

ETA - 24 / 10 / 13

$f: M \rightarrow N$   $C^\infty$   $y \in N$  regolare se  $d_x f: T_x M \rightarrow T_y N$   
 $\forall x \in f^{-1}(y)$

$M$  con  $\partial M$  ;  $f: M \rightarrow N$  ;  $y \in N$  reg. se  $\partial$  e' pu  
 $\partial N = \emptyset$   $f|_{M \setminus \partial M} \in f|_{\partial M}$

In tal caso  $f^{-1}(y)$  sottovar. propri. embedded di  $M$ .

Giustamente  $M, N$  orientate  $\Rightarrow f^{-1}(y)$  orientato e

$$\partial(f^{-1}(y)) = (f|_{\partial M})^{-1}(y)$$

↑  
orientato come  
bordo di  $f^{-1}(y)$ :

$f^{-1}(y)$  orientato  
e ripete  $\partial N \neq$

↑  
orientato per  
 $f|_{\partial M} : \partial M \rightarrow N$   
↑  
ori ONE

↙ orientat. ↗  
coincidenti

Leu (Sard) : i valori non regolari di  $f: M \rightarrow N$

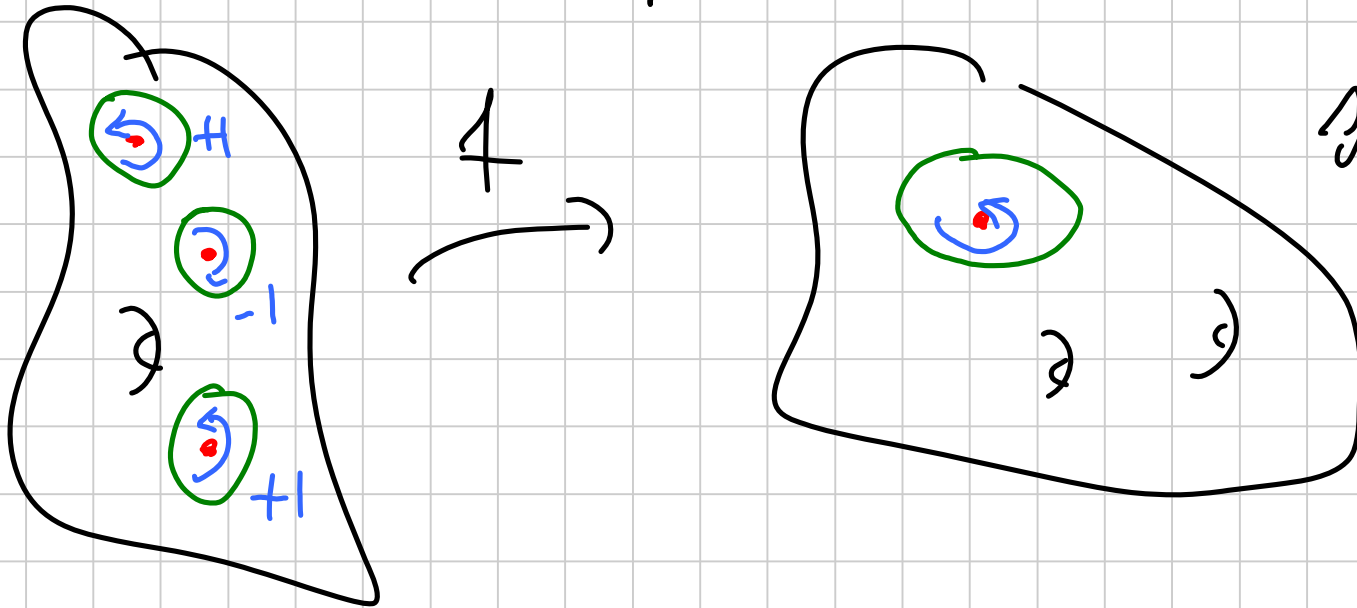
- hanno misura nulla (misura di Lebesgue  
nulla in ogni carta)
- aperto (unione numerabile di insiemi con  
chiusura che ha parte interna  $\emptyset$ )

$\Rightarrow$  i valori regolari sono densi in  $N$ .

Def: Se  $M, N^{(m)}$  sono orientate e  $f: M \rightarrow N \in C^\infty$   
presso  $y \in N$  valore regolare diciamo grado di  $f$  (in  $y$ )

$$\text{deg}(f, y) = \sum_{x \in f^{-1}(y)} \text{sgn}(x)$$

$(f^{-1}(y))$  è 0-sottovarietà orientata:



$$\text{sgn}(x) = \text{sgn}(\det(d_x f))$$

non  
definito  
(uso carte)

ozi  
ben def

Oss: per usi  $M, N$  cpt (si intende  $e$   $f$  propria) -

Teo: Se  $N$  è connessa,  $\deg(f, y)$  non dipende da  $y$ ;

inoltre  $f_0 \underset{\text{co}}{\sim} f_1 \Rightarrow \deg(f_0) = \deg(f_1)$ .

Dim: L'insieme dei valori regolari è aperto

(complementare è  $\{x : \det(d_x f) = 0\}$ ).

Quoltre  $\deg(f, y)$  è localmente costante

(se  $y$  è reg.  $\exists V \in U(y)$  t.c.

$f^{-1}(V) = W_1 \cup \dots \cup W_k$  con  $f|_{W_j} : W_j \xrightarrow{\sim} V$ ).

$\Rightarrow$  su  $V$   $\deg$  è costante.

Claim:  $f_0, f_1 : M \rightarrow N$  omeotopi,  $y$  reg. per  $f_0$  e  $f_1$

$\Rightarrow \text{dep}(f_0, y) = \text{dep}(f_1, y)$  - Infatti ho

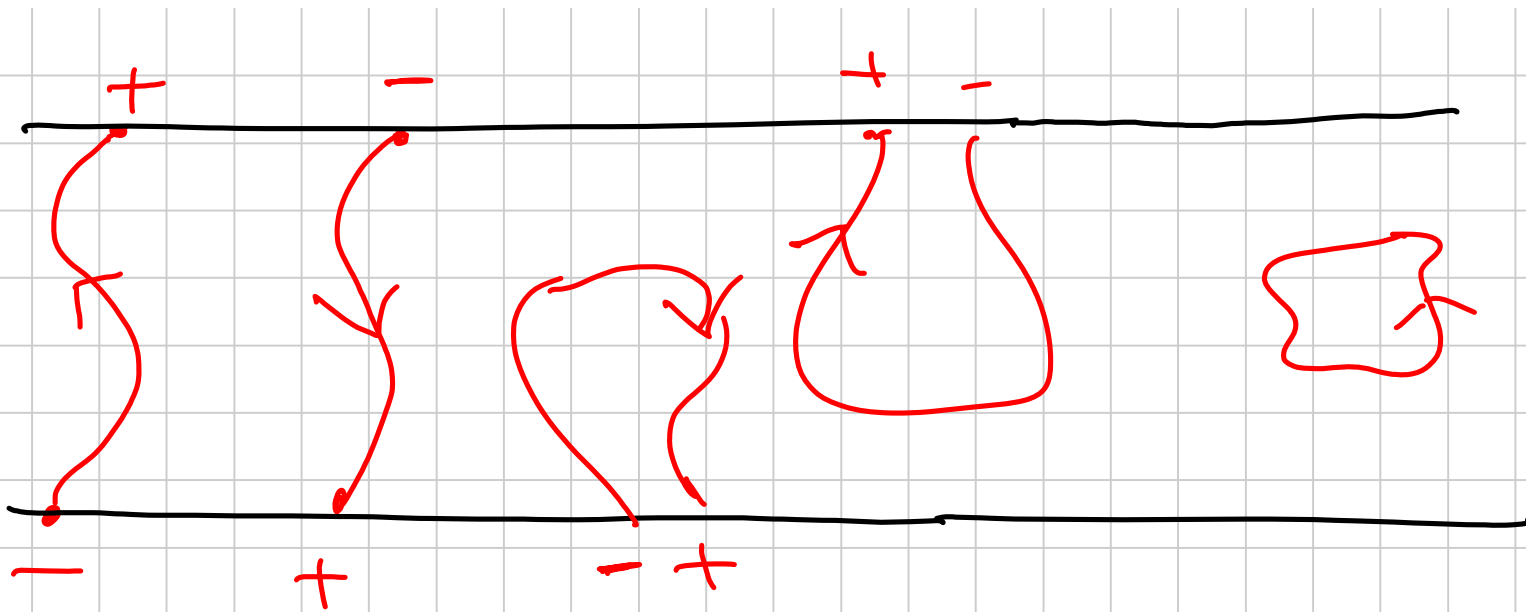
$F : M \times [0, 1] \rightarrow N$  con  $F(\cdot, i) = f_i$   $i=0, 1$  -

$\eta$  valori regolari di  $F$  sono equi denso + dep. loc. cont.

$\Rightarrow$  wlog  $y$  valore regolare per  $F$

$F^{-1}(y)$  1-sottoran. orientate di  $M \times [0, 1]$  con

$\partial(F^{-1}(y)) = (F|_{M \times \{0, 1\}})^{-1}(y) \leftarrow$  orient. compatibili



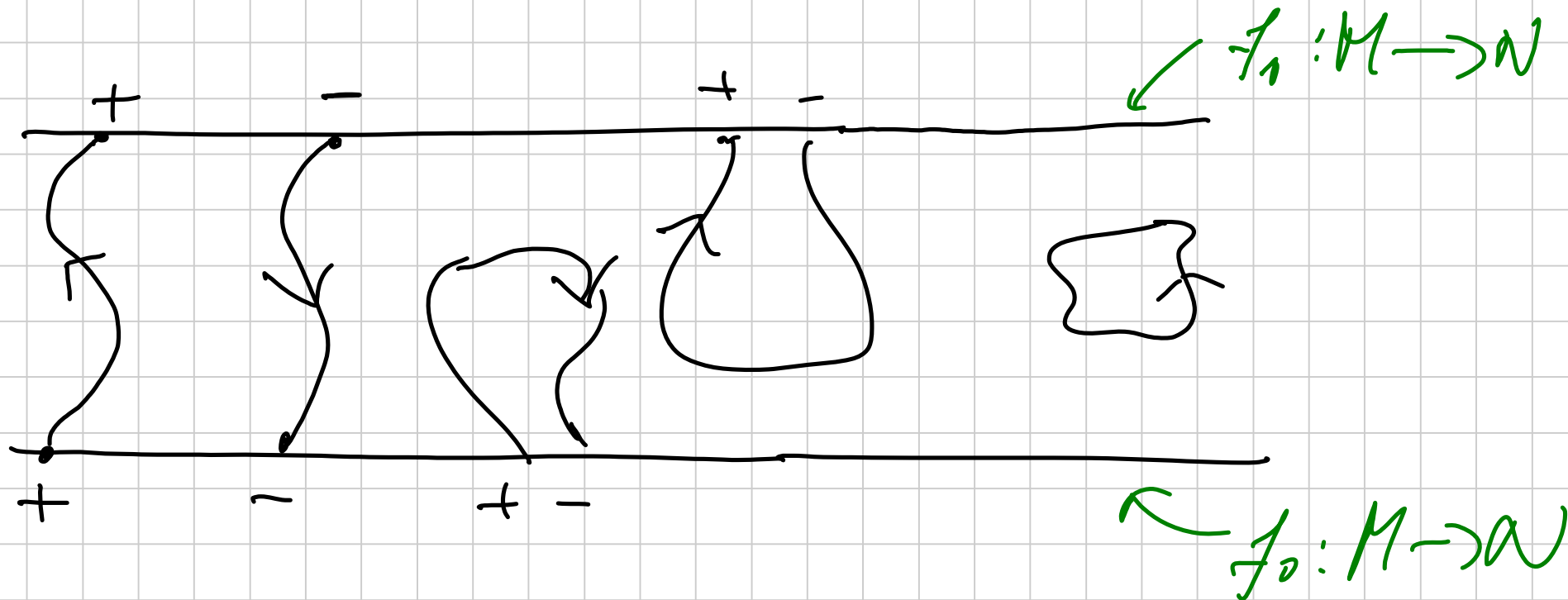
$M \times \{1\}$

$+M$

$M \times \{0\}$

$-M$

$M \times [0,1]$

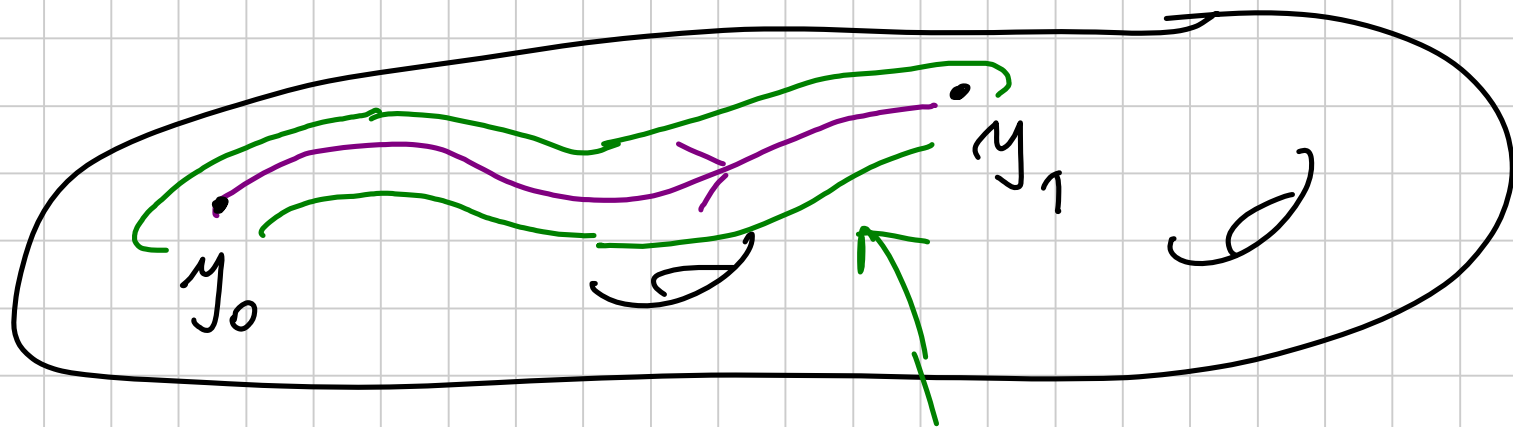


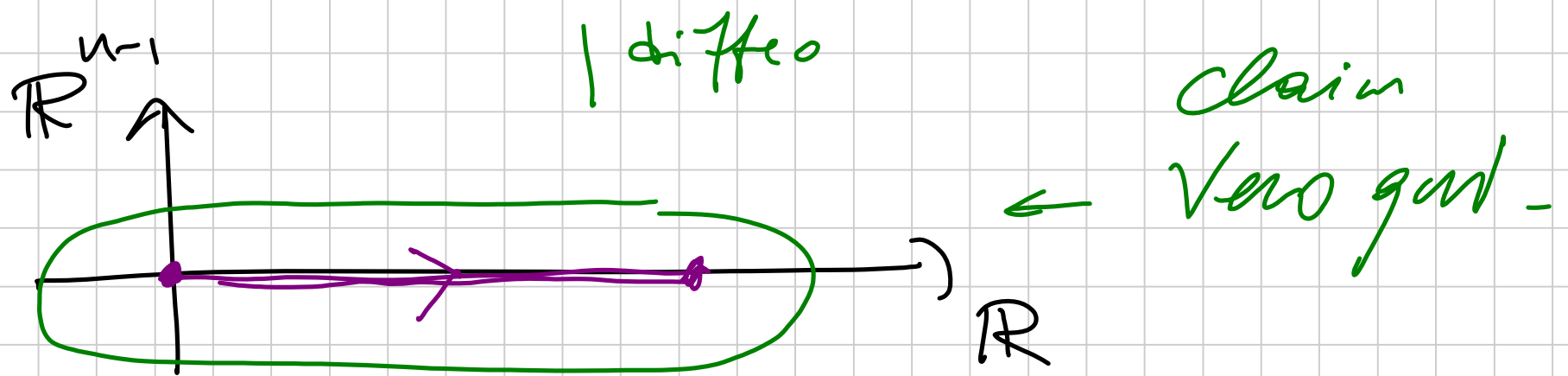
$$\Rightarrow \sum_{x \in f_1^{-1}(y)} \text{sgn}(x) = \sum_{x \in f_0^{-1}(y)} \text{sgn}(x)$$



Claim: Dati  $y_0, y_1 \in N$  (conuene) esiste  
una isotopia  $H: W \times [0, 1] \rightarrow W \times [0, 1]$   $\text{Lif } h_0$   
 $(y, t) \mapsto (h_t(y), t)$

t.c.  $h_0 = \text{id}$   $h_1(y_0) = y_1$ .





Conclusion:  $y_0, y_1$  rep. for  $f$ ;  $h_t$  come with claim

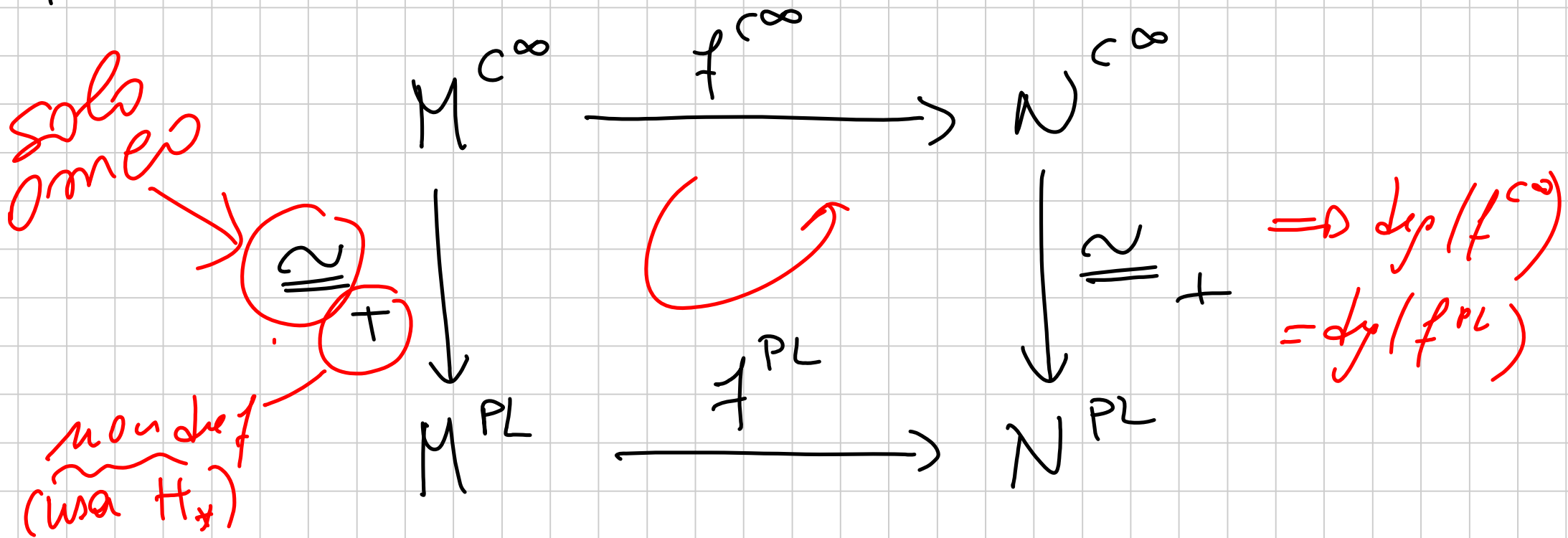
$$\deg(h_1 \circ f, h_1(y_0)) = \deg(h_1 \circ f, y_1)$$

$$\stackrel{||}{=} \deg(f, y_0)$$

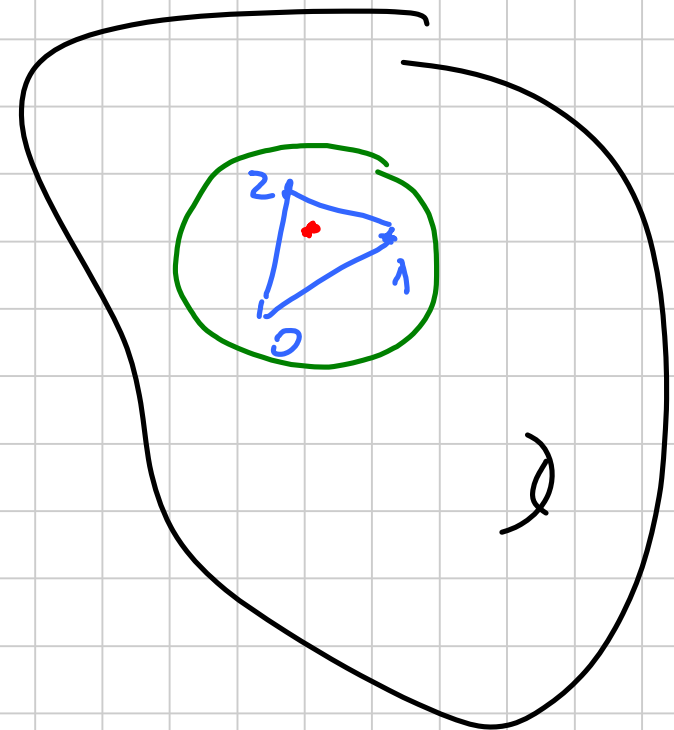
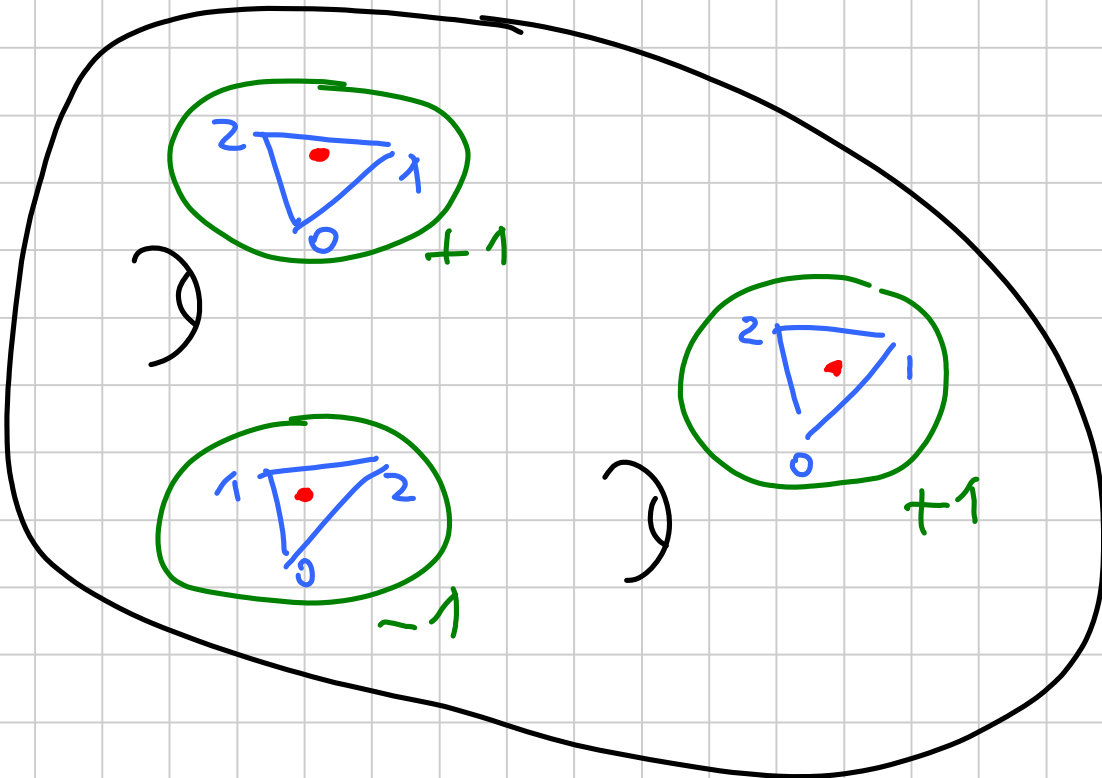
$$\stackrel{||}{=} \deg(f, y_1) \quad \square$$

Prop: "Il grado liscio coincide con il grado PL"

Formalmente:



"Dimo" :



Parto da  $f$  liscia; noto che  $f^{-1}$  (vertici di simplesso molto piccolo)

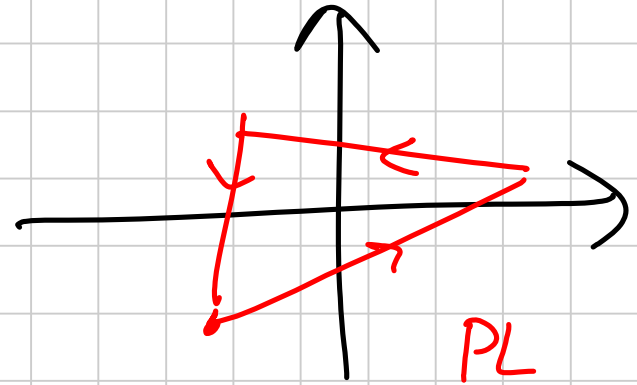
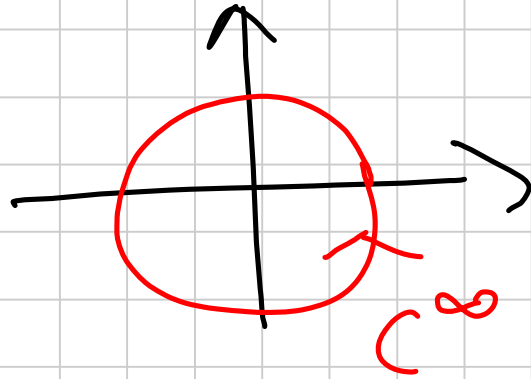
in ogni  $W_i$  sono vertici di un simplesso;

modifico  $f$  / omotopia in modo che sia  
simpliciale su tali simplessi senza modifiche

sui vertici - Orientazioni compatibili con

i segni di  $\det(d_{x_j} f) \Rightarrow \dots$  "  $\square$  "

$\mathcal{O}_2$



teo:  $f_0, f_1 : S^n \rightarrow S^k; f_0 \simeq f_1 \Leftrightarrow \deg(f_0) = \deg(f_1)$

Dim  $(C^\infty)$ :  $\Rightarrow$  visto

$\Leftarrow$ : Sia  $\deg(f_0) = \deg(f_1) \neq 0$ .

Ho  $f_0, f_1: S^1 \rightarrow S^1$  e voglio estudiarle a

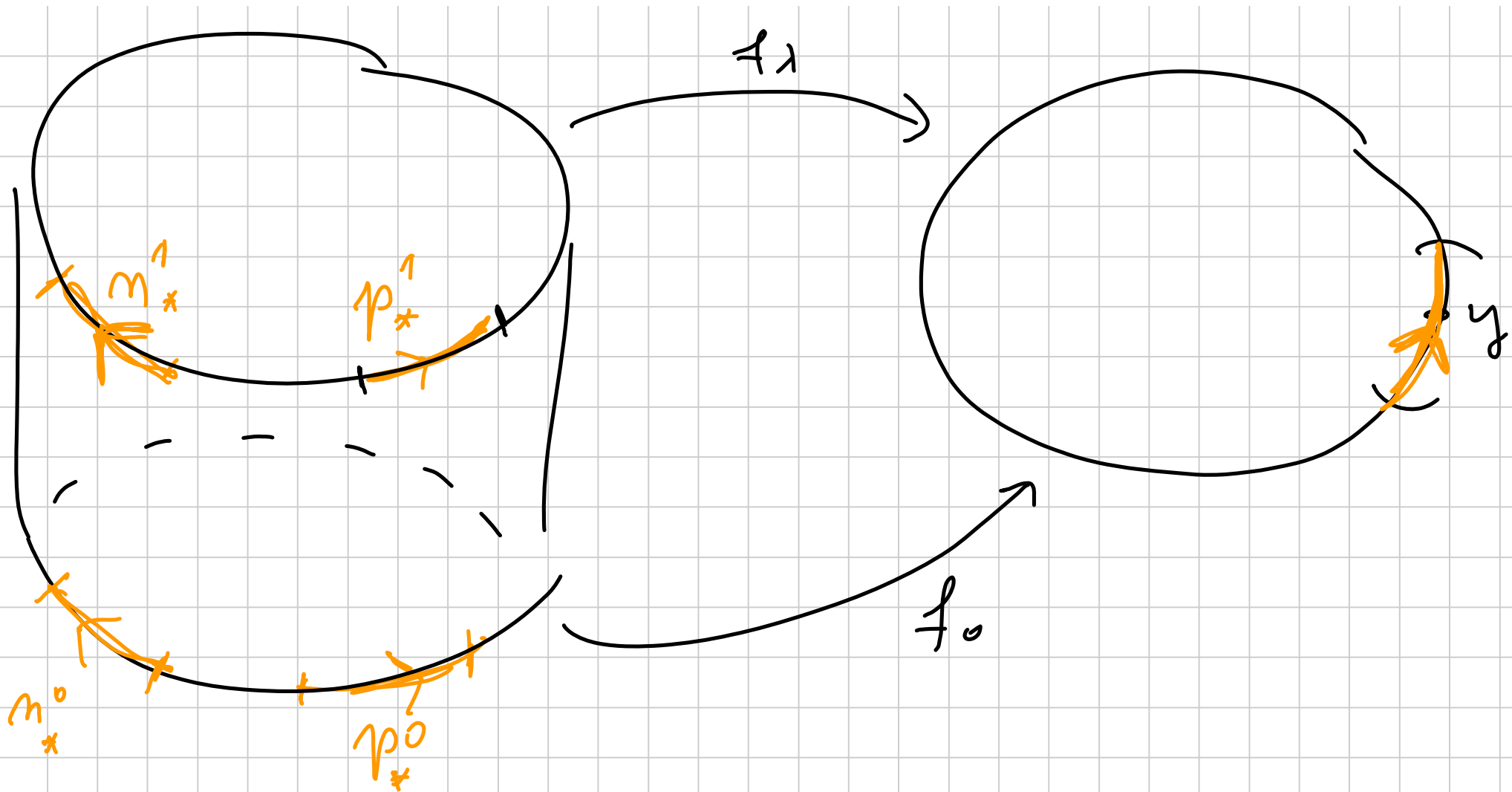
$$F: S^1 \times (0,1) \rightarrow S^1$$

Scepo  $y \in S^1$  valore regolare comune:

$$f_0^{-1}(y) = \{ p_1^0, \dots, p_k^0, m_1^0, \dots, m_h^0 \} \quad \text{sgn}(p_x^0) = +1$$

$$f_1^{-1}(y) = \{ p_1^1, \dots, p_t^1, m_1^1, \dots, m_s^1 \} \quad \text{sgn}(m_x^1) = -1$$

$$k - h = t - s \neq 0$$



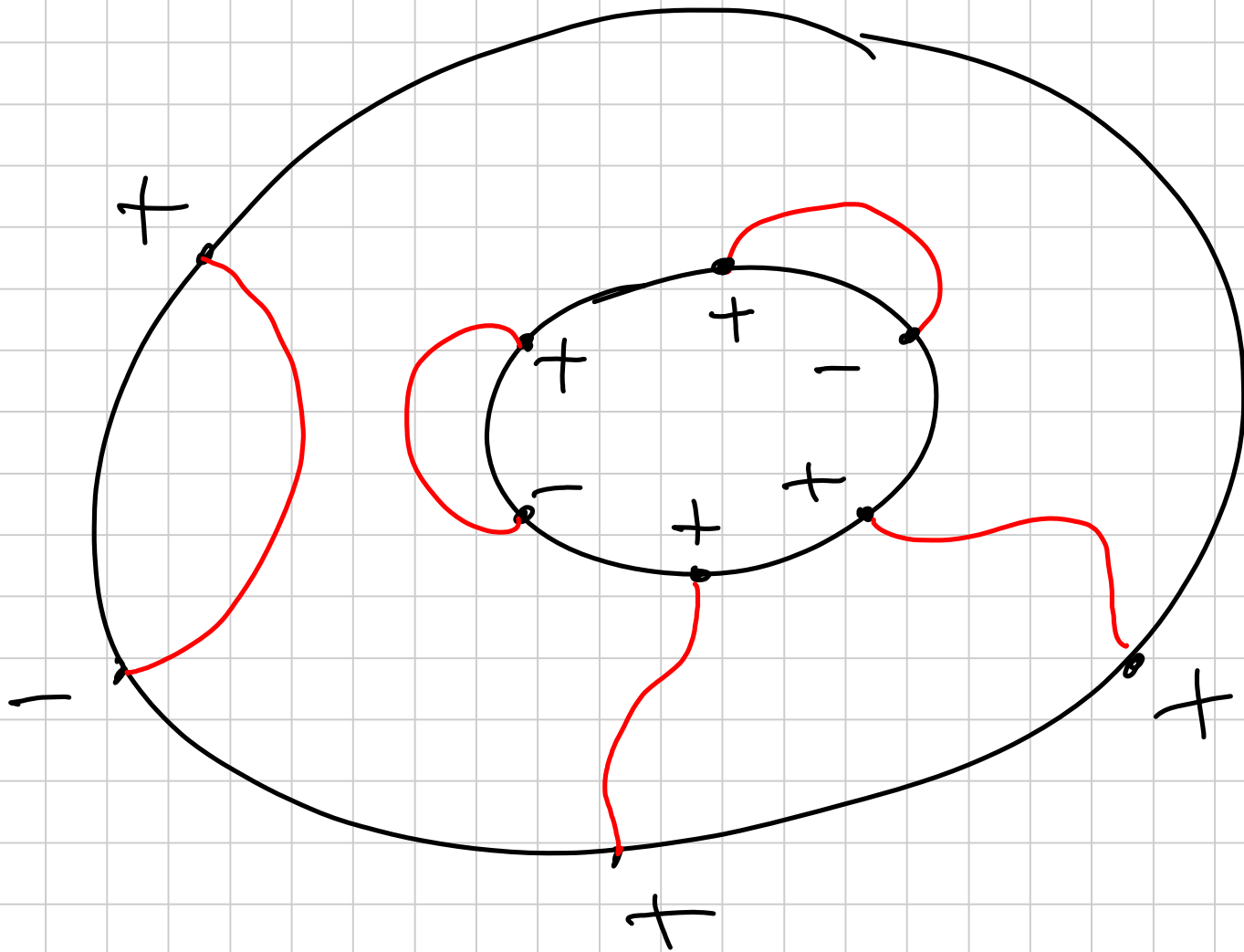


Esercizio in  $\mathbb{R}^d$  ipotesi posso trovare anche orient.

$$\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_N \quad N = \frac{k+l+t+s}{2} \quad t.r.$$

ogni  $\partial \alpha_j$  sia  $\circ$

$$\begin{array}{cc} p_*^1 \cup p_*^0 & \circ & m_*^1 \cup m_*^0 \\ p_*^1 \cup m_*^1 & & p_*^0 \cup m_*^0 \end{array}$$



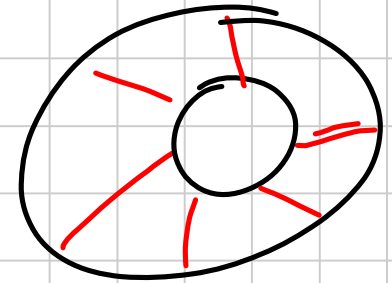
Idea: se

$$h = s = 0$$

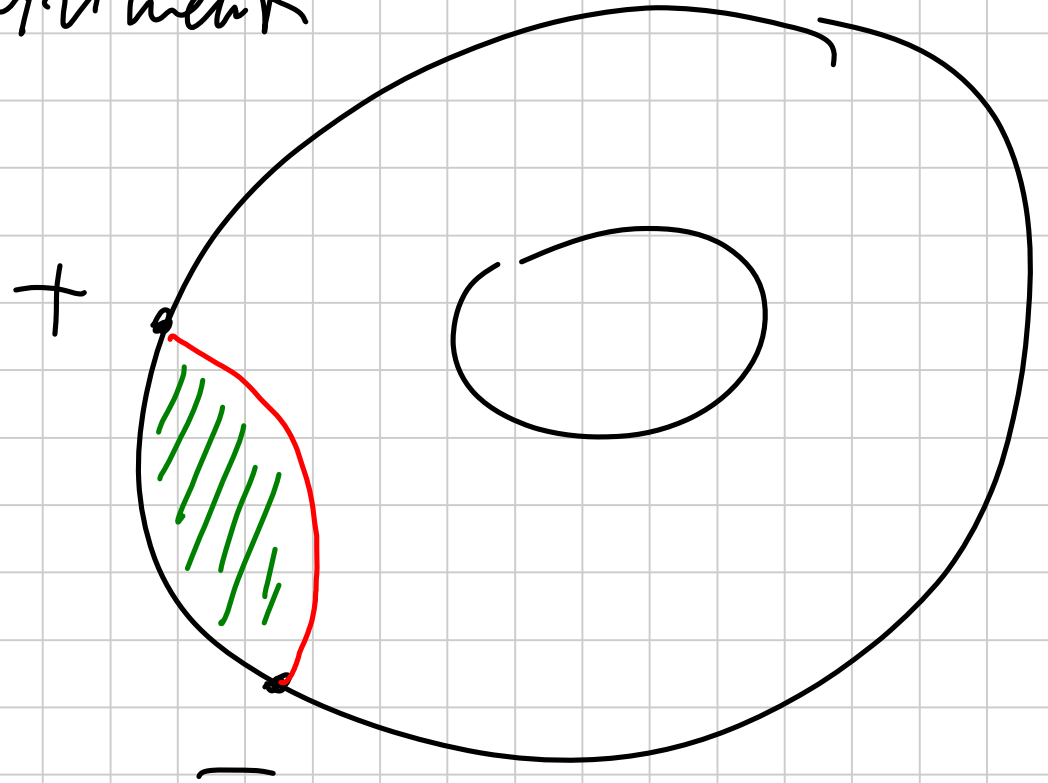
oppure

$$k = t = 0$$

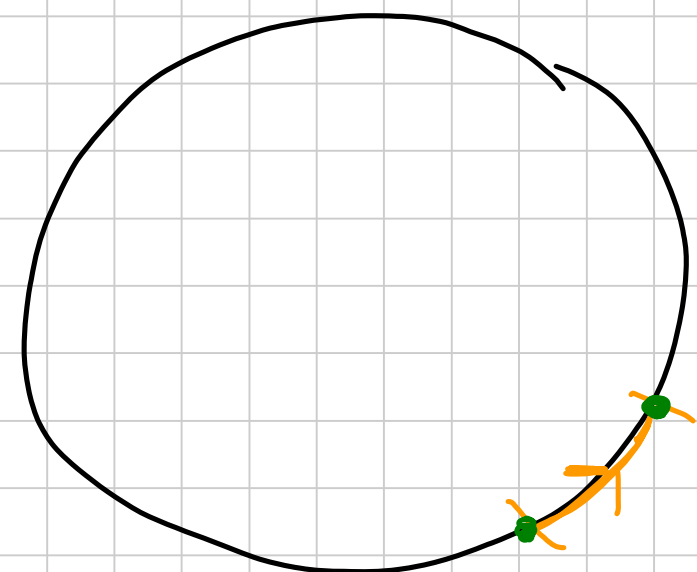
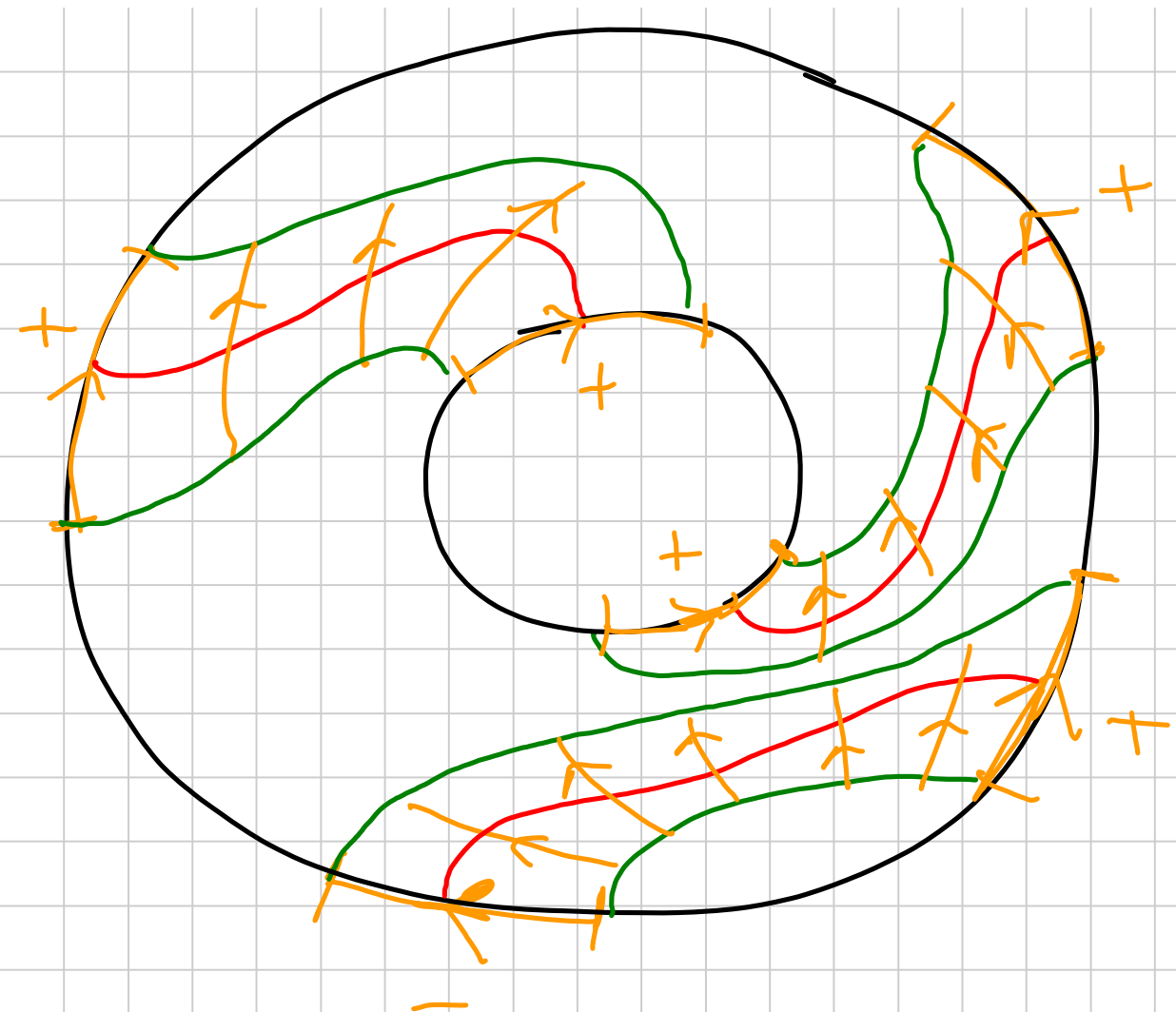
ovvio:



altri menti:

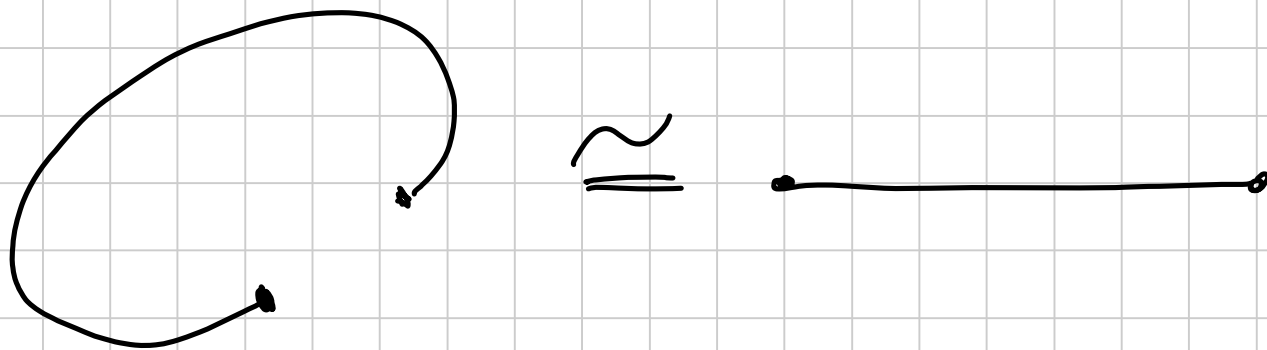


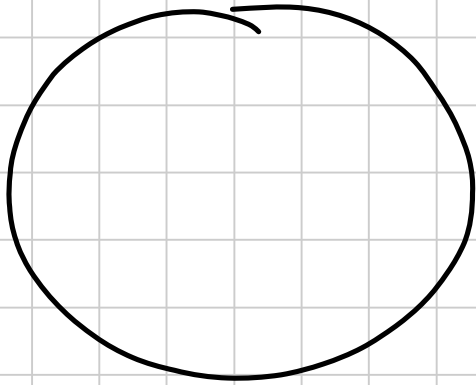
Lo uso (ho almeno un  $\alpha_j$  che misce  $S_x^0$  con  $S_x^1$ ):



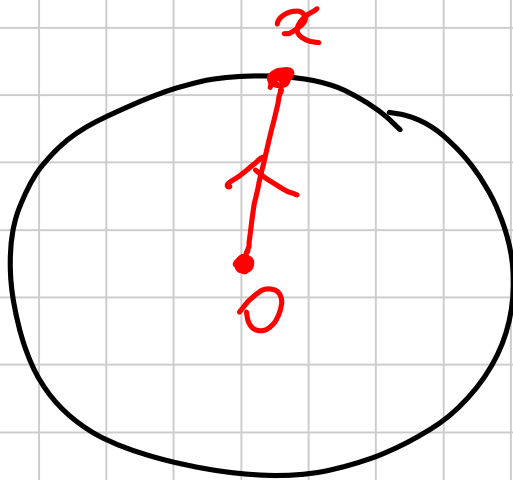
Prendo un'area interna  
 agli  $\alpha_j$  e ↓  
 intendo  $f_0 \cup f_1$ , e loro

Resta da estendere a una  
unione di dischi sul cui  
bordo  $f$  è già definita  
a valori in





$$g: S^1 \rightarrow [0,1]$$



$$G: D^2 \rightarrow [0,1]$$



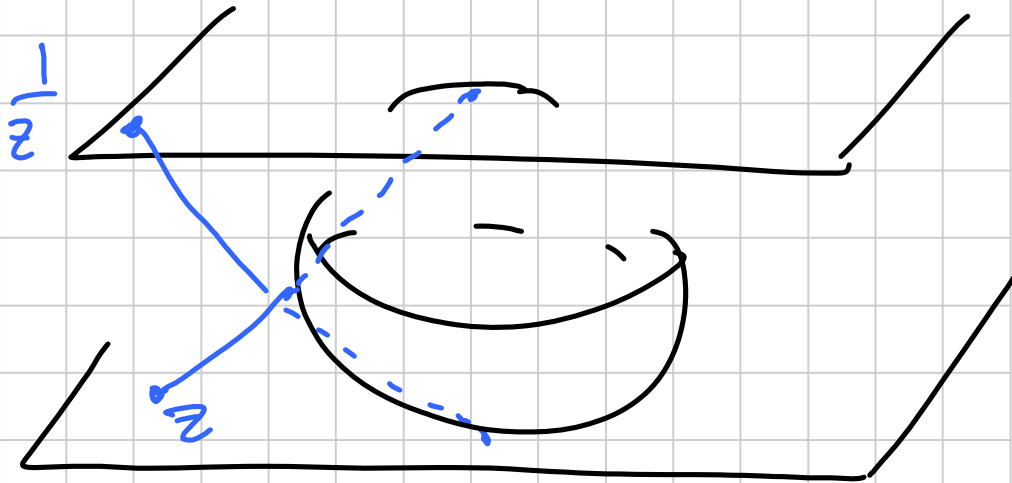
$G(0)$   
2 caso

Se  $\deg(f_0) = \deg(f_1) = 0$  come sopra  
 vedo che  $f_0 \simeq \text{const}$ ,  $f_1 \simeq \text{const}$  (esercizio)  $\square$

Teo fond dell'algebra:  $p(z) \in \mathbb{C}[z]$  non const  
 ha radici -

$$\mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) \simeq \mathbb{S}^2 \quad \mathbb{P}^1(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ [z, 1] : z \in \mathbb{C} \cup \left\{ [1, w] : w \in \mathbb{C} \right\} \right\}$$

$$z \longleftrightarrow \frac{1}{z}$$



Wlog

$$p(z) = z^d + a_1 z^{d-1} + \dots + a_d$$

$d > 0$

$$f: \mathbb{S}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^2 \quad f(z) = \begin{cases} p(z) & z \in \mathbb{C} \\ \infty & z = \infty \end{cases}$$

Affermo che  $f$  ha grado  $d$ ; cioè basta



perché se  $p(z)$  non aveva radici allora  
 $0 \notin \text{Im}(f)$  valore regolare  $\Rightarrow \deg(f) = 0$   
 (anzi  $f \simeq \text{const}$ ).

Per vederlo andiamo  $f$  vicino a  $\infty$ :  
 devo vedere vicino a  $(\mathbb{C}, 0) \rightarrow (\mathbb{C}, 0)$  ha

$$z \mapsto \frac{1}{p\left(\frac{1}{z}\right)} = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{z^d} + a_1 \frac{1}{z^{d-1}} + \dots + a_d} =$$

$$= \frac{z^d}{1 + a_1 z + \dots + a_d z^d} \stackrel{\text{loc}}{=} \left( \frac{z}{\sqrt[d]{1 + \dots}} \right)^d$$

||  
u

cambio variabile

Ho la mappa  $u \rightarrow u^d$  che ha grado  $d$   
 (0 non val rep :  $\infty$  non val rep di  $f$  per  $d > 1$ )

OK.



Def:  $f: S^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  è immersione se  $C^\infty$  e  $f'(t) \neq 0 \forall t$   
 $f_0, f_1$  immersioni sono regolarmente omotope  
 se omotope tramite immersioni

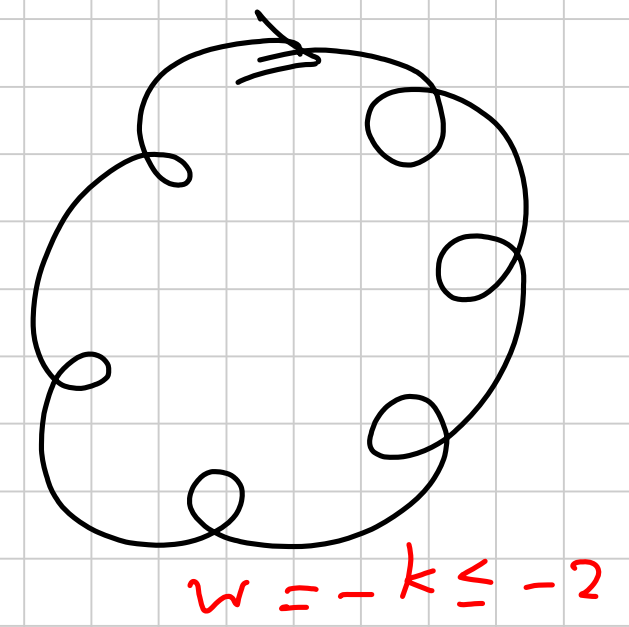
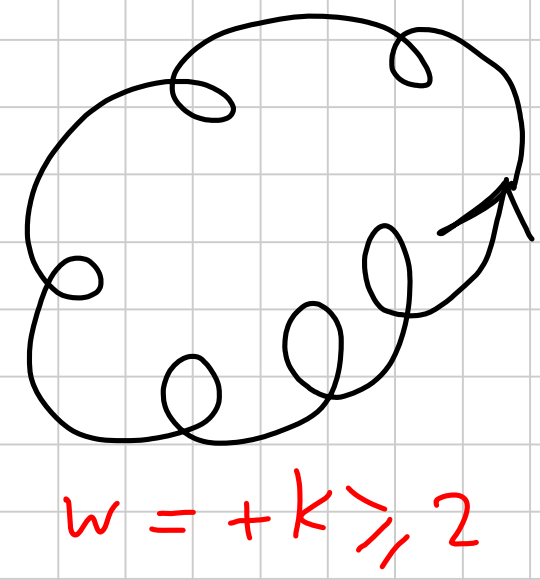
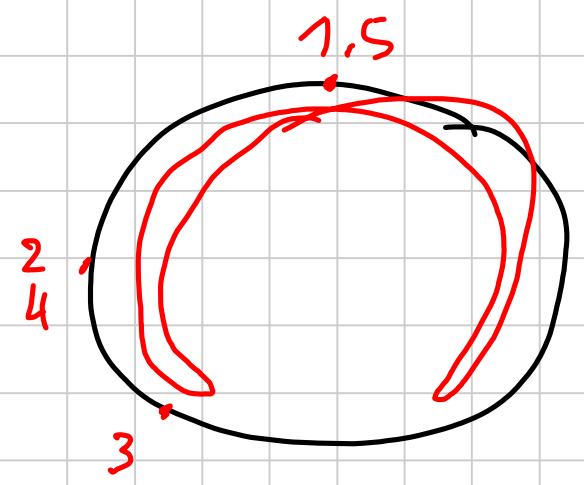
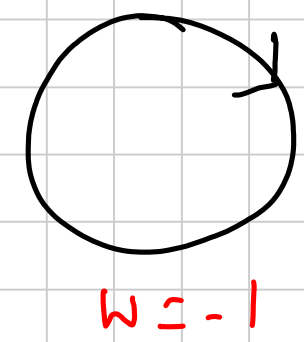
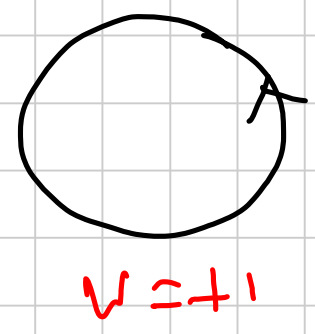
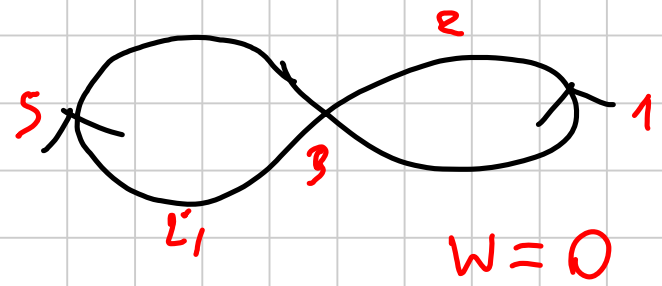


Se  $f$  è immersione chiamato with  $df$

$$w(f) = \deg \left( \frac{f'}{\|f'\|} : S^1 \rightarrow S^1 \right).$$

Teo:  $f_0, f_1$  rep. omeotipe  $\iff w(f_0) = w(f_1)$   
(he sanno solo  $\mathbb{C}^\infty$ .)

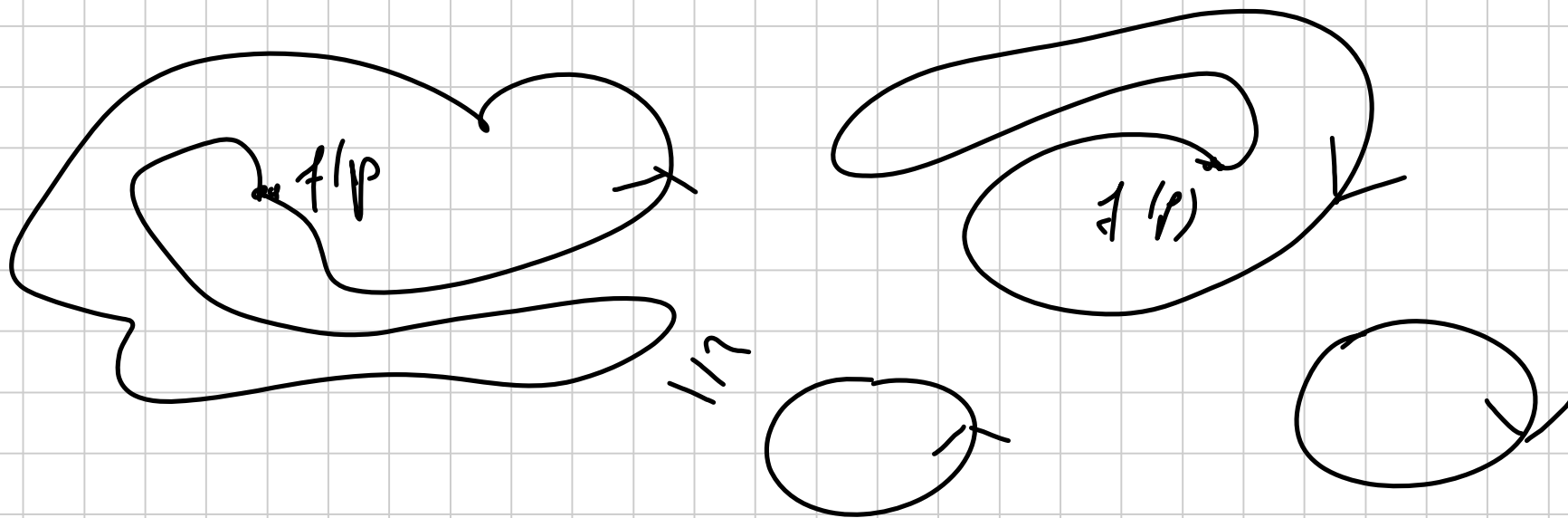
Dimo: provo che ogni  $f$  fra due omeotopia reg  
si riconduce a uno di questi modelli:



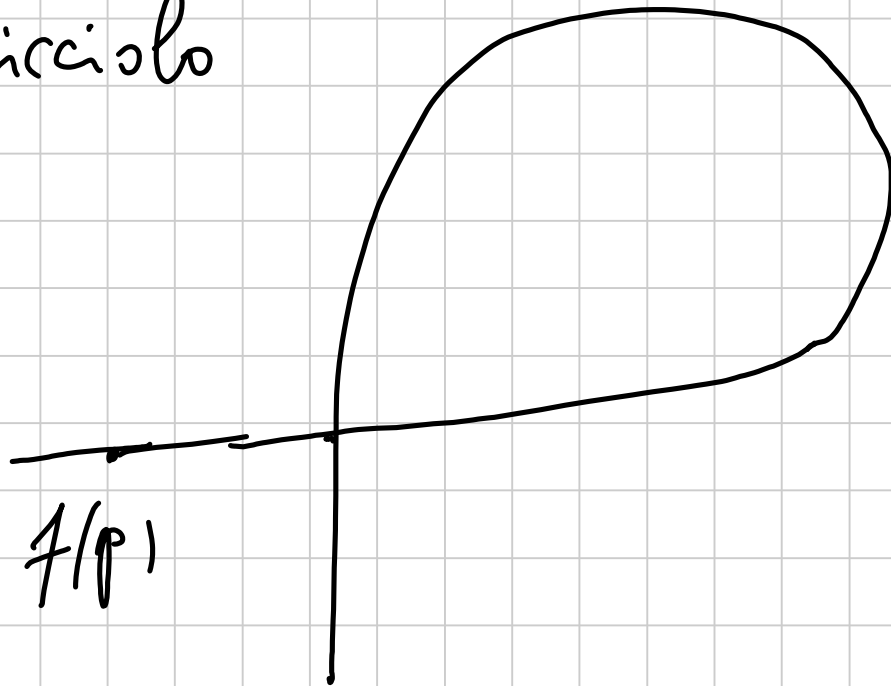
1. Eliminiamo riccioli grandi:

Sceglia  $p \in S^1$  e spino  $f$  da  $p$  lungo  $S^1$  in senso  
antiorario

• Se non rivisita mai lo stesso punto

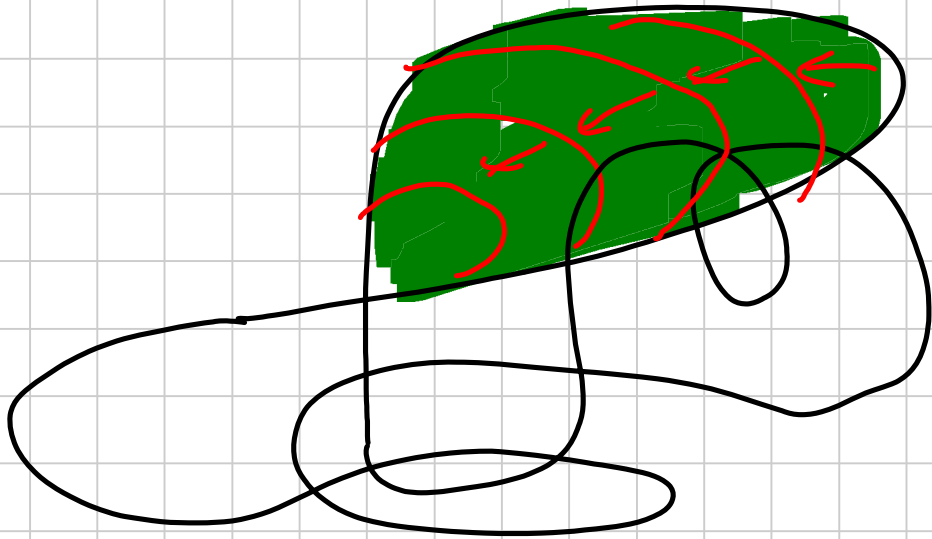


- Al primo punto che rivisto ho trovato un ricciolo



- Il ricciolo ha un disco che può contenere

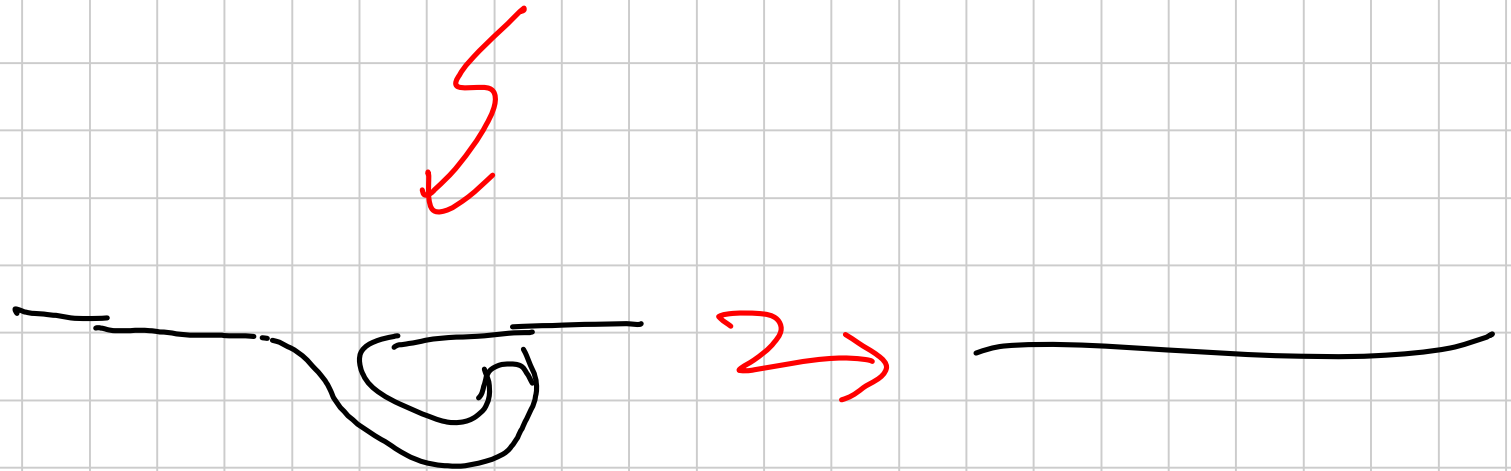
altri punti di  $I_{\infty}(f)$  :



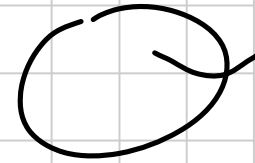
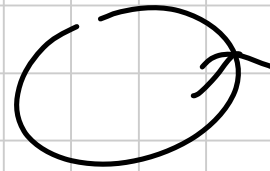
Per trappo in modo  
da avere solo  
riccioli che non  
intrapiscono col  
resto di  $I_{\infty}(f)$  -



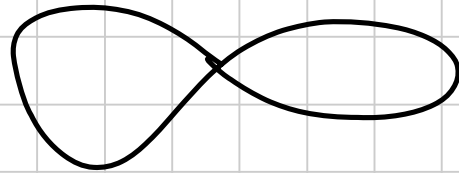
2. Eliminiamo i ciccoli da parti opposte :



3. Rentaas : 0 riccioli

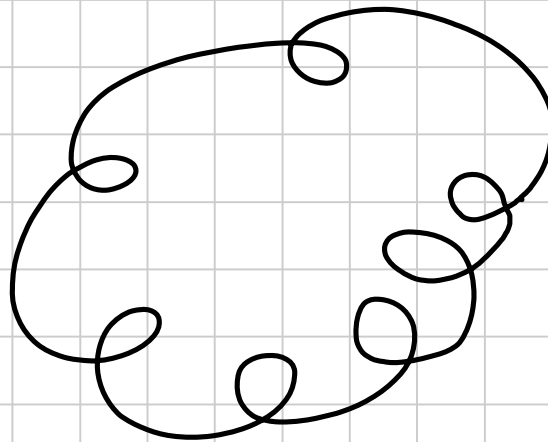


1 riccioli:



$\geq 2$  riccioli

dentro



OK

-suomi

