

**metrica
proiettiva**

A B

U α Y V
 ξ γ
 coppia assoluta

$$(A, B | C, D) = \frac{AC}{BC} : \frac{AD}{BD}$$

Definizione XXXIII

$$\delta(A, B) = \kappa \log (UVAB) = \kappa \log (\xi\gamma\alpha\beta)$$

* massimali: le ∞^1 trasc. proiettive che lasciano fissi U e V

e tali che

$$\delta(A', B') = \delta(A, B)$$

$$\delta(A, U) = \kappa \log (\xi, \gamma \alpha, \beta) = \kappa \log \frac{\xi - \alpha}{\gamma - \alpha} : \frac{\beta - \xi}{\gamma - \xi} = \infty$$

$$\delta(A, V) = \infty$$

$$\Omega_{zz} = az^2 + 2bz + c = 0$$

$z = \frac{\xi}{\gamma}$ radici

Equazione della coppia
assoluta

$$(\star) \quad \Omega_{zz} = az_1^2 + 2bz_1 z_0 + cz_0^2 = 0$$

$$\text{forma omogenea } z = \frac{z_1}{z_0} (x_0)$$

$$\Omega_{xy} : a\alpha_1 y_1 + b(\alpha_1 y_0 + \alpha_0 y_1) + c\alpha_0 y_0$$

forma polare

$$z = \alpha x + y$$

$$\begin{cases} \Omega_{z_1} = \alpha z_1 + y_1 \\ \Omega_{z_0} = \alpha z_0 + y_0 \end{cases}$$

Sostituiamo in (\star)
(eliminando α^{-2})

$$\begin{aligned} & a(\alpha z_1 + y_1)^2 + 2b(\alpha z_1 + y_1)(\alpha z_0 + y_0) + c(\alpha z_0 + y_0)^2 = 0 \\ & = \alpha^2 \left\{ az_1^2 + 2bz_1 z_0 + cz_0^2 \right\} \\ & + 2\alpha \left\{ az_1 y_1 + b(\alpha z_1 y_0 + \alpha z_0 y_1) + c z_0 y_0 \right\} \\ & + a \left\{ y_1^2 + 2b y_1 y_0 + c y_0^2 \right\} = 0 \Rightarrow \end{aligned}$$

XXXIII-1

$$\sigma_{xx} \lambda^2 + 2\sigma_{xy} \lambda + \sigma_{yy} = 0$$

Radicci: $\rightarrow \xi, \eta$ (U, V) n.o $\lambda = \lambda_1, \lambda_2$

$$y \rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$x \rightarrow \lambda = \infty$$

$$(\xi, \eta, \alpha_y) = (\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \infty, 0) = \left(\frac{\lambda_1 - \infty}{\lambda_2 - \infty} \right) : \frac{\lambda_1 - 0}{\lambda_2 - 0} = \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1}$$

\Downarrow
 $\begin{matrix} 1 \leftrightarrow + \\ 2 \leftrightarrow - \end{matrix}$

ora

$$\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{-\sigma_{xy} \pm \sqrt{\sigma_{xy}^2 - \sigma_{xx}\sigma_{yy}}}{\sigma_{xx}}$$

$$\frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = \frac{\sigma_{xy} + \sqrt{\sigma_{xy}^2 - \sigma_{xx}\sigma_{yy}}}{\sigma_{xy} - \sqrt{\sigma_{xy}^2 - \sigma_{xx}\sigma_{yy}}}$$

tab
formula di Klein

$$\Rightarrow \delta(x, y) = 12 \log \frac{\lambda_2}{\lambda_1} = 12 \log \left(\frac{\sigma_{xy} + \sqrt{\sigma_{xy}^2 - \sigma_{xx}\sigma_{yy}}}{\sigma_{xy} - \sqrt{\sigma_{xy}^2 - \sigma_{xx}\sigma_{yy}}} \right)$$

* mettiamo su una formula di 1^a specie

* Forme équivalentes



à éviter
log ...

$$\cos z = \frac{e^{iz} + e^{-iz}}{2}$$

$$\cos\left(\frac{1}{2i} \log a\right) = \frac{e^{i \frac{1}{2i} \log a} + e^{-i \frac{1}{2i} \log a}}{2}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{a} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}}{2} = \frac{a+1}{2\sqrt{a}}$$

$$\boxed{\log a = 2i \arccos \frac{a+1}{2\sqrt{a}}}$$

$$\cosh z = \frac{e^z + e^{-z}}{2}$$

$$\cosh iz = \cos z$$

$$a = \cos z \quad z = \arccos a$$

$$\text{II} \quad iz = i \arccos a$$

$$\cosh iz = \sinh a$$

$$i \arccos a = \sinh a$$

$$(i \cos^{-1} a = \sinh^{-1} a)$$

$$\delta(x_{11}) = 2i \operatorname{arccos} \frac{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_{22}^2}{r_{11}^2} - \frac{r_{11}r_{22}}{r_{11}r_{44}}}}{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}}}} + b$$

$$\frac{2 \sqrt{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}} + \sqrt{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}}}}}{2 \sqrt{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}} - \sqrt{\frac{r_{22}}{r_{11}}}}}$$

$$F(x_1, y_1) = 2ik \arccos \left\{ \frac{\frac{2\sqrt{x_1 y_1}}{\sqrt{x_1 y_1} - V}}{\frac{2\sqrt{V x_1 y_1 + V}}{\sqrt{x_1 y_1} + V}} \right\}$$

$$= 2ik \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x_1 y_1}}{\sqrt{(V x_1 y_1 - V)(V x_1 y_1 + V)}}$$

$$= 2ik \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x_1 y_1}}{\sqrt{x_1^2 y_1^2 - x_1^2 y_1^2 + V x_1 y_1 V y_1}}$$

$$= 2ik \arccos \frac{\sqrt{x_1 y_1}}{\sqrt{V x_1 y_1 V y_1}}$$

$$= 2ik \operatorname{sech} \frac{\sqrt{x_1 y_1}}{\sqrt{V x_1 y_1}}$$

$$\text{arccos } f = \operatorname{erf} \sin \sqrt{1 - \xi^2} \quad (\text{if } \xi > 0)$$

$$= 2ik \arcsin \sqrt{1 - \frac{x_1^2 y_1^2}{V x_1 y_1 V y_1}} = 2ik \arcsin \frac{\sqrt{V x_1 y_1 V y_1 - x_1^2 y_1^2}}{\sqrt{V x_1 y_1 V y_1}}$$

XXXIII-4

$$\Omega_{xx} = a\omega^2 + 2b\omega + c = 0$$

classificazione

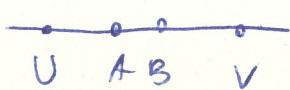
$$\Omega_{zz} = a z_1^2 + 2b z_1 z_0 + c z_0^2 = 0$$

$$\frac{\Delta}{4} = b^2 - ac$$

$$b^2 - ac > 0$$



$U \in V$ reale e disegnabile



(U V AB)

reale e positivo

$$\delta(A,B) = \Re \log(UVAB) \quad \text{reale se } \Re \text{ reale}$$

(basta considerare uno dei due segmenti)



* metriza parabolica

$$b^2 - ac < 0$$

$$(UVAB) \sim (t + i\nu, t - i\nu, \alpha, \beta)$$

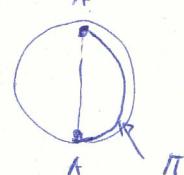
$$\text{Se } \Re = i\frac{\pi}{2}$$

↑
π/2

Si ha almeno un reale e periodo reale

cf:

$$\Re = \frac{i}{2} \rightarrow \text{periodo} = \pi$$



* metriza ellittica

$$b^2 - ac = 0$$

$$(UUAB) = 1 \rightarrow \log 1 = 0$$

metriza parabolica

distanza = 0 ($\Re \neq 0$)

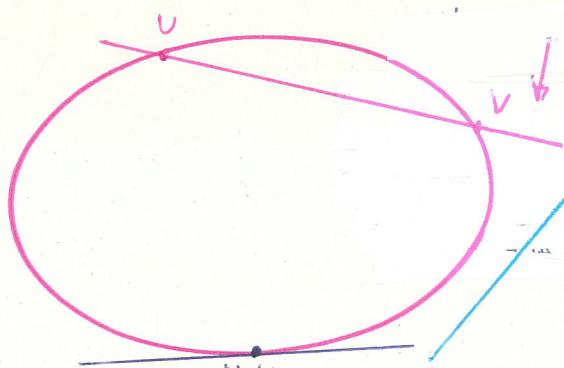
○ indeterminata



da trattare con cautela

Metriche su forme di 2² Specie
(assoluto di Cayley)

prospettive

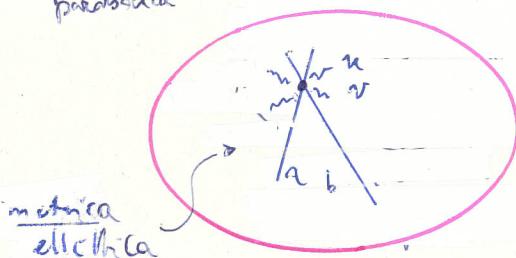


metrica iperbolica

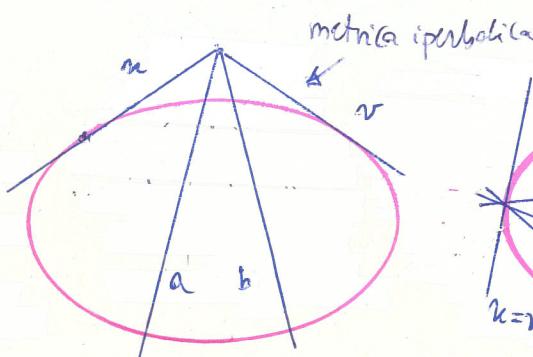
+ metrica ellittica

conica reale, modulabile per fissare le idee:
 induce vari tipi di metriche sulle rette del piano

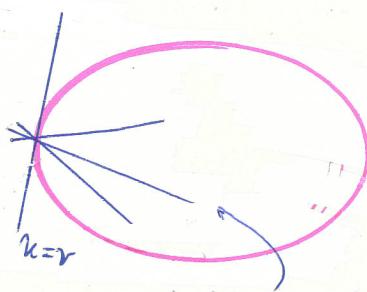
metrica parabolica



metrica ellittica



metrica iperbolica



metrica parabolica

g assoluto

$$S_{\text{g assoluto}} = X^T A X$$

$$S_{\text{g rel}} = X^T A Y$$

g* chiuso

$$S_{\text{g* chiuso}} = U^T A^{-1} U$$

$$\delta(A|B) = \delta(x,y) = 12 \log(AB \text{ MW}) = 12 \log \frac{S_{\text{g rel}} + \sqrt{S_{\text{g rel}}^2 - S_{\text{g assoluto}} S_{\text{g rel}}}}{S_{\text{g rel}}} \quad \text{MW}$$



$$S_{\text{g rel}} = \sqrt{\dots}$$

$$= 2i \pi \text{ erison} \frac{\sqrt{S_{\text{g assoluto}} S_{\text{g rel}} - S_{\text{g rel}}^2}}{\sqrt{S_{\text{g assoluto}}}}$$

$$\text{qui } \text{MW} = \frac{1}{2i}$$

$$q_{ab}^1 = \frac{1}{2i} \log(a; b, m, n) = \text{erison} \frac{\sqrt{4\gamma_{uu}\gamma_{vv} - \gamma_{uv}^2}}{\sqrt{4\gamma_{uu}\gamma_{vv}}}$$

tra le altre

coordinata: (x_i)
 $= (v_i)$



ha geometria euclidea come limite

di geometrie non euclidee

assoluto

$$s_{x_0 x_1} = \varepsilon(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_0^2$$

$\varepsilon \neq 0$

$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon \end{pmatrix}$$

$$s_{y_0 y_1} = \varepsilon(y_1^2 + y_2^2) + y_0^2$$

$$s_{x_0 y_1} = \varepsilon(x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2) + x_0 y_0$$

$$\boxed{s_{CAB} = 2\varepsilon i \cdot \text{arcsin} \sqrt{\frac{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1} - s_{x_0 y_1}^2}{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1}}}}$$

Si assume che

$$\frac{s_{x_0 y_1}^2}{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1}} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{x_0^2 y_0^2}{x_0^2 y_0^2} = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{arcsin} \sqrt{1 - \frac{s_{x_0 y_1}^2}{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1}}} \sim \sqrt{1 - \frac{s_{x_0 y_1}^2}{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1}}} \xrightarrow{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} 0$$

Troviamo l'ordine di infinitesimo

$$\sqrt{\underbrace{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1} - s_{x_0 y_1}^2}_{\sqrt{s_{x_0 x_1} s_{y_0 y_1}}}} = \varepsilon^2 \underbrace{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)(y_1^2 + y_2^2)}_{+} \underbrace{\varepsilon \{ x_0^2 (y_1^2 + y_2^2) + y_0^2 (x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_0^2 y_0^2 \}}_{+}$$

$$= \varepsilon^2 (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2)^2 - 2\varepsilon x_0 y_0 (x_1 y_1 + x_2 y_2) - x_0^2 y_0^2$$

\Rightarrow l'ordine è $\sqrt{\varepsilon}$: poniamo in evidenza e trascuriamo
i termini superiori

$$\sqrt{\varepsilon} \cdot \sqrt{x_0^2 y_1^2 + x_0^2 y_2^2 + y_0^2 x_1^2 + y_0^2 x_2^2 - 2 x_0 y_0 x_1 y_1 - 2 x_0 y_0 x_2 y_2} \quad \text{XXXIII-8}$$

V. altrove

$$= \sqrt{\epsilon} \sqrt{(\alpha_0 y_1 - \alpha_1 y_0)^2 + (\alpha_0 y_2 - \alpha_2 y_0)^2 + \dots}$$

$\sqrt{\alpha_0^2 y_0^2}$

Si faccia

$$2Ri\sqrt{\epsilon}$$

"1"

$$m \quad \delta(AB) = 2\pi i \operatorname{arcsin} \sqrt{\frac{J_{221} J_{44} - J_{24}^2}{J_{221} J_{44}}}$$

Si ha, per $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ (+) ($\Rightarrow R \rightarrow \infty$)

$$\delta(AB) = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\alpha_1}{\alpha_0} - \frac{y_1}{y_0}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\alpha_2}{\alpha_0} - \frac{y_2}{y_0}\right)^2}$$

$\begin{matrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_A \end{matrix} \quad \begin{matrix} y_1 \\ y_2 \\ y_B \end{matrix}$

$$= \sqrt{(x_A - x_B)^2 + (y_A - y_B)^2}$$

* distanza euclidea

(lato "parabolico")

risolto definendo $\alpha_0 = 0$
contando due volte

(+)

Sia pure

$$\epsilon < 0 \quad \epsilon = -|\epsilon| = |\epsilon| e^{-i\pi} \quad \sqrt{\epsilon} = \sqrt{|\epsilon|} e^{-i\pi/2} = -\sqrt{|\epsilon|} i$$

$$\phi \in [-\pi, \pi)$$

argomento principale

$$-2Ri\sqrt{|\epsilon|} \cdot i = 1$$

$$2R\sqrt{|\epsilon|} = 1$$

$$R = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{|\epsilon|}} > 0$$

"l'unità di lunghezza
tende all'infinito"

XXXIII-9

Exempso: angolo fra rette e passaggio al limite
euclideo

$$G: \epsilon(x_1^2 + x_2^2) + x_0^2 = 0$$

$$G^*: (A \rightarrow A^{-1})$$

conica singolare

$$x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \epsilon x_0^2 = 0$$

in x_{uu}

angolo fra due rette (x_0, x_1, x_2) , (v_0, v_1, v_2)

$$[x_0v_0 + x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 = 0 \quad \text{coord. direz.}]$$

$$= \arccos \sqrt{1 - \frac{\psi_{uv}}{\psi_{uu}\psi_{vv}}^2}$$

$$\psi_{uv} = x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + \epsilon x_0v_0$$

$$\frac{\psi_{uv}}{\psi_{uu}\psi_{vv}} = \frac{(x_1v_1 + x_2v_2 + \epsilon x_0v_0)^2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \epsilon x_0^2)(v_1^2 + v_2^2 + \epsilon v_0^2)}$$

Se $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$ si trova

$$\frac{(x_1v_1 + x_2v_2)^2}{(x_1^2 + x_2^2)(v_1^2 + v_2^2)} = \cos^2 \alpha_{\text{euc.}}$$

✓

¶ Commento importante

Nel ricordare la metrica euclidea abbiamo proceduto in due modi differenti:

- per le lunghezze

Si è affermata

l'"unità di misura":

$$R = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\epsilon}}$$

contestualmente al

tenore di $\epsilon \approx 0$

Si ha $R \rightarrow \infty$

Ciò non deve sorprendere:

In geometria euclidea, lo ricordiamo, non c'è una unità di lunghezza assoluta, contrariamente al caso degli angoli, in cui l'unità di misura naturale è l'angolo retto.