow F = \lambda \cdot G$$
$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$$

Possiamo scrivere

$$C = \sum m_i C_i$$

$C_i$  componenti irriducibili

$m_i$  molteplicità

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Punti lisci e punti singolari

Def.  $C \leftrightarrow [F]$

un punto  $P \in \text{supp}(C)$

si dice singolare se

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(p) = 0 \quad \text{per } i=0,1,2$$

Un punto  $p \in \text{Supp}(c)$

si dice liscio se

$$\exists i \text{ t.c. } \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(p) \neq 0$$

h.b.  $\text{Supp}(c) = V(F)$

# Specie Tangente a C in P

• P è singolare per C

$\Rightarrow$  Sp. tangente a C  
in P = PIANO

• P è liscio per C

$\Rightarrow$  Sp. tangente a C  
in P = retta

di eq.

$$\sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(P) \cdot x_i = 0$$

$$C = [F]$$

$$\text{supp}(C) = V((F))$$

$$\text{utte } t_p = V\left(\langle \nabla F(p), \begin{pmatrix} x_0 \\ x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} \rangle\right)$$

OSS. Teorema di Euler:

$$\sum x_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = (\deg F) \cdot F$$

$\Rightarrow P$  è singolare  
per  $C = [F]$

$$\Leftrightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(P) = 0 \quad i=0,1,2 \end{array} \right.$$

Eulero : E' suff. verificare  
 3 di queste  
 4 condizioni

$P \in C$  punto  $\begin{cases} \text{lisio} \\ \text{Singolare} \end{cases}$

è una proprietà locale

Restrizione ad un  
aperto

$$V_0 = \{x_0 \neq 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$$

$$\zeta_0^{-1}: V_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} A^2$$

Se  $C = [F]$

Se  $\bar{P} \in \text{supp}(C) \cap V_0$

$$\bar{P} = (1: \alpha_1: \alpha_2)$$

Poniamo  $C_0 = C \cap V_0$

$$C_0 \leftrightarrow [D(F)] \quad \begin{matrix} \text{de omag.} \\ \text{di } F \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{supp}(C_0) = V(D(F))$$

$$\tilde{\zeta}^1: \bar{P} \rightarrow P = (Q_1, Q_2)$$

Consideriamo  $P \in$  curve  
affine  
" "  
 $C_0$

Scriviamo  $D(F) = f$

Def.

$P$  lascia per  $C_0 \Leftrightarrow$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_i} \neq 0 \quad \text{per almeno un } i \in \{1, 2\}$$

Rette tangenten  $\mathcal{Q}$   $C_0$  im  $\underline{P}$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(P)(x_1 - Q_1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(P)(x_2 - Q_2) = 0$$

PROP

i)  $\bar{P}$  singolare  $\Leftrightarrow P = \bar{C}_0^{-1}(\bar{P})$   
singolare

$$\text{ii) } \omega\left(T_{\bar{P}}(C_0)\right) = T_{\bar{P}}(C) \cap U_0$$

↑  
Rette  
tangente  $\mathcal{Q} P$

↑  
Rette  
tangente  $\mathcal{Q} \bar{P}$

DIM

$P$  singolare  $\Leftrightarrow$   $\text{rk } C_0 = V(f)$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} f(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(P) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} F(1, P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}(1, P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(1, P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_3}(1, P) + \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, Q) = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0}(1, \mathbf{P}) = 0$$

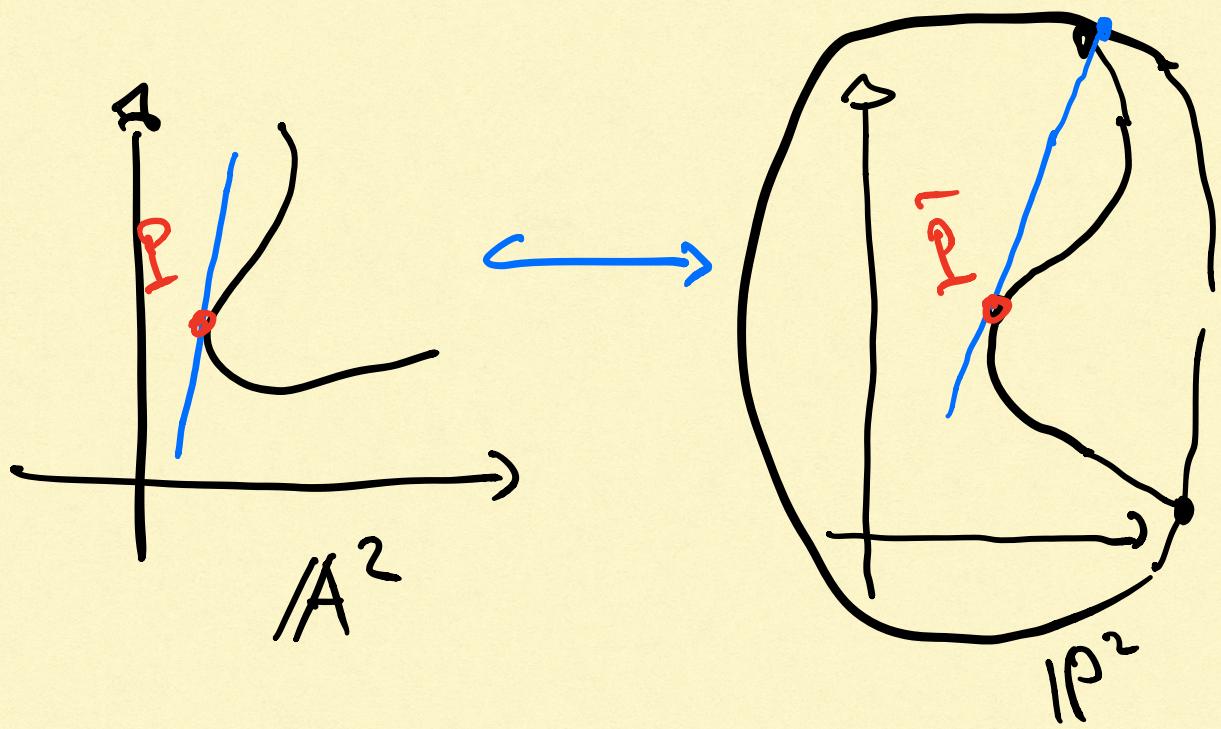
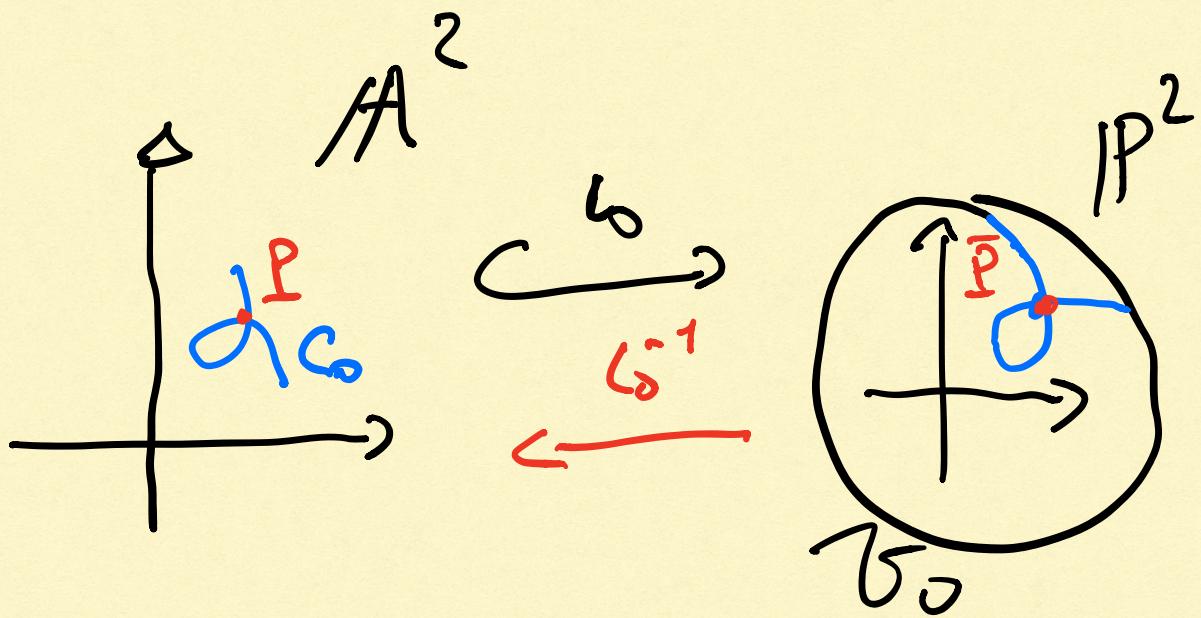
RETTA Tangente:

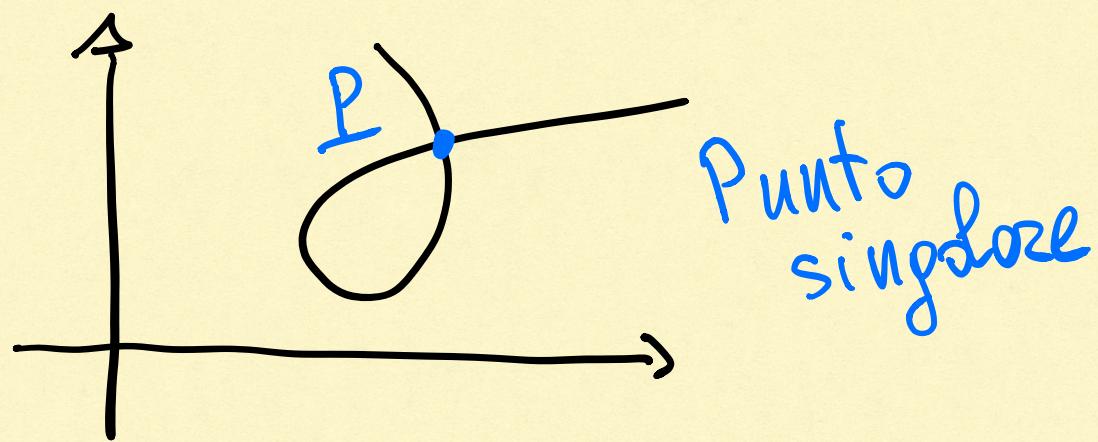
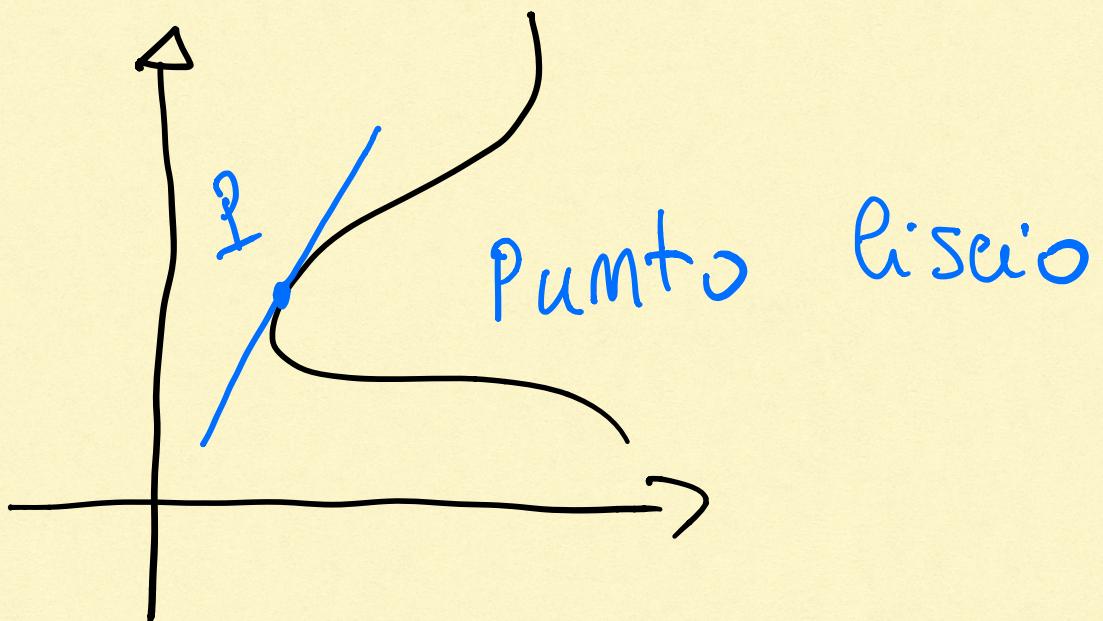
$$T_P(c_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(P)(x_i - q_i) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, P) \cdot x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, P) \cdot q_i = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, P) x_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0}(1, P) \cdot 1 + \underbrace{\deg F \cdot F(1, P)}_{= 0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=0}^n \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, P) \cdot x_i = 0 \quad \square$$



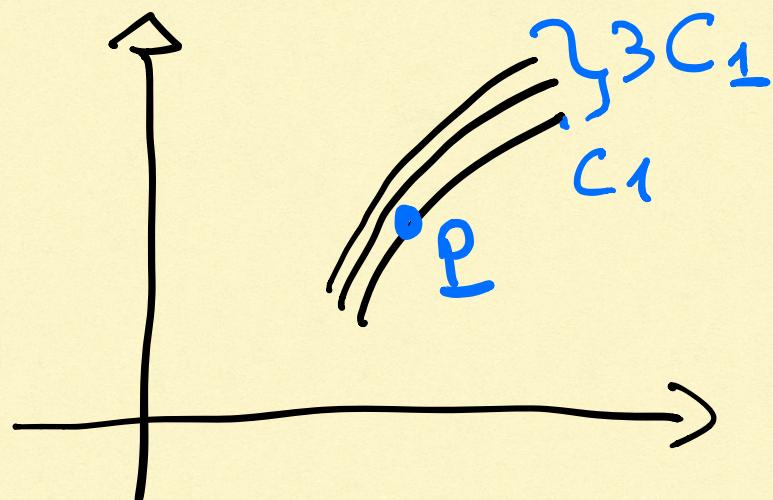


OSS.  $P \in \text{Supp}(c)$

&

$\text{molt}_P(c) > 1$

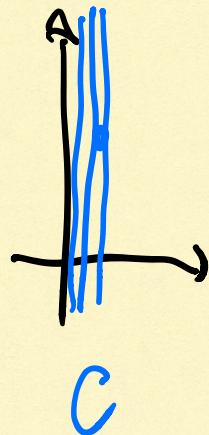
cioè  $c = mG + c'$



$\Rightarrow P$  è singolare per  $c$

e.g.  $C = [F]$

$$F = x_1^3$$



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Intersezione tre  
curve piche

§ 1. INTERSEZIONE  
curve & retta

$$C = [F] \quad \text{supp}(C) = V(F)$$

$\pi$  = rette per  $P, Q$

$$P = (e_0, e_1, e_2)$$

$$Q = (b_0, b_1, b_2)$$

$$\pi: P * Q = \lambda P + \mu Q$$

$$\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}^2 \setminus \{0,0\}$$

$$\pi: \begin{cases} x_0 = e_0 \lambda + b_0 \mu \\ x_1 = e_1 \lambda + b_1 \mu \\ x_2 = e_2 \lambda + b_2 \mu \end{cases}$$

$$(\lambda, \mu) \in \mathbb{P}^1$$

$C \cap \Sigma \iff$

$$F(\lambda P + \mu Q) = 0$$

$\parallel$

$$F(e_0 \lambda + b_0 \mu, e_1 \lambda + b_1 \mu, e_2 \lambda + b_2 \mu)$$

Polynomio omogeno

in  $(\lambda, \mu)$

$$\equiv 0$$

se  $\Sigma \subset C$

$$\deg =$$

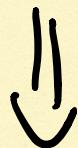
$= \deg F$

se  $\Sigma \not\subset C$

OVVERO:

$F(\lambda P + \mu Q)$  pol. omogeneo

di grado  $= \deg(F)$



$\exists \deg(F)$  soluzioni

$(\lambda_i, \mu_i)$  concrete con  
molte plicature

per il Teo. fondamentale  
algebra (in versione su  $\mathbb{P}^1$ )

DEF. molte plicite' di  
intersezione

Siano  $\bar{P} \in \mathbb{P}^2$

$C = [F]$  curve

$\mathcal{R}$  = rette

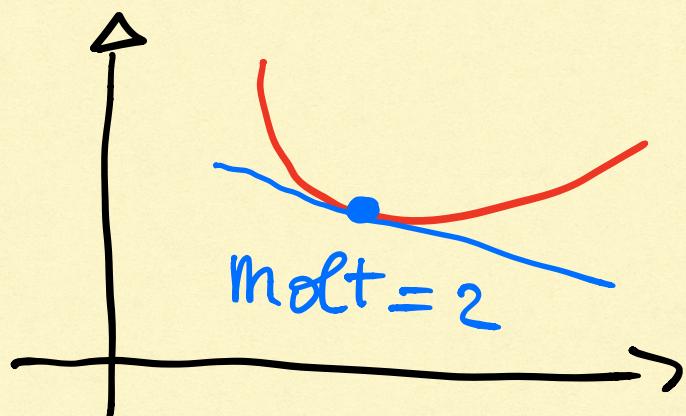
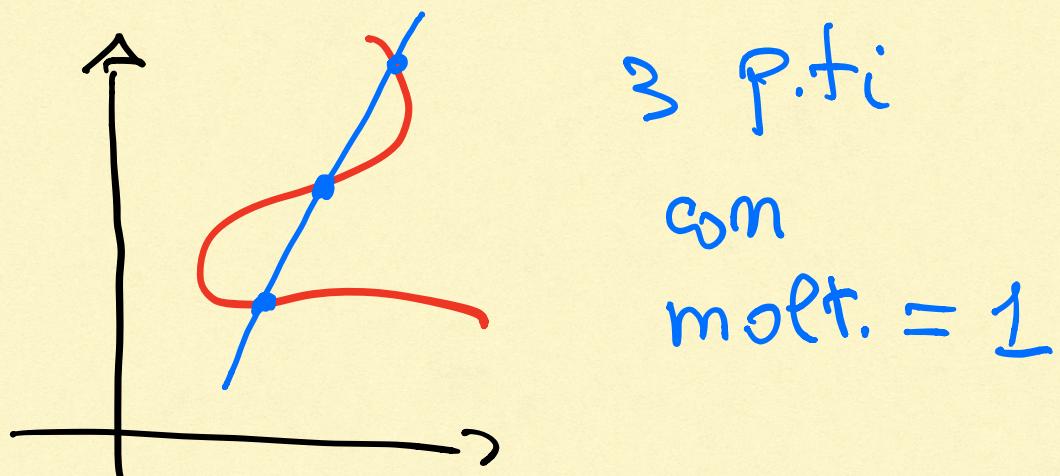
molte plicite' di intersezione  
di  $C \in \mathcal{R}$  in  $\bar{P}$

notezione:  $I(C, \mathcal{R}, \bar{P})$

$$\bar{e} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } \bar{P} \notin C \cap \mathcal{R} \\ \infty & \text{se } \bar{P} \in \mathcal{R} \text{ e } \mathcal{R} \subset C \\ m & \text{se } \bar{P} \in C \cap \mathcal{R}, \mathcal{R} \not\subset C \end{cases}$$
$$\bar{P} = \lambda_0 P + \mu_0 Q$$

$e(\alpha_0, \mu_0)$  radice di  
 $m_{\text{olt.}} = m$

Esempi:



Restruzione ad un eponto  
affine

Sia  $P \in C \cap \Sigma$

$$P \in \mathcal{V}_0 = \{x_0 \neq 0\}$$

$$P = (P_1, P_2) \in A^2 = \tilde{\omega}^{-1}(\mathcal{V}_0)$$

$$C_0 = [D(F)] \quad , \quad D(F) = f$$

$$C_0 \hookrightarrow f(x_1, x_2) = 0$$

$$\begin{matrix} \Sigma_0 \hookrightarrow & P + t \cdot v \\ \downarrow & \\ \Sigma \cap \mathcal{V}_0 & \end{matrix}$$

$$C_0 \cap \mathcal{R}_0 \leftrightarrow C \cap \mathcal{R} \cap \mathcal{V}_0$$

$$\leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \\ \mathcal{R}: P + t \cdot \mathcal{V} \end{cases}$$

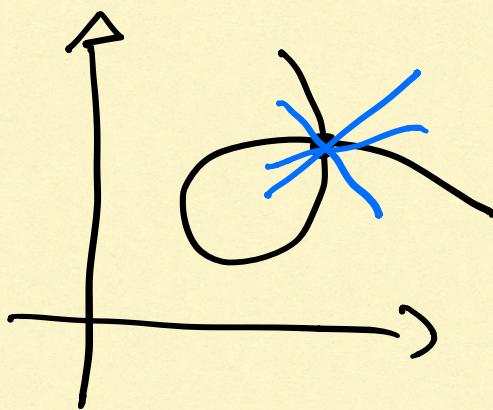
$$\leftrightarrow f(\varrho_1 + t \varphi_1, \varrho_2 + t \varphi_2) = 0$$

pol. nelle variabili  $t$

DEF. molteplicità  
di un punto

Si è  $P \in C$

$$\text{mult}_P(C) = \min_{R \ni P} (I(C, R, P))$$



$P$  si dice p.t. doppio se  
 $\text{mult}_P(C) = 2$

triple se  
 $\text{mult}_P(c) = 3$

ecc...

OSS. In coordinate  
affini  $V_0 \cong A^2$

Poniamo  $P = (0,0)$

$$x = \frac{x_1}{x_0}, \quad y = \frac{x_2}{x_0}$$

$$\text{sg}(C_0) = V(f(x, y)) \quad f = D(F)$$

Scriviamo  $f$  in  $\sum f_i$  omogenei

$$\text{im } P = (0, 0)$$

$$f(x, y) = \underbrace{f_0}_0 + f_1 + f_2 + \dots + f_d$$

$f_i$ : omop. ol.  
grado  $i$

PROP.  $P = (0, 0) \in C_0 = \tilde{\zeta}(C_n \mathbb{U})$

①  $P$  p.t. liscio  $\Leftrightarrow f_1 \neq 0$

②  $\text{molt}_P(c) = m \Leftrightarrow$

$$f_i = 0 \quad \forall i < m$$

$$f_m \neq 0$$

olim [Esercizio]

segue delle regole delle  
catene.  $\square$

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eq. mte

$$\text{mult}_p(c) = m \iff$$

Tutte le derivate parziali  
di ordine  $< m$  sono = 0  
in  $\mathbb{P}$

$\exists$  derivate di  
ordine  $m \neq 0$

Sia  $P \in C$  p.to

Singolare

$\Rightarrow$  Sp. Tangente = Piano

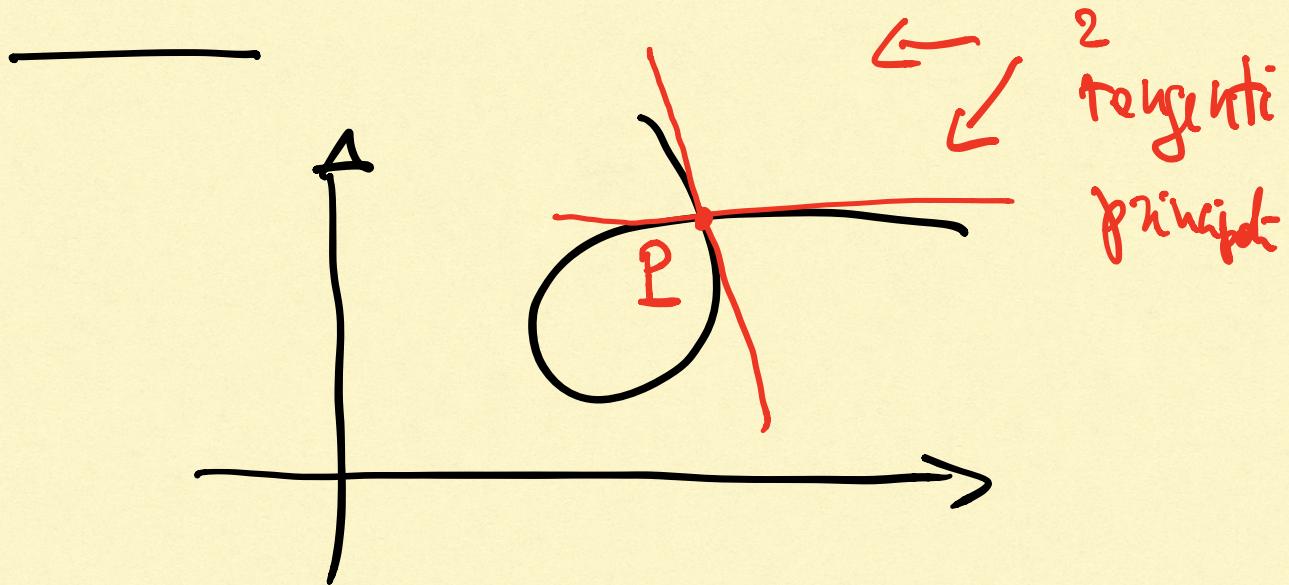
Però possiamo raffinare  
la notione di tangente

$\hookrightarrow$  TANGENTE  
Principale

Def. Si è  $P \in C$

$\cap$  netta si dice Tangente  
principale a  $C$  se

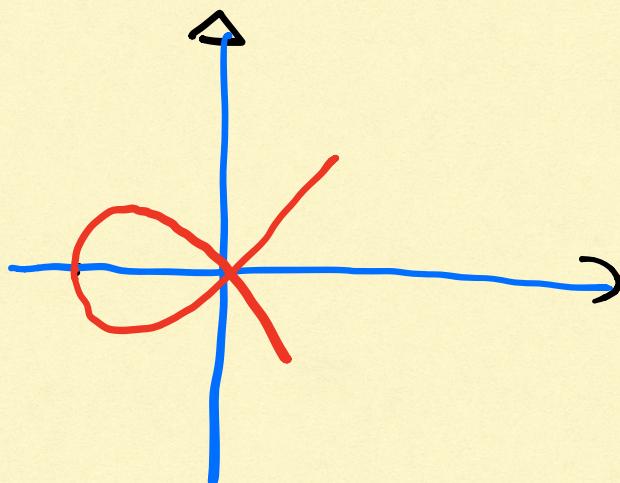
$$I(C, \cap, P) > \text{mult}_P(C)$$



Esempio

$$C_0 = \{f\} \quad f: y^2 = x^2 + x^3$$

$P = (0,0)$  è p.t. singolare



$$R: \begin{cases} x = t \\ y = pt \end{cases}$$

$$R \cap C: f(t, pt) = 0$$

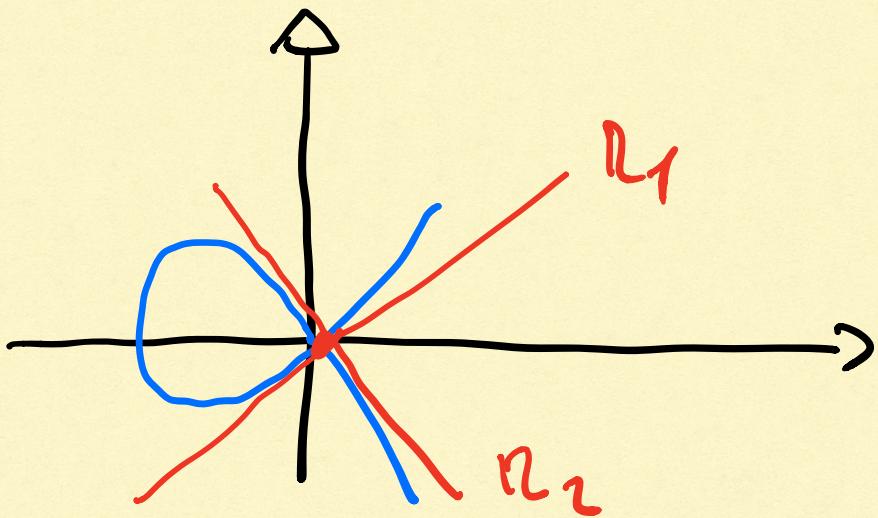
$$\Leftrightarrow (pt)^2 - t^2 - t^3 = 0$$

$t=0$  radice con mult  $> 2$

$$\Leftrightarrow p = 1, -1$$



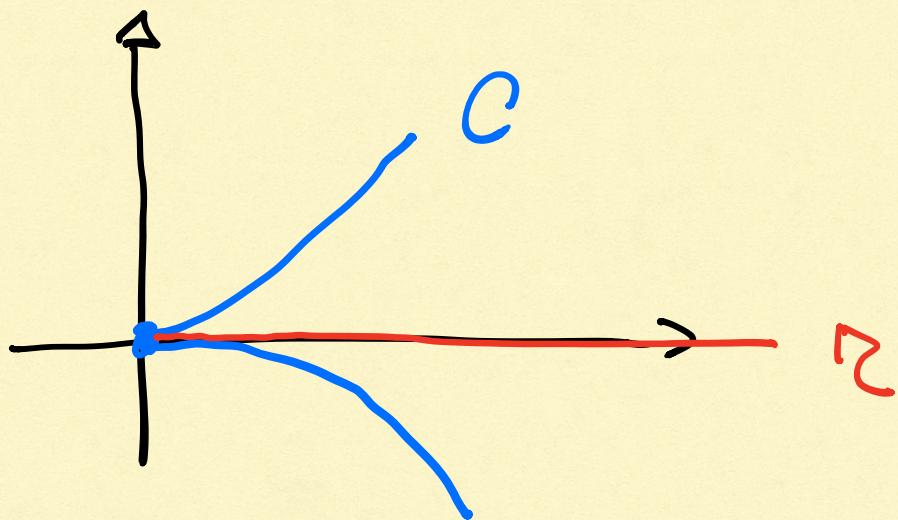
penolenze  
rette tangenti  
principoli QC



Esempio 2:

$$C = [f]$$

$$y^2 = x^3$$



$\exists!$  tg. principale

$$\pi: (y=0)$$

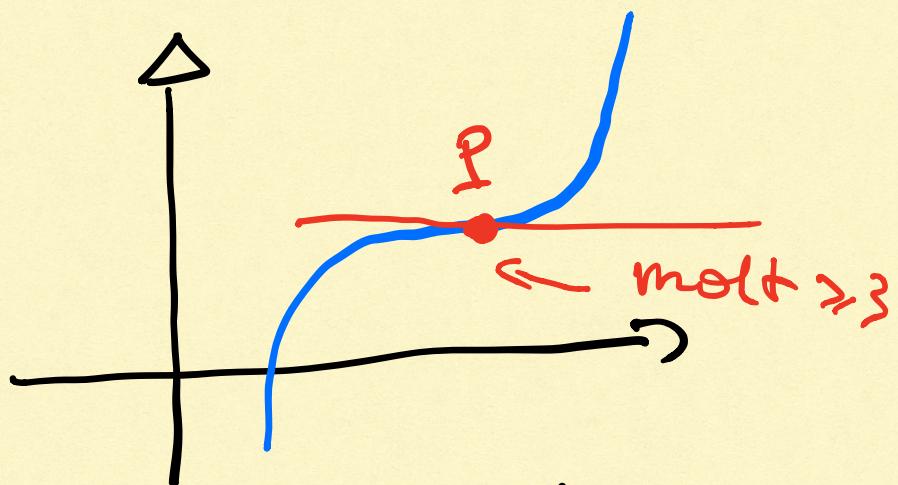
DEF.  $P \in C$  si dice Punto di flesso se

- $P$  p.to risal. per  $C$
- Posto  $\pi$  = rette tg.

a  $C$  in  $P$

si ha

$$I(C, \pi, P) \geq 3$$



PROP.  $P \in C^{[F]}$  p.to liscio

$P$  punto di flesso



Hessiano di  $F$

$$H_F = \det \begin{vmatrix} F_{x_0 x_0} & F_{x_0 x_1} & F_{x_0 x_2} \\ & \ddots & \\ & & F_{x_2 x_2} \end{vmatrix}$$

$$= 0 \quad \text{in } P$$

FORMA di Weierstrass  
di cubiche piene (cisca)

$$C = V(F)$$

$$F \in \mathbb{C}[x_0, x_1, x_2]_3$$

$F$  irriducibile

$C$  cisca ( $\forall P \in \mathbb{C}$   
 $P$  p.t.o liscio)

FATTO :  $\deg F \geq 3$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  p.t.o di  
plesso

Sia  $C = V(F)$

Scegliamo coordinate t.c.

$$P = (0:0:1)$$

mette tg.  $Q \in C$  in  $P$

$$\eta: (x_0 = 0)$$

OSS.  $x_0 \neq 0$

$\Rightarrow$  Posso scrivere

$$F(x_0, x_1, 1) = D_{x_2}(F)$$

$$= x_0 + x_0(ax_0 + bx_1) + g_3(x_0, x_1)$$

OVVERO

$$F(x_0, x_1, x_2) = x_0 x_2^2 + x_0 x_2 (ex_0 + bx_1) + g_3$$

↓ Desmog. ri spettro a  $x_0$

$$F(1, x_1, x_2) = x_2^2 + x_2 (a + bx_1) + g_3(1, x_1)$$

Ponendo  $x_1 = x$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a + bx_1) + x_2 = y$$

otteniamo

$$f(x, y) : y^2 + g_3(x)$$

CIOE' : in coordinate  
(x, y)

C può essere scritto

$$C = V(f)$$

$$f: y^2 + f_3(x)$$

Forme  
di  
Weierstrass