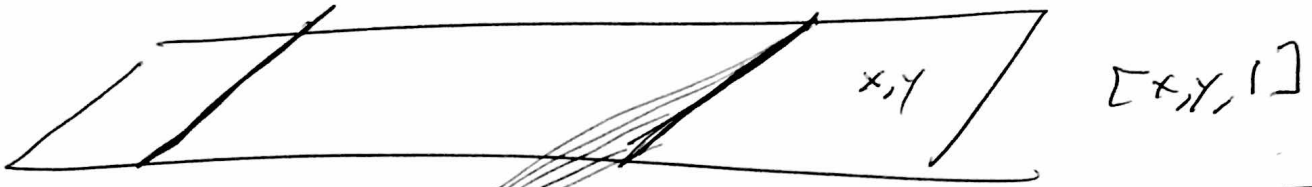


$$ax + by + c = 0$$



$$aX + bY + cZ = 0$$

$(a, b, c)$  dual to  $(X, Y, Z)$ ?



A line in  $\mathbb{CP}^2$   
 given by choice of  
 $(a, b, c)$  according to  
 but  $(\lambda a, \lambda b, \lambda c)$  define  
 same line.  $\lambda \neq 0$

$$\text{lines} = \mathbb{P}(\mathbb{C}^{3*})$$

$\mathbb{C}^3$  $\mathbb{C}^n$ 

p2

all ~~of~~ nondegenerate quadratic forms are the same.

over  $\mathbb{R}^3$  No!

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \\ x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \\ x^2 - y^2 - z^2 \end{array} \right.$$

index

$$-z^2 = + (iz)^2$$

$$(x, y, z) \xrightarrow{Q} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix}$$

diag.

 $\lambda_1$ 
 $\lambda_2$ 
 $\lambda_3$ 

$$2x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$

$$x = \sqrt{2} X$$

lines: in  $\mathbb{P}^2 \leftrightarrow$  pts in  $\mathbb{P}^2$ .

$\{[v] : \alpha(v) = 0\} \leftarrow [\alpha] \in \mathbb{P}^2$

since  $\alpha \neq 0$   
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{P}^2$

p3

$$\text{Ker } \alpha = \text{Ker}(\lambda \alpha)$$

$$\lambda \neq 0$$

$$\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$$

Incidence variety

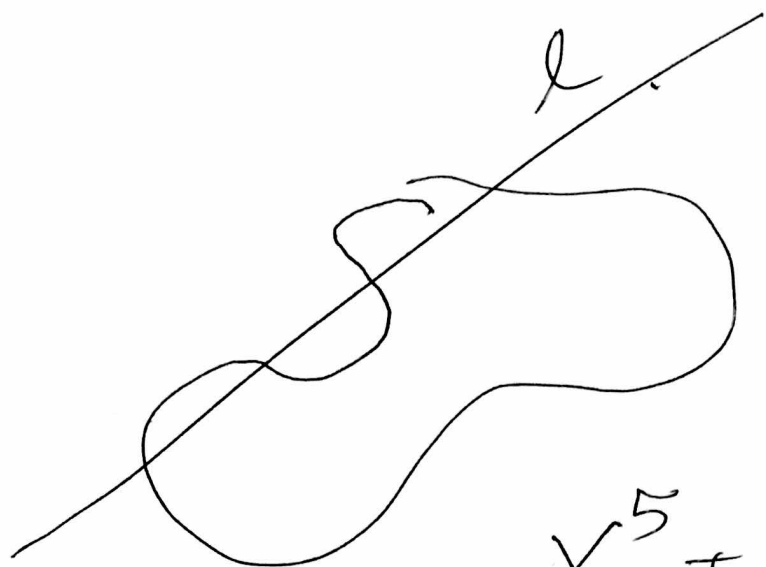
$$\{(p, l) : p \in \mathbb{P}^2, l \in \mathbb{P}^2, p \in l\}$$

$$[v] \quad [\alpha]$$

$$\alpha(v) = 0$$

$$\alpha = a d X + b d Y + c d Z$$

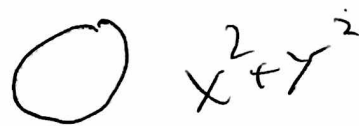
$$v = X \frac{\partial}{\partial X} + Y \frac{\partial}{\partial Y} + Z \frac{\partial}{\partial Z}$$



$d = 5$

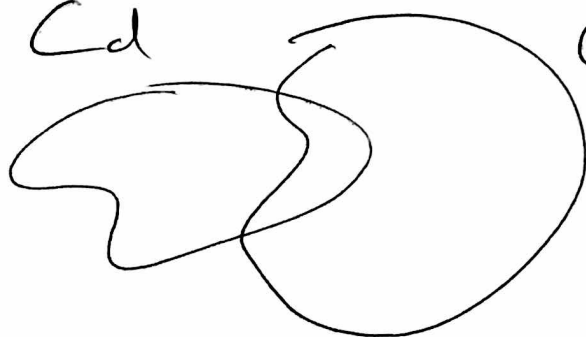
$$X^5 + aXY^2 + 12YZ^4 = 0$$

$l \cap C$  has  $d$  points.



$C_d$

$C_m$



d.m

$\mathbb{V}$  3-d  $\mathbb{C}$  vector space

$\mathbb{P}\mathbb{V} \cong \mathbb{C}P^2$

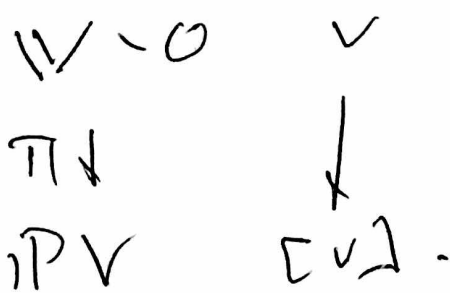
$\mathbb{V} = \mathbb{C}^3$

$e_1, e_2, e_3$

$x e_1 + y e_2 + z e_3$

pt in  $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{V}$ ,  $p = [v]$   
 =  $\mathbb{C}$ -span of  $v$ .  
 $v \neq 0$

line in  $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{V} = \pi(\text{plane thru } 0)$



planes thru 0  
 are given by  
 $\alpha \in \mathbb{V}^*$ ,  $\alpha \neq 0$ .

$\Lambda = \text{Ker } \alpha$   
 $= \{v : \alpha(v) = 0\}$

$\alpha : \mathbb{V} \xrightarrow{\mathbb{C}\text{-linear}} \mathbb{C}$