

27/3/2020

Curve algebriche piane

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

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

F polinomio omogeneo
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

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

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

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

Spazio Tangente a C in P

- P è singolare per C

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

- P è liscio per C

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

di eq.

$$\sum_{i=0}^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(P) \cdot x_i = 0$$

$$C = [F]$$

$$\text{Supp}(C) = V(C)$$

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

OSS. Teorema di Eulero:

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

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

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} F(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(P) = 0 \quad i=0,1,2 \end{cases}$$

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

$P \in C$ punto $\begin{cases} \text{liscio} \\ \text{singolare} \end{cases}$

è una proprietà LOCALE

Restrizione ad un
aperto

$$U_0 = \{x_0 \neq 0\} \subset \mathbb{P}^2$$

$$\iota_0^{-1}: U_0 \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{A}^2$$

sia $C = [F]$

sia $\bar{P} \in \text{supp}(C) \cap U_0$

$$\bar{P} = (1: a_1: a_2)$$

Poniamo $C_0 = "C \cap U_0"$

$$C_0 \leftrightarrow [D(F)] \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{deomog.} \\ \text{di } F \end{array}$$

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

$$G^{-1}: \bar{P} \mapsto P = (Q_1, Q_2)$$

Consideriamo $P \in \text{curve}$
 offine

$$\text{Scriviamo } D(F) = f$$

C_0

Def.

P liscio per $C_0 \Leftrightarrow$

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


Retta tangente a C_0 in \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 $\Leftrightarrow P = \bar{C}'_0(\bar{P})$
singolare

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



retta tangente a P

retta tangente a \bar{P}

DIM

$$P \text{ singular} \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} f(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_1}(P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x_2}(P) = 0 \end{cases}$$

per $C_0 = V(f)$

$$\Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} F(1, P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda_1}(1, P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2}(1, P) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_3}(1, P) + \sum_{i=1}^2 a_i \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, Q) = 0 \end{cases}$$

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

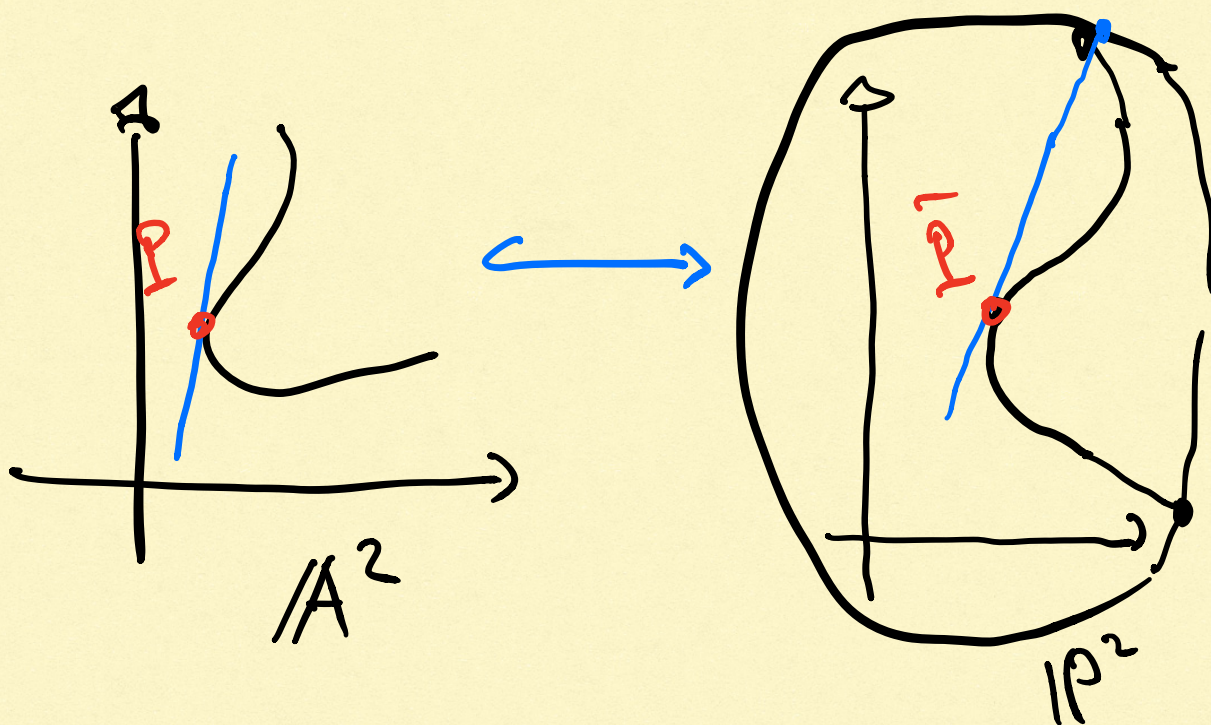
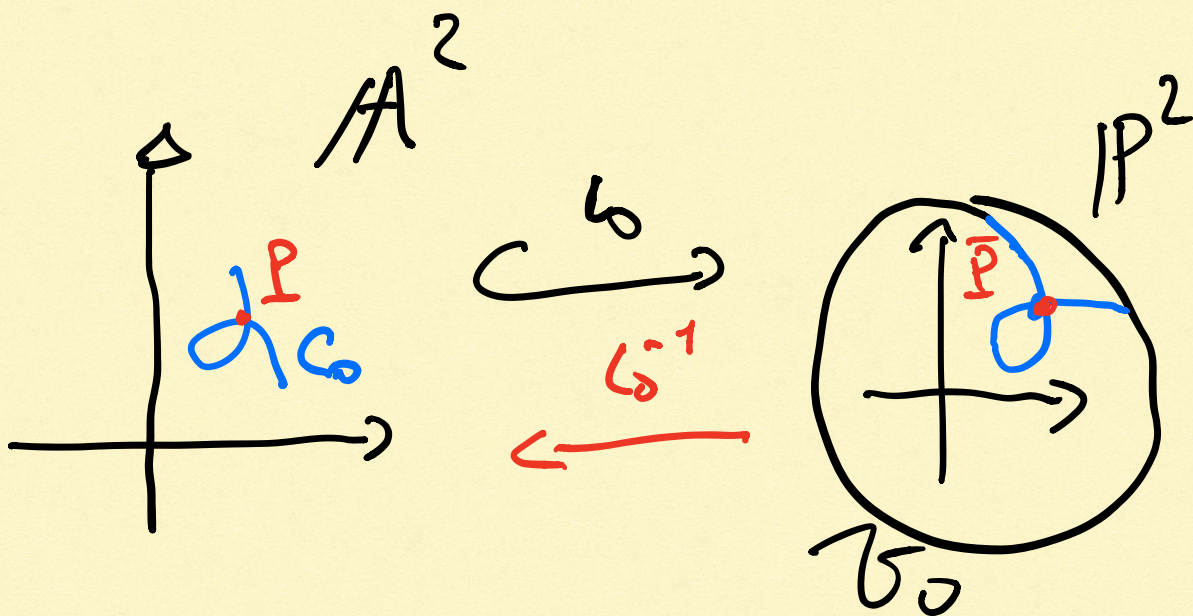
RETTA Tangente:

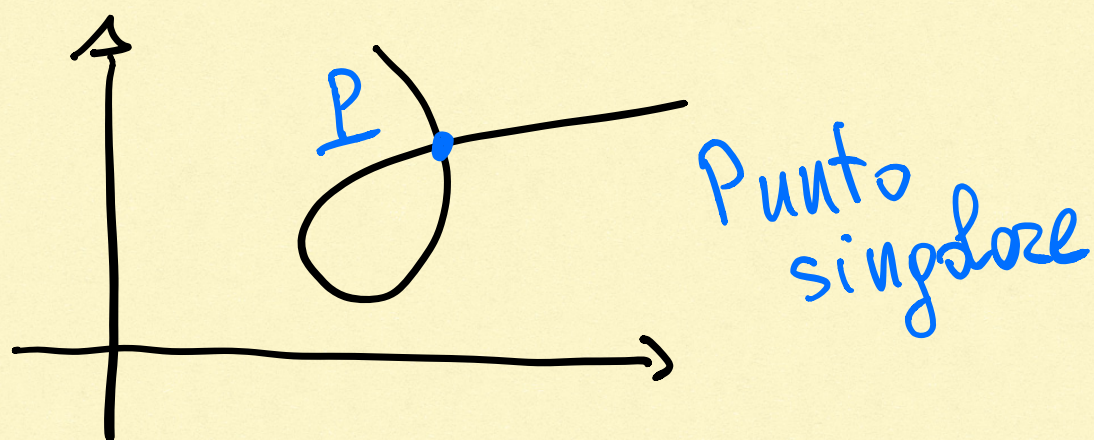
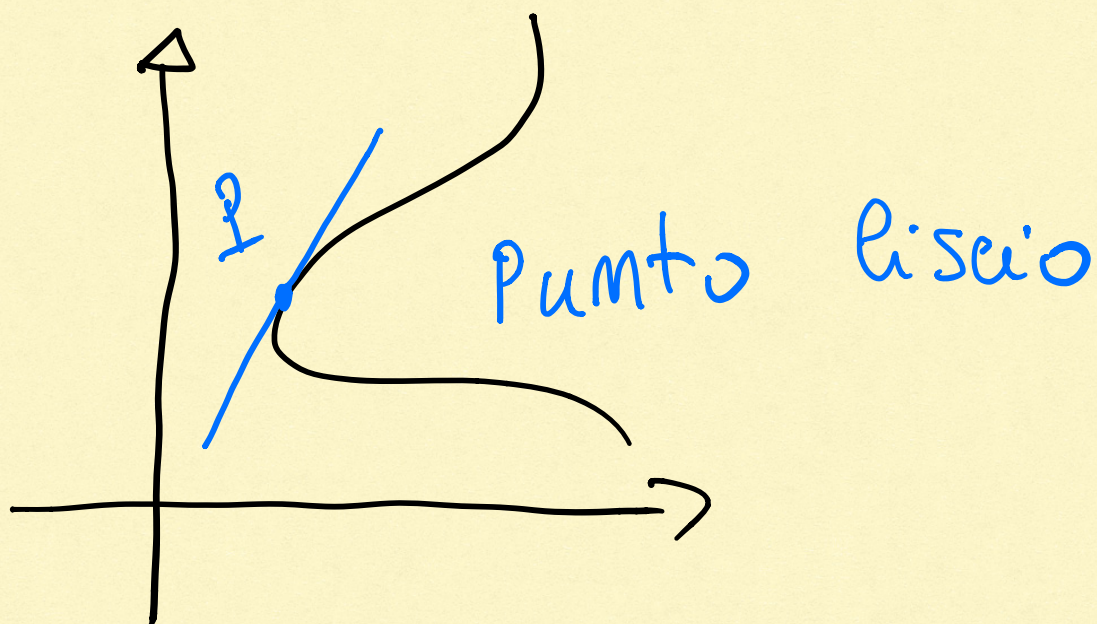
$$T_p(c_0) = \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(p) (x_i - a_i) = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, p) \cdot x_i - \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, p) \cdot a_i = 0$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, p) x_i + \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_0}(1, p) \cdot 1 + \underbrace{\deg F \cdot F(1, p)}_{=0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^2 \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i}(1, p) \cdot x_i = 0 \quad \Rightarrow$$



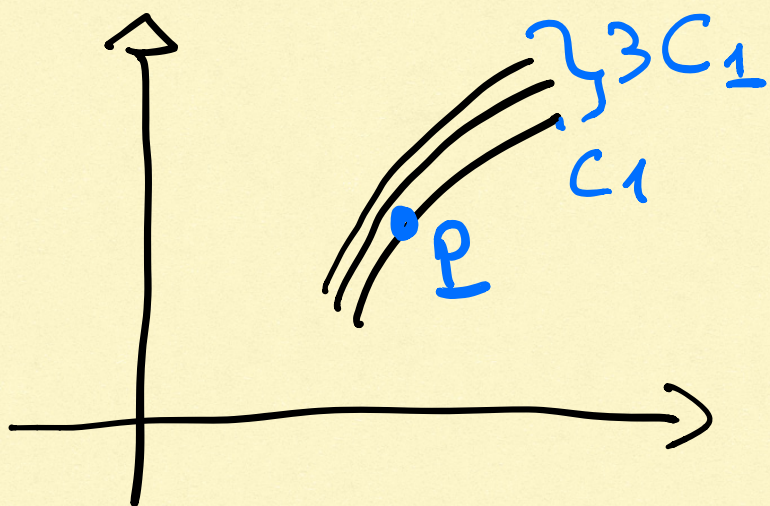


OSS. $P \in \text{Supp}(C)$

&

$$\text{mult}_P(C) > 1$$

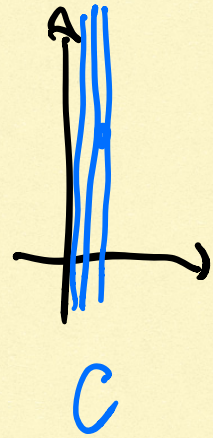
$$\text{cr.oe} \quad C = mC_1 + C'$$



$\Rightarrow P \text{ \u00e9 singular para } C$

e.g. $C = [F]$

$$F = x_1^3$$



Intersezione tra curve piane

§ 1. INTERSEZIONE curve & retta

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

π = rette per P, Q

$$P = (a_0, a_1, a_2)$$

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

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

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

$$\pi: \begin{cases} x_0 = a_0 \lambda + b_0 \mu \\ x_1 = a_1 \lambda + b_1 \mu \\ x_2 = a_2 \lambda + b_2 \mu \end{cases}$$

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

$$C \cap \mathcal{Z} \iff$$

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

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

polinomio omogeneo
in (λ, μ)

$$\equiv 0$$

$$\text{se } \mathcal{Z} \subset C$$

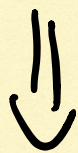
$$\deg =$$

$$= \deg F$$

$$\text{se } \mathcal{Z} \not\subset C$$

OVVERO:

$F(\lambda P + \mu Q)$ pol. omogeneo
di grado $= \deg(F)$



$\exists \deg(F)$ soluzioni

(λ_i, μ_i) contate con
multiplicità

per le Teo. fondamentali
algebra (in versione su \mathbb{P}^1)

DEF. molteplicità di
intersezione

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

$C = [F]$ curve

r = rette

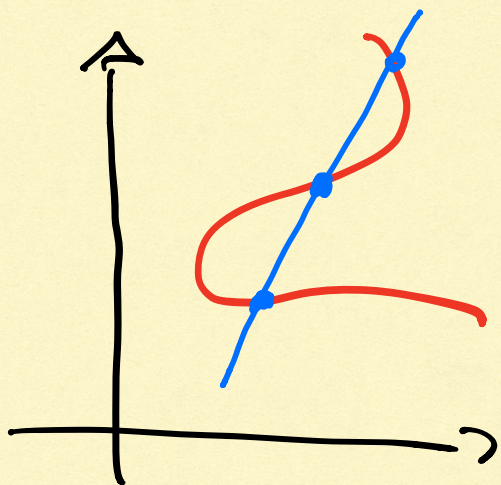
molteplicità di intersezione
di C e r in \bar{P}

notazione: $I(C, r, \bar{P})$

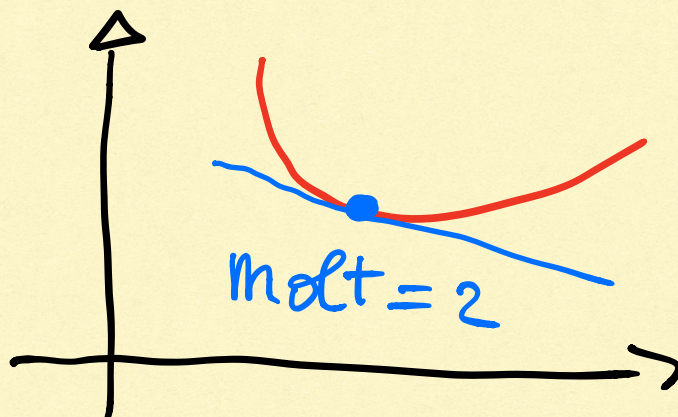
$$\bar{e} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{se } \bar{P} \notin C \cap r \\ \infty & \text{se } \bar{P} \in r \text{ e } r \subset C \\ m & \text{se } \bar{P} \in C \cap r, r \not\subset C \\ & \bar{P} = \lambda_0 P + \mu_0 Q \end{cases}$$

e (λ_0, μ_0) radice di
 $\text{mult.} = m$

Esempi:



3 p.ti
con
 $\text{mult.} = 1$



Restrizione ad un aperto
affine

$$\text{Sic } P \in C \cap U$$

$$P \in U_0 = \{x_0 \neq 0\}$$

$$P = (p_1, p_2) \in A^2 = U^{-1}(U_0)$$

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

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

$$U_0 \hookrightarrow P + t \cdot v$$

$$\downarrow$$
$$U \cap U_0$$

$$C_0 \cap \Pi_0 \iff C \cap \Pi \cap \mathcal{V}_0$$

$$\iff \begin{cases} f(x_1, x_2) = 0 \\ \pi: \mathbf{p} + t \cdot \mathbf{v} \end{cases}$$

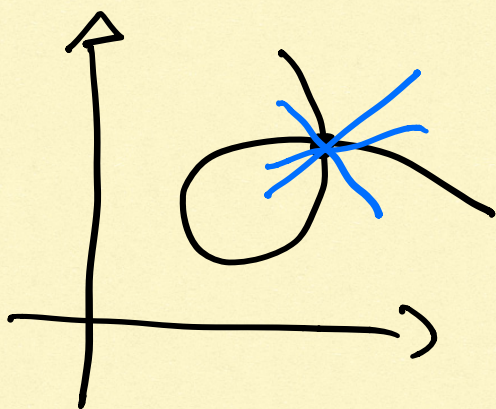
$$\iff f(p_1 + t v_1, p_2 + t v_2) = 0$$

pol. nella variabile t

DEF. moltiplicità
di un punto

Sia $P \in C$

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



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

triplo se
 $\text{mult}_p(C) = 3$

ecc...

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

Poniamo $P = (0,0)$

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

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

Scriviamo f in $\sum f_i$ omogenei

$$\dim \mathcal{P} = (0, 0)$$

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

f_i omog. di
grado i

PROP. $P = (0, 0) \in C_0 = \mathcal{L}^{-1}(C \cap \mathcal{U}_0)$

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

② $\text{mult}_P(C) = m \Leftrightarrow$

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

$$f_m \neq 0$$

dim [esercizio]

segue delle regole delle
catene. \square

eq.ⁿte

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

Tutte le derivate partiogli
di ordine $< m$ sono $= 0$
in p

\exists derivate di
ordine $m \neq 0$

Sia $P \in C$ p.to
singolare

\Rightarrow Sp. Tangente = PIANO

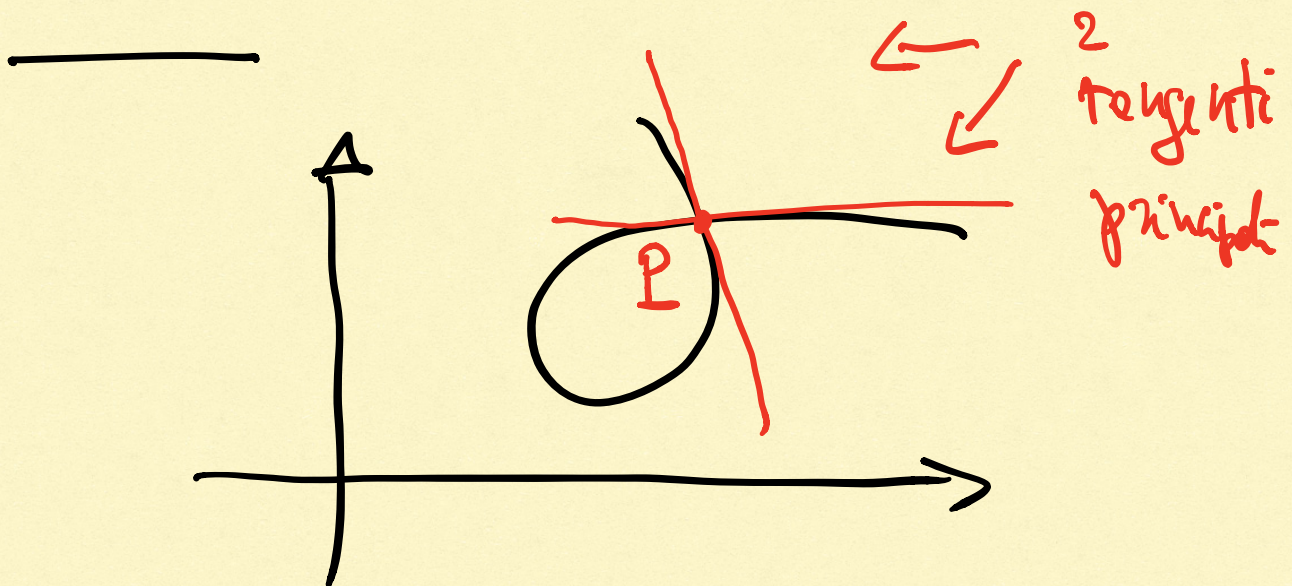
Pero possiamo raffinare
la nozione di tangente

\hookrightarrow TANGENTE
Principale

Def. Sia $P \in C$

ℓ retta si dice tangente
principale a C se

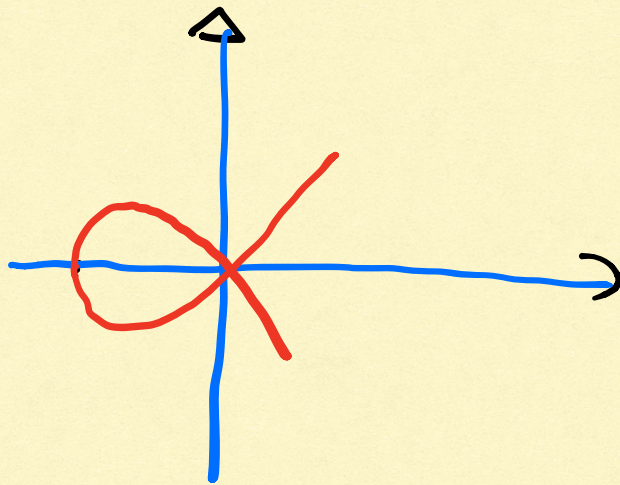
$$I(C, \ell, P) > \text{mult}_P(C)$$



Esempi

$$C_0 = [f] \quad f: y^2 = x^2 + x^3$$

$P = (0,0)$ è p.to singolare



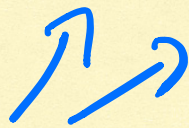
$$\mathcal{R}: \begin{cases} x=t \\ y=pt \end{cases}$$

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

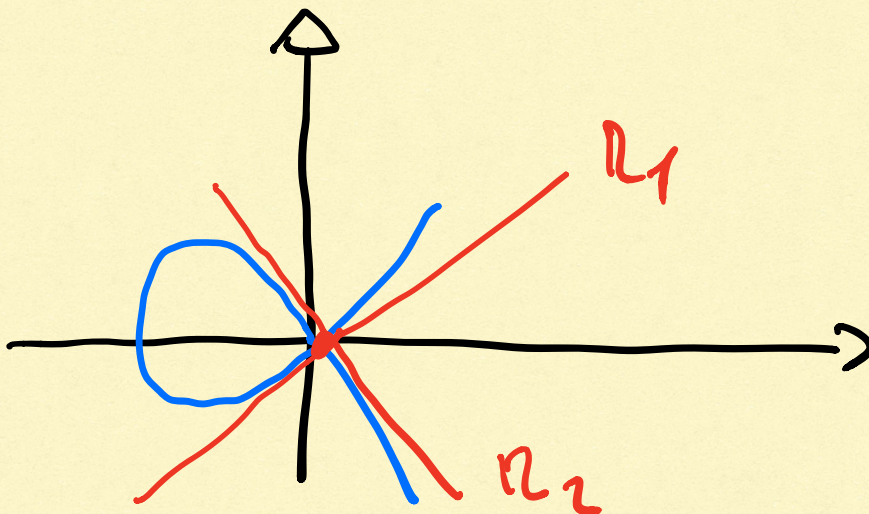
$$\hookrightarrow (pt)^2 - t^2 - t^3 = 0$$

$t=0$ radice con mult > 2

$$\hookrightarrow p = 1, -1$$



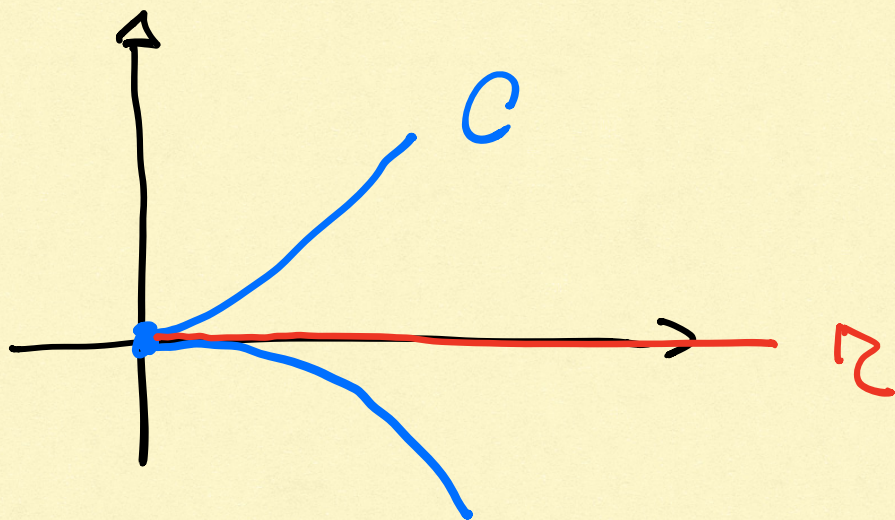
pendenze
rette tangenti
principali a C



Esempio 2:

$$C = [f]$$

$$y^2 = x^3$$



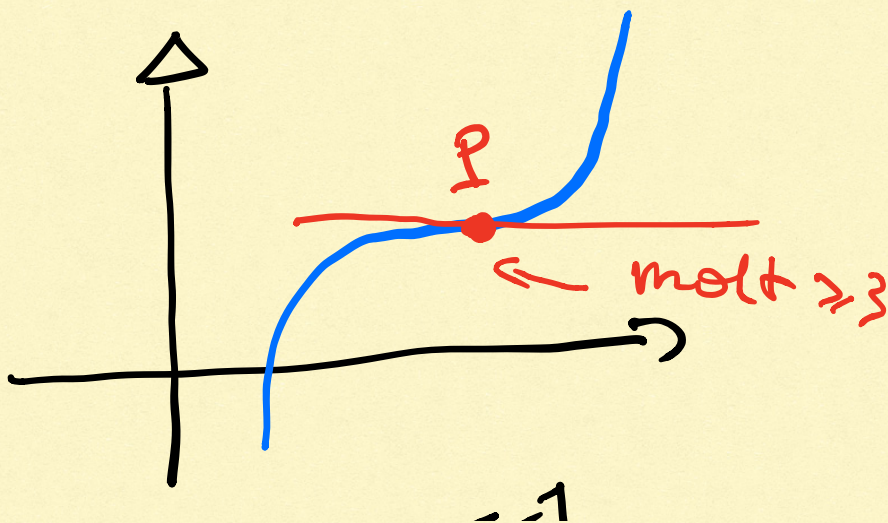
∃! t_g . principale

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

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

- P p.to critico per C
- Posto $\pi =$ retta tg.
a C in P
si ha

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



PROP. $P \in \overset{= \{F\}}{C}$ p.to ciscio

P punto di flesso



Hessiano di F

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

$$= 0$$

in P

FORMA di Weierstrass
di cubiche piane (cisa)

$$C = V(F)$$

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

F irriducibile

C cisa ($\forall p \in C$
 p p.to liscio)

FATTO : $\deg F \geq 3$

$\Rightarrow \exists$ p.to di
flesso

Sic $C = V(F)$

Scegliamo coordinate t.c.

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

retta tg. a C in P

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

oss. $x_0 \nmid F$

\Rightarrow Possiamo 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

$$F(x_0, x_1, x_2) = x_0 x_2^2 + x_0 x_2 (a x_0 + b x_1) + g_3$$

↓ Descomg. rispetto a x_0

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

Ponendo $x_1 = x$

$$\frac{1}{2}(a + b x_1) + x_2 = y$$

otteniamo

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

C/OE' : in coordinate
 (x, y)

C può essere scritta

$$C = V(f)$$

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

Forme
di
Weierstrass