

◊ Lemma sugli integrali abeliani
Abelian integrals

tipi integrali del tipo

ALGEBRAIC CURVES
&
RIEMANN SURFACES

$$y = t(x - \mu)$$

λ, μ rad. reali e distinte

Lecture IV

$$\int R(x, \underbrace{\sqrt{x^2 + ax + b}}_y) dx$$

f. razionali
(solvable)
soluble

in closed form

$$y = tx + \sqrt{b}$$

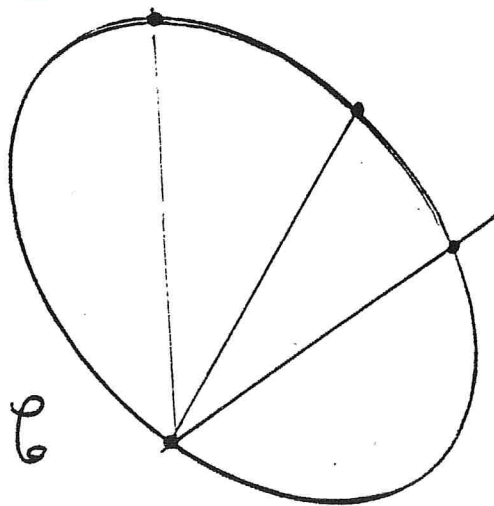
(per $ax + b \geq 0$)

sono risolubili in forma chiusa. la ragione profonda di ciò è geometrica

\mathcal{C} : $y^2 = x^2 + ax + b$

è una conica in \mathbb{P}^2 (x, y coord. affini o euclideo)

$\mathcal{C} \cong \mathbb{P}^1$
 retta proiettiva complessa
 (topologicamente una sfera)



è dunque razionale

considerando in particolare

$$\int \frac{dx}{y}$$

e posto $t = t(x, y)$ coord. affini su \mathbb{P}^1 , si ha:

$$\int_{(x_0, y_0)}^{(x, y)} \frac{dx}{y} = \int_{t(x_0, y_0)}^{t(x, y)} \mathcal{R}(t) dt$$

f. razionale

L' integrale si risolve facilmente.

La dipendenza dal cammino coinvolge
residues di $\frac{dx}{y}$ in fatti $\frac{dx}{y}$

è chiuso e \mathbb{P}^1 è semplicemente
connesso.)

Consideriamo ora

$$(*) \int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c}}$$

elliptic
integral

o, più in generale

$$(**) \int R(x, y) dx$$

Abelian
integral
* integrale
abeliano

con $f(x, y) = 0$

↑

polinomio di
grado > 2

Per ex. se $(*)$ è $\mathbb{C} : \int^2 = x^3 + ax^2 + bx + c$

elliptica
cubic

Ricordando la formula generale

(Plicker)

To be discussed later on

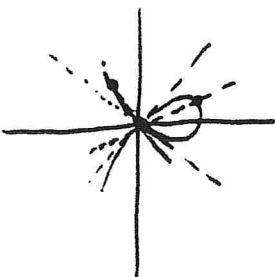
$$g = \frac{n(n-1)}{2} - x - \nu$$

n : grado
 x : cuspidi
 ν : nodi

[vera dimostrata durante il corso]

si vede che se $n = 3$ può essere al più un pto doppio: per una curva nodata si

ha $g = 0$ e però \mathcal{C} è razionale hence smooth



$$y^2 = x^2(1-x)$$

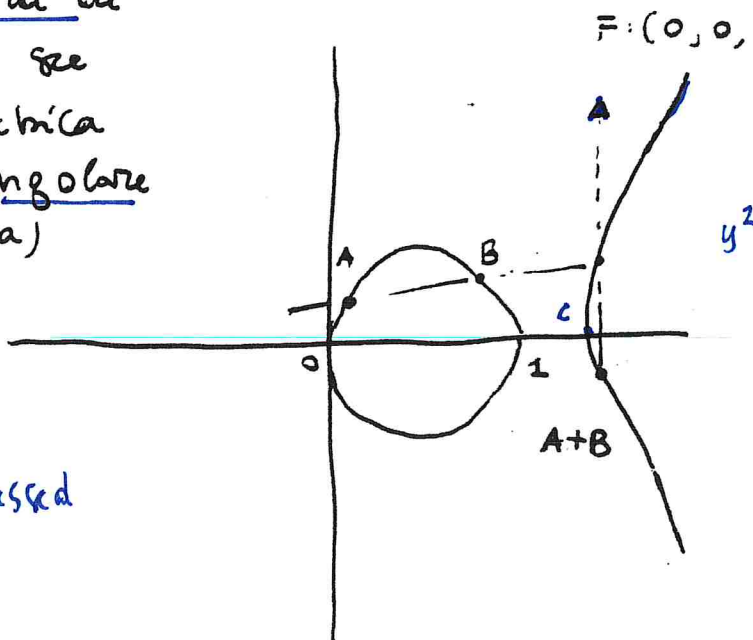
Ma se \mathcal{C} è liscia si ha $g = 1$ e l'integrale non è risolvibile

ex: $y^2 = x(x-1)(x-c)$

Curva di Weierstrass $c \neq \{0,1\}$

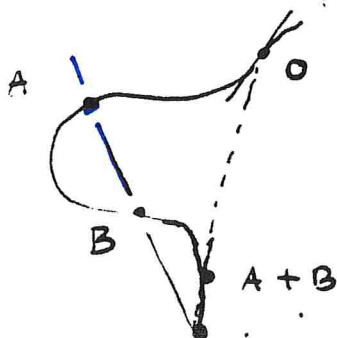
Struttura di gruppo su una cubica non singolare (ellittica)

to be discussed



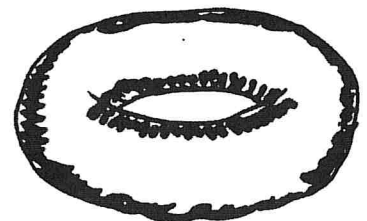
	0	1	c	
-	+	+	+	+
-	-	-	-	+
-	0	0	0	+

Vogliamo mostrare che topologicamente \mathcal{C} è un toro (v. oltre)



flesso

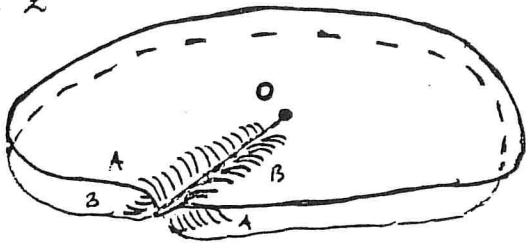
$$\mathcal{C} \cong \mathbb{T}^2$$



★ Superficie di Riemann

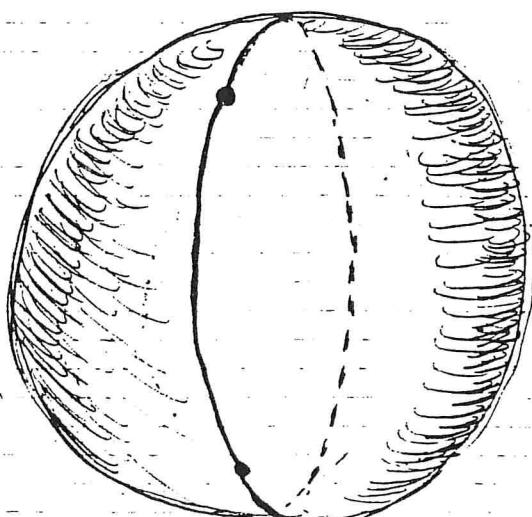
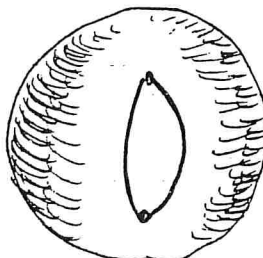
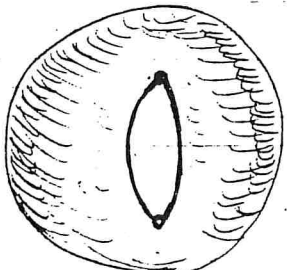
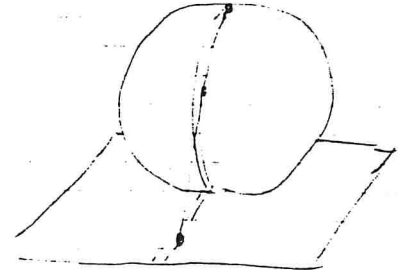
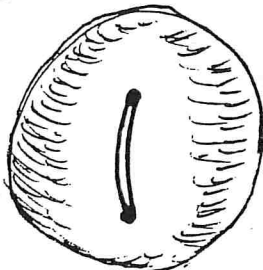
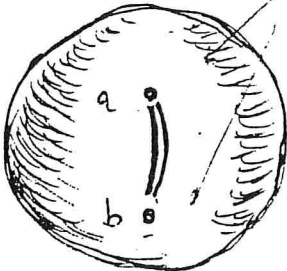
$w = \sqrt{z}$

$w^2 = z$



branch points
pti di diramazione

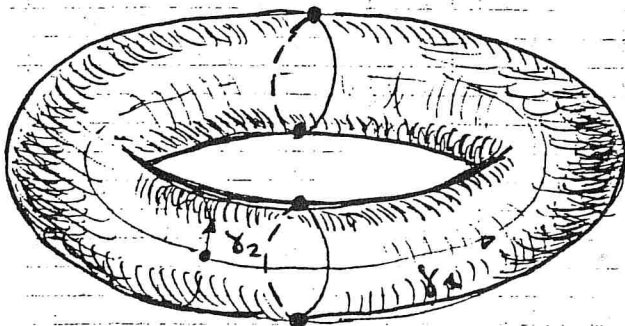
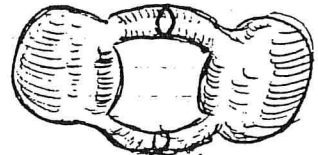
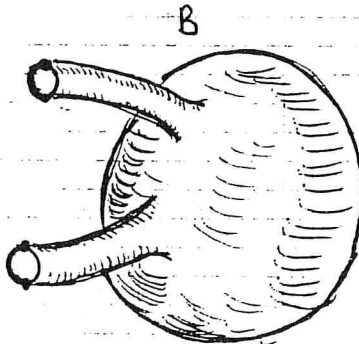
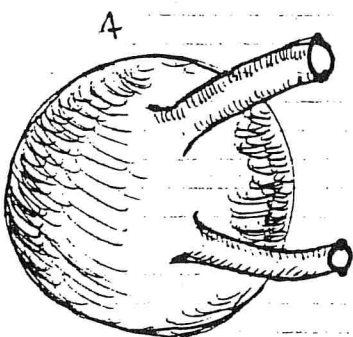
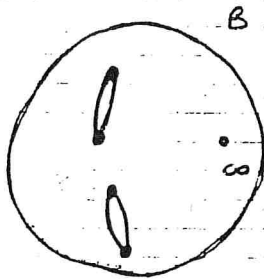
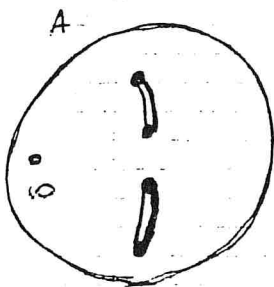
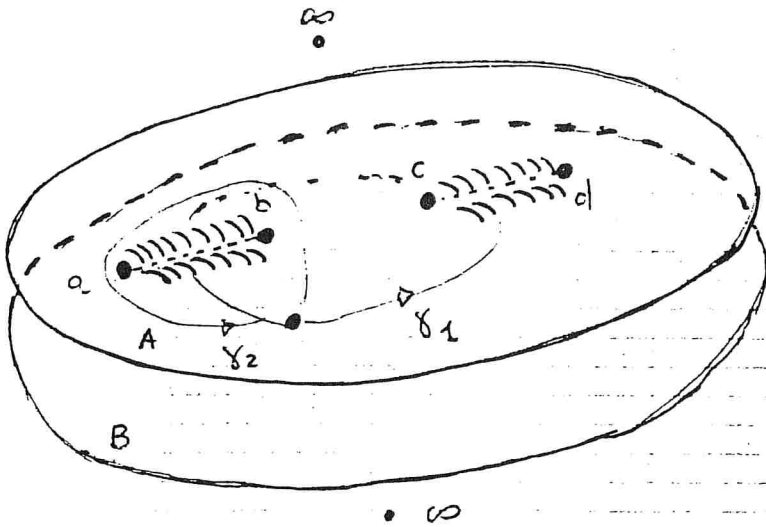
(per $ix: a=0$
 $b=\infty$)



$\Sigma_f = S^2 \cong \mathbb{P}^1$
Sfera
Sphere

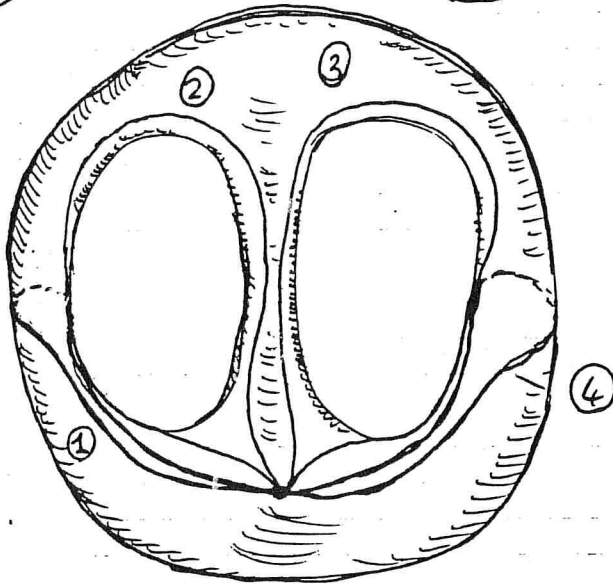
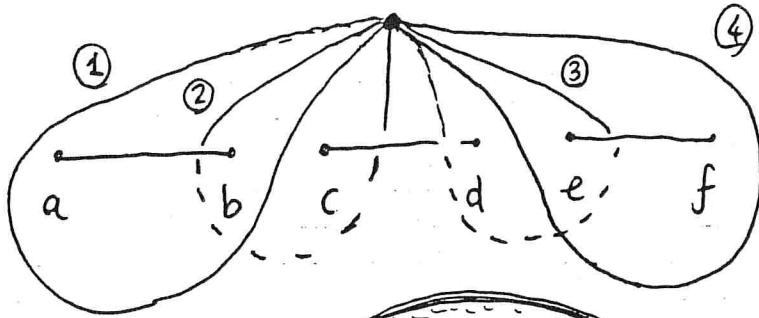
Further pictures

$$W = \sqrt{(z-a)(z-b)(z-c)(z-d)}$$

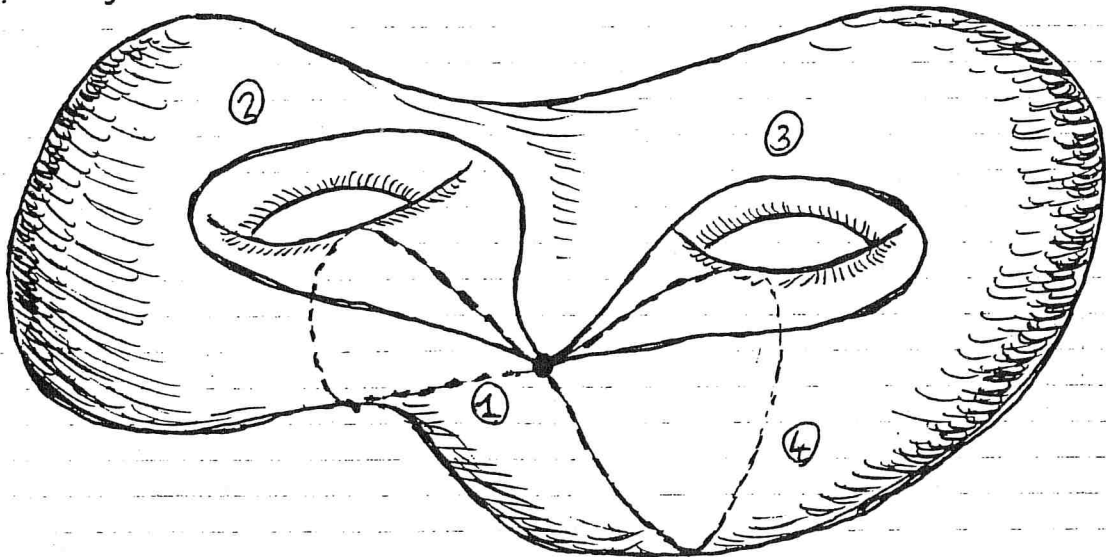


$$\begin{aligned} \Sigma_f &= S^2 \times S^1 \\ &= \frac{2020}{\text{terms}} \end{aligned}$$

$$w = \sqrt{(z-a)(z-b)(z-c)(z-d)(z-e)(z-f)}$$



$\Sigma_{\sqrt{f}}$



срещно разсвърсано $f = \infty$

$g = 2$



Superficie di Riemann

non connected

Scoperte

$$W = \sqrt{z^2}$$

$$W^2 = z^2$$

$$\Rightarrow W^2 - z^2 = 0$$

$$(W+z)(W-z) = 0$$

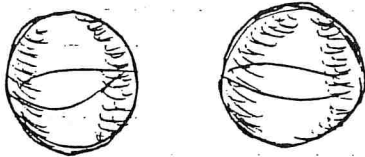
$$\rightarrow \begin{cases} W = z \\ W = -z \end{cases}$$

due funzioni distinte

due surf. di Riemann

si parla talvolta di falsa ploidemia

(se si compattifica τ $S^2 \cup S^2$)



$$W^4 = (z(z-1)(z-c))^2$$

$$\Rightarrow W^2 - [z(z-1)(z-c)] = 0$$

$$W^2 + [z(z-1)(z-c)] = 0$$



unione di due curve ellittiche