

Hoy: (1) Termina prueba del Teorema de variedades secantes  
 (2) Lema de Terracini (cómo calcular dim de variedades secantes)

$X$  irreducible, no degenerada  $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n = \mathbb{P}(V)$

Def:

$$\sigma_k(X) = \bigcup_{p_1, \dots, p_k \in X} \langle p_1, \dots, p_k \rangle$$

Construcción:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \underbrace{X \times \dots \times X}_{\substack{k \text{-copias} \\ \cup \\ \text{abierto no vacío} \\ \text{denso}}} & \dashrightarrow & \mathbb{P}(\wedge^k V) \\
 & & \cup \\
 & & G_r(k-1, \mathbb{P}^n) \\
 W = \{ (p_1, \dots, p_k) : \substack{p_1, \dots, p_k \text{ son} \\ \text{lin. indep.}} \} & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & [p_1, \dots, p_k]
 \end{array}$$

$$Z = \overline{\varphi(W)} \leftarrow \sigma_k(X) \text{ -- } (k-1)\text{-planes secantes}$$

- Irreducible  $k \dim X$
- $\dim(Z) \leq \dim(W) = \dim(X \times \dots \times X) =$

Cómo se relacionan  $\sigma_k(X) \subseteq G_r(k-1, \mathbb{P}^n)$   
 $\sigma_k(X) \subseteq \mathbb{P}^n$

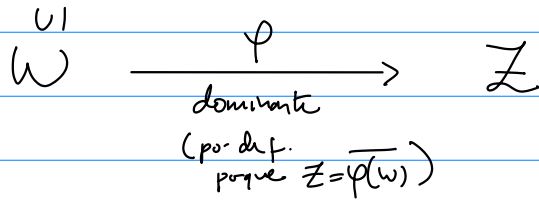
$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 G_r(k-1, \mathbb{P}^n) \times \mathbb{P}^n & \cong & U = \{ (\omega, v) : v \in L_\omega \} \xrightarrow{\pi_2} \mathbb{P}^n \\
 & & \downarrow \pi_1 \leftarrow \text{haz recital de rango } k \\
 Z & \subseteq & G_r(k-1, \mathbb{P}^n) \leftarrow \omega \quad \pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(\omega)) = L_\omega
 \end{array}$$

Af:

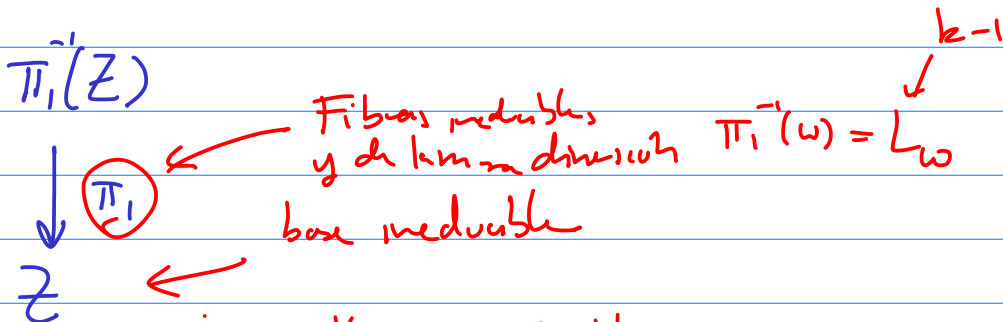
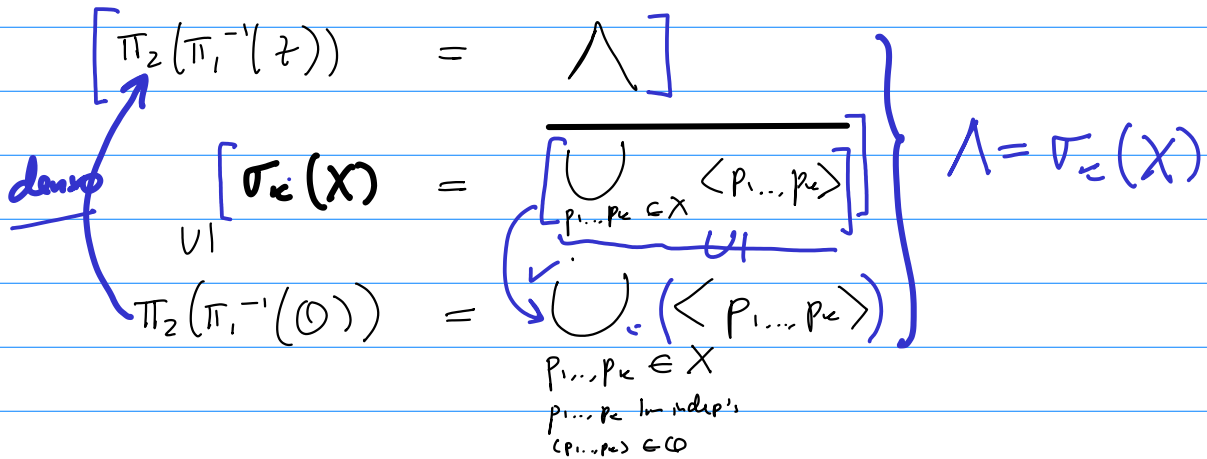
$$\pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(Z)) = \sigma_k(X)$$

$X \times \dots \times X$

$\exists \mathcal{O}$  abierto  $\subseteq Z$  :  $\forall \omega \in \mathcal{O}$   
 $\dim(\varphi^{-1}(\omega)) = \dim(W) - \dim(Z) \geq 0$



Así que  $[\varphi(W) \cong \mathcal{O}]$  abierto en  $Z$ .



- $\Rightarrow$  (1)  $\pi_1^{-1}(z)$  medible
- (2)  $\dim(\pi_1^{-1}(z)) = \dim(Z) + (k-1)$

$$\leq k \dim(X) + k - 1$$

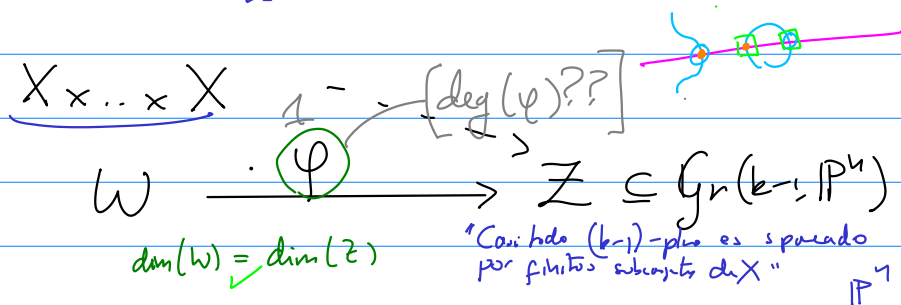
$$\sigma_k(X) = \pi_2(\pi_1^{-1}(Z))$$

- es medible

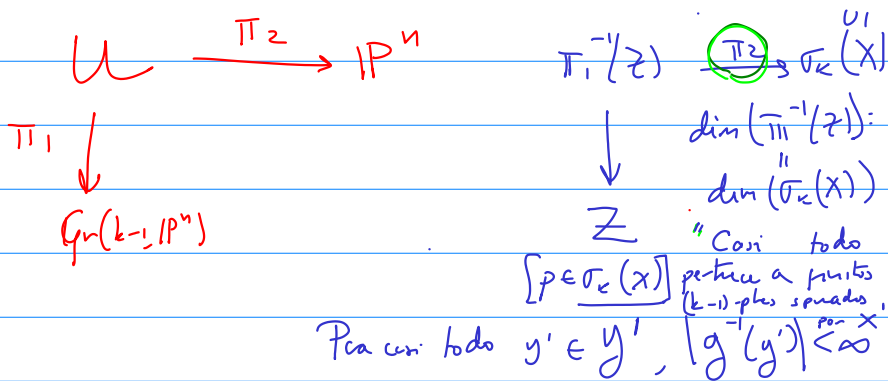
-  $\dim(\sigma_k(X)) \leq k \dim X + k - 1$  ✓

Qué sucede si  $\left[ \dim(\sigma_k(X)) = k \dim X + (k-1) \right]$

(1)



(2)



$y$

$\downarrow g$  dominante  
 $y' \quad g \dim(y) = \dim(y')$

$\Rightarrow \exists \emptyset \subsetneq y' \subsetneq \emptyset \neq \emptyset$   
 $\emptyset$  abierto  
 $\dim(g^{-1}(0)) = \dim(y) - \dim(y')$   
 $= 0$

$\left[ |g^{-1}(0)| < \infty \quad \forall 0 \in \emptyset \right]$

Si  $\dim(\sigma_k(X)) = k \dim X + (k-1) \Rightarrow$

Casi todo punto  $p$  con  $X\text{-rank}(p) \leq k$

puede escribirse como span de  $k$  puntos de FIBRAS MANERAS.

[A veces hay unicidad - imp]  
 Teorema de Kruskal

Si  $\dim(\sigma_k(X)) < k \dim X + (k-1)$

$\Rightarrow$  ó  $\varphi$  ó  $\pi_2$  tienen fibra genérica de dimensión  $> 0$ .

$\Rightarrow$  Casi todo punto  $p$  con  $X\text{-rank}(p) \leq k$  puede escribirse de infinitas maneras distintas como span de  $k$ -puntos.

$$X = \sigma_1(X) \subsetneq \sigma_2(X) \subsetneq \sigma_3(X) \subsetneq \dots \quad \& \quad \sigma_{\dim(X)}(X) = \mathbb{P}^n$$

Ejercicio:  $X \subseteq \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{mn})$

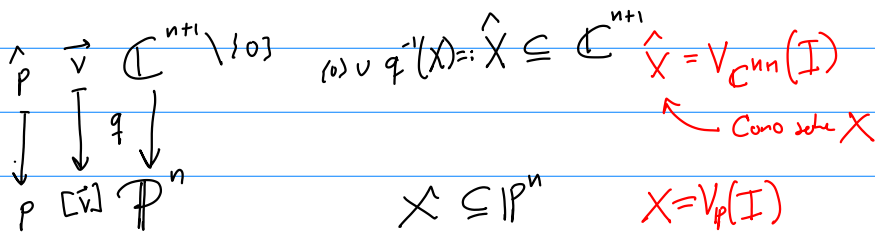
↑ matrices de rango 1.  $m \times n$

$$\left[ \dim(\sigma_j(X)) = j \dim(X) + j - 1 \right]$$

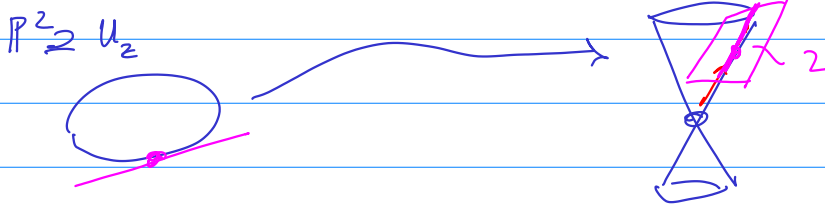
(a) Demuestra que  $\dim(\sigma_k(X)) < [k \dim(X) + k - 1]^n$

(b) De cuántas maneras se puede escribir una matriz de rango  $k$  como suma de matrices de rango 1?  
 Fibra de  $\pi_2$ .

Cómo calcular  $\dim(\sigma_k(X)) \stackrel{?}{=}$



En  $\mathbb{P}^2$   $V_p(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)$ , En  $\mathbb{C}^3$   $[V_{\mathbb{C}^3}(x^2 + y^2 - z^2)]$



Def: Si  $\hat{p} \in \hat{X} \subseteq \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$

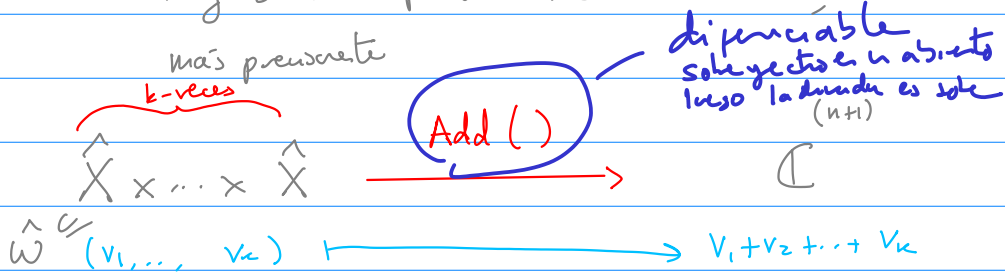
$$\left[ T_{\hat{p}} \hat{X} = \left\{ \alpha'(0) : \alpha: \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \hat{X} \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{es una curva} \\ \text{diferenciable} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

Lema: Si  $X$  es irreducible entonces  $\hat{X}$  es irreducible y  $\exists U \subseteq \hat{X} : \forall \hat{p} \in U$

(1)  $T_{\hat{p}} \hat{X} = \ker(DF_p)$

(2)  $\dim(T_{\hat{p}} \hat{X}) = \underbrace{\dim(\mathcal{O}_{X,p})}_{\dim X + 1} + 1$

Obs: Pasar a coordenadas a  $\hat{X}$  se comporta muy bien respecto a variedades suaves



$$* \text{Add}(\hat{w}) \stackrel{q}{=} q^{-1} \left( \bigcup_{\substack{p_1, \dots, p_k \\ \text{lineales indep}}} \langle p_1, \dots, p_k \rangle \right) \sim \sigma_k(X)$$

De aquí concluiremos si  $v_1, \dots, v_k$  son puntos generales de  $\hat{X}$  entonces,

$$\left[ T_{\text{Add}(v_1, \dots, v_k)} \sigma_k(\hat{X}) = \underbrace{\left[ D\text{Add} \left( T_{v_1} \hat{X}, \dots, T_{v_k} \hat{X} \right) \right]}_{\text{fácil}} \right]$$

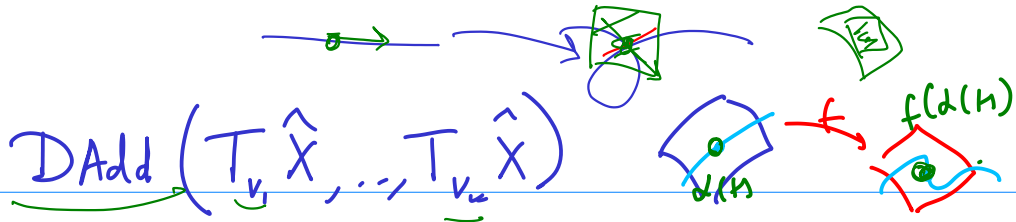
" $\subseteq$ "  $q(\text{Add}(v_1, \dots, v_k)) = [v_1 + \dots + v_k] \in \langle [v_1], \dots, [v_k] \rangle \in U(\cdot) \checkmark$

" $\supseteq$ "  $[p] \in \langle [w_1], \dots, [w_k] \rangle$  con  $w_i$  lin indep.  $\updownarrow$

$$[p] = [\beta_1 w_1 + \dots + \beta_k w_k]$$

$$p = \lambda(\beta_1 w_1 + \dots + \beta_k w_k) = (\lambda \beta_1) w_1 + \dots + (\lambda \beta_k) w_k$$

$$p = \text{Add}(\lambda \beta_1 \underline{w_1}, \dots, \lambda \beta_k \underline{w_k})$$



$$D\text{Add} \left( T_{v_1} \hat{X}, \dots, T_{v_k} \hat{X} \right)$$

Como las  $v_i$  son no-singulares sabemos que

$$\left[ T_{v_i} \hat{X} = \left\{ d_i'(0) : d_i : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \hat{X} \text{ es diferenciable} \right\} \right]$$

$$\text{Add} \left( d_1(t), \dots, d_k(t) \right) = d_1(t) + \dots + d_k(t)$$

$$\frac{d}{dt} \left( d_1(t) + \dots + d_k(t) \right) \Big|_{t=0} = \underbrace{d_1'(0)} + \dots + \underbrace{d_k'(0)} \quad \text{en } \mathbb{C}$$

$$D\text{Add} \left( T_{v_1} \hat{X}, \dots, T_{v_k} \hat{X} \right) = T_{v_1} \hat{X} + \dots + T_{v_k} \hat{X}$$

Lema (Terracini)  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} v_1, \dots, v_k \text{ son no-singulares en } \hat{X} \\ v_1 + \dots + v_k \text{ no-singulares en } \sigma_k(\hat{X}) \end{array} \right.$

Si  $v_1, \dots, v_k$  son puntos generales de  $\hat{X}$

$$T_{v_1 + \dots + v_k} \sigma_k(\hat{X}) = T_{v_1} \hat{X} + \dots + T_{v_k} \hat{X}$$

en p-hied

$$\dim(\sigma_k(\hat{X})) = \left[ \dim(T_{v_1} \hat{X} + \dots + T_{v_k} \hat{X}) - 1 \right]$$