

Razão Cruzada e Schwarziana

Ali Tahzibi
ICMC-USP

Sure thing! Here's a joke about Stokes' theorem: Why did the mathematician break up with the physicist?

Sure thing! Here's a joke about Stokes' theorem: Why did the mathematician break up with the physicist?

Because they couldn't handle the curl of their relationship!

Sure thing! Here's a joke about Stokes' theorem: Why did the mathematician break up with the physicist?

Because they couldn't handle the curl of their relationship!





Schwarziana é um gênero de abelha sem ferrão presente Na América do sul, mais especificamente no Brasil, Argentina e Paraguai.



Schwarziana é um gênero de abelha sem ferrão presente Na América do sul, mais especificamente no Brasil, Argentina e Paraguai.

$$Sf := \frac{f'''}{f'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{f''}{f'} \right)^2$$

Razão Cruzada

- Coentro



Razão Cruzada

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

- Coentro



Razão Cruzada

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

$$[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4] := \frac{(z_3 - z_1)(z_4 - z_2)}{(z_2 - z_1)(z_4 - z_3)}$$

- Coentro



Razão Cruzada

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

$$[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4] := \frac{(z_3 - z_1)(z_4 - z_2)}{(z_2 - z_1)(z_4 - z_3)}$$

$$\frac{AD \cdot BC}{CD \cdot AA}$$

- Coentro



Razão Cruzada

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

$$[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4] := \frac{(z_3 - z_1)(z_4 - z_2)}{(z_2 - z_1)(z_4 - z_3)}$$

$$\frac{AD \cdot BC}{CD \cdot AA}$$

- Coentro



Gol do RC

The image shows a desktop environment with a purple background. In the center, a Chrome browser window displays a YouTube video of a soccer goal. The video player interface includes a progress bar at 0:19 / 0:51, a play button, and a volume icon. Below the video, the title "Incrível gol de Roberto Carlos pela Seleção" is visible, along with the channel name "Memórias da Seleção Brasileira" and a "Inscrever-se" button. The video has 25 mil likes and a "Compartilhar" button. The desktop features a dock at the bottom with icons for various applications, including a calendar showing "MAY 8", a music player, and a terminal. On the right side, there is a sidebar with several folders and files, such as "slides", "Documents", "xepersian.tds", "Images", "UofT", "PDF Documents", "Seiri-Ali", "Presentations", "Quarentena", "Spreadsheets", "Mesa", "PYTHON", "ok.py", "IRPF2021-docs", "Other", "IRPF2021", "Screen Shot 2024-01...21.04.10", "ICTP-Report", "daft2024", "Previous-Desktop", "wordpress", and "python".

Razão Cruzada

- Razão (simples)

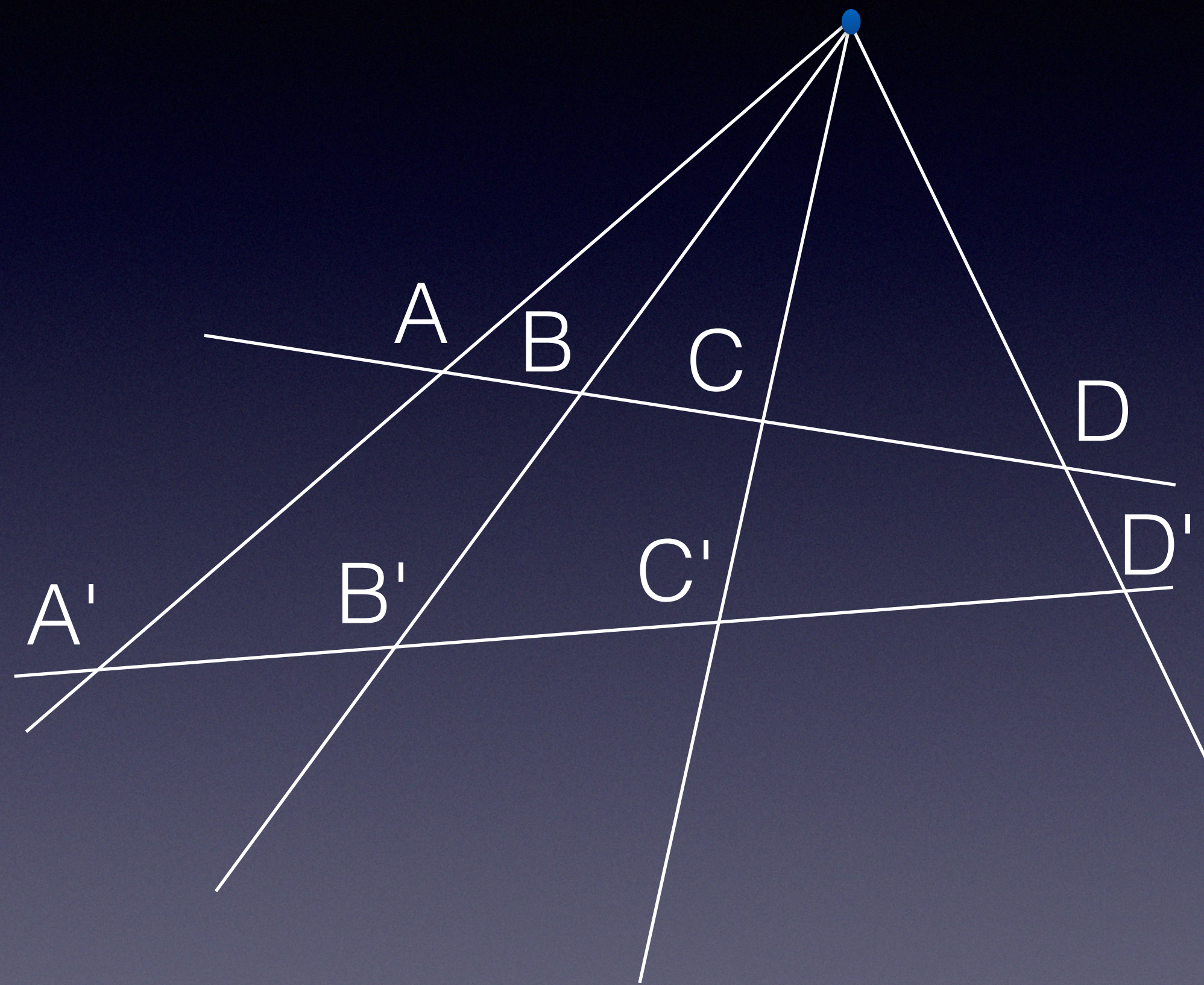
$$(A, B; C) = \frac{AC}{BC}$$



- Razão Cruzada

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





$$(A, B; C, D) = (A', B'; C', D')$$

Permutações

$$r = (A, B; C, D) = (B, A; D, C) = (D, C; B, A) = (C, D; A, B)$$

$$(A, B; D, C) = \frac{1}{r}$$

$$(A, C; B, D) = 1 - r$$

$$(A, D; C, B) = \frac{r}{r - 1}$$

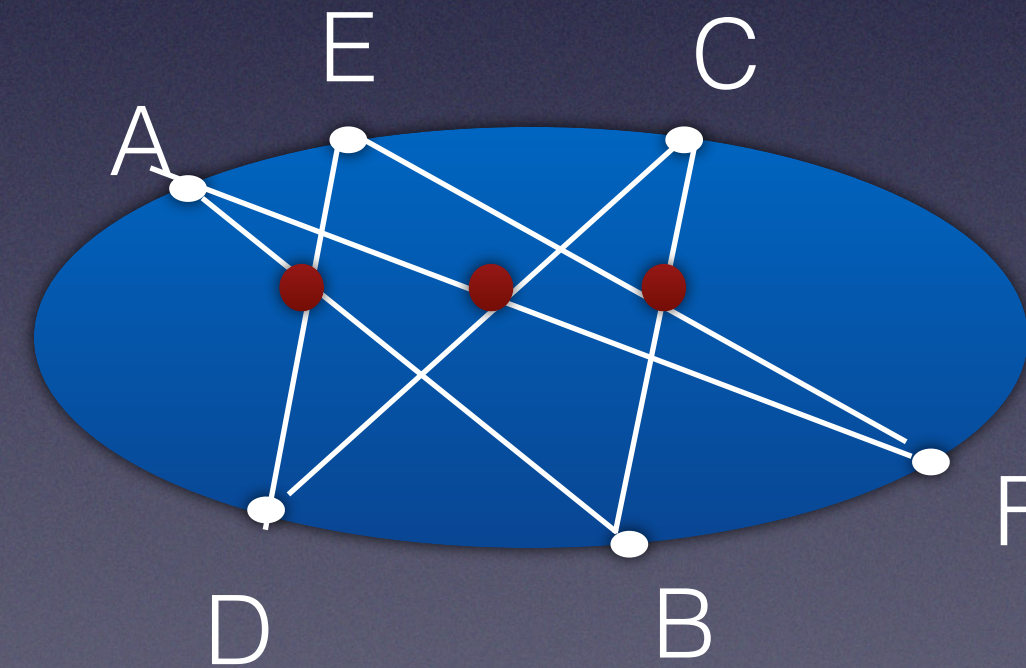
$$(A, C; D, B) = \frac{1}{1 - r}$$

$$(A, D; B, C) = \frac{r - 1}{r}$$

Seções cônicas

- A,B,C, D pontos numa seção cônica, (EA,EB,EC,ED) independe de E na seção.

- Teorema de Pascal



Möbius

$$f(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}, ad - bc \neq 0$$

f preserva razão cruzada

Se f fixar 3 pontos na esfera de Riemann, então $f = \text{Id}$

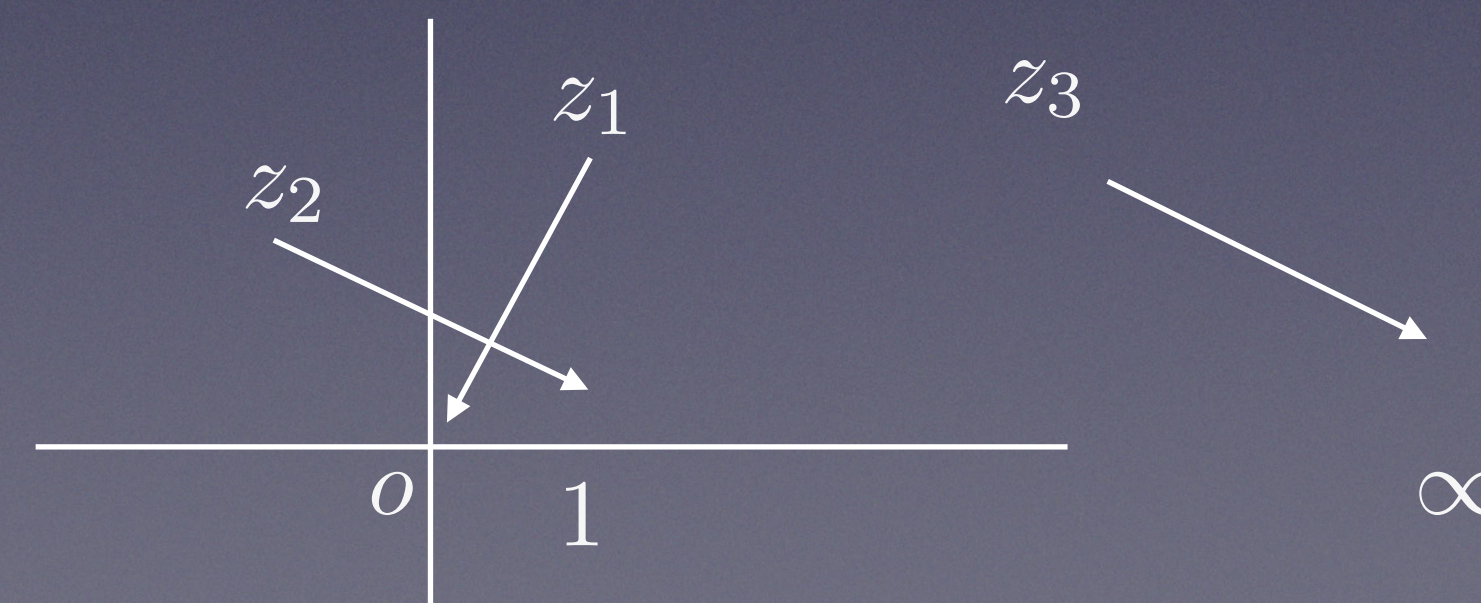
$$[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4] := \frac{(z_3 - z_1)(z_4 - z_2)}{(z_2 - z_1)(z_4 - z_3)}$$

$$(z_1, z_2, z_3), (w_1, w_2, w_3)$$

Duas triplas na espera de Riemann, então existe única Möbius que $f(z_i) = w_i$

$$h(z) := [z_1, z_2, z, z_3], g(z) = [w_1, w_2, z, w_3]$$

$$g^{-1} \circ h(z_i) = w_i$$



Modelo de Poincaré, Geometria hiperbólica

$[z_1, z_2, z_3, z_4]$ é real, se e somente se, os pontos pertencem a um círculo ou reta

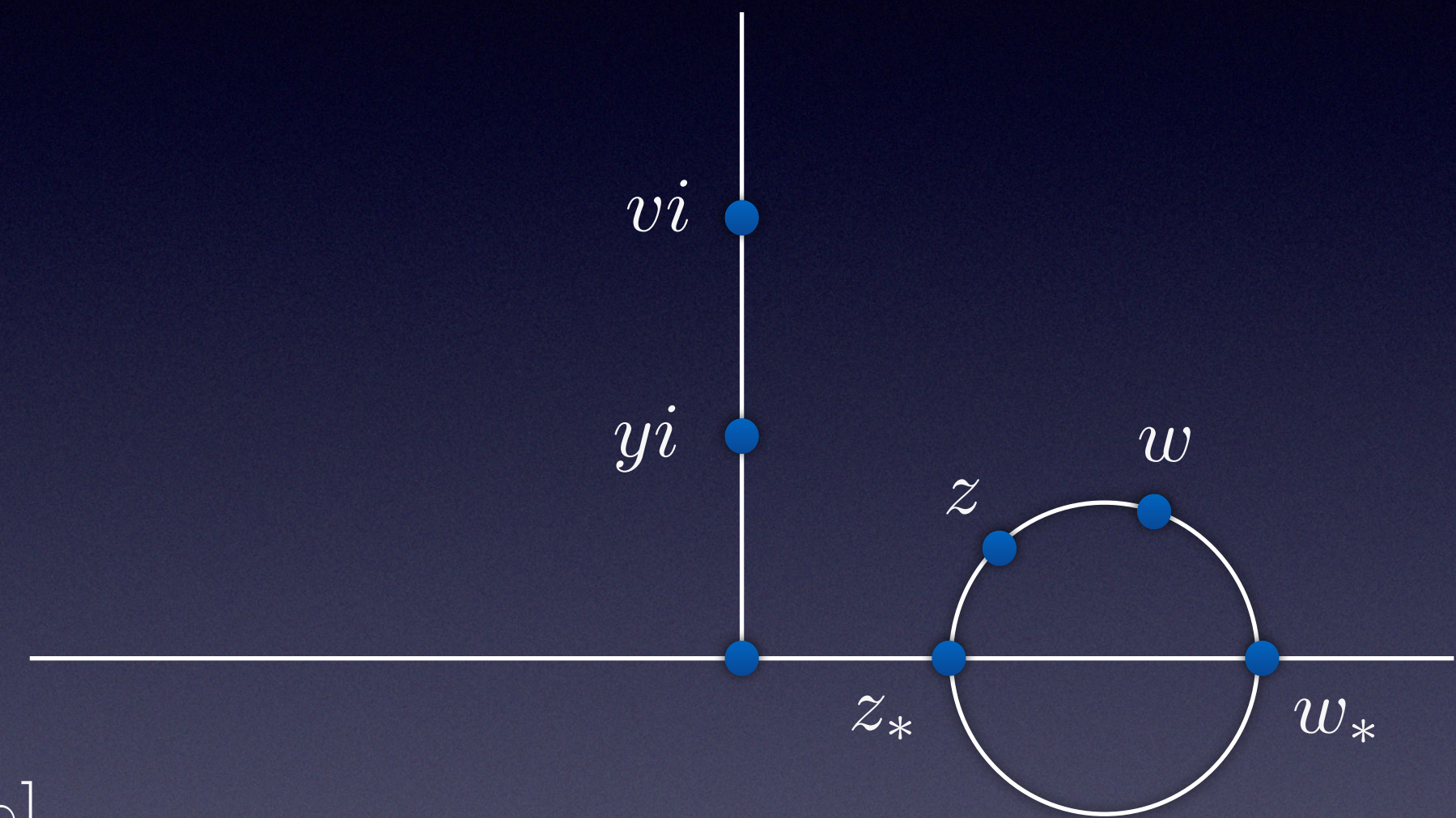
$$H := \{z \in \mathbb{C} : \text{Im}(z) > 0\}$$

$$ds = \frac{|dz|}{\text{Im}(z)}$$

$$g(z) = \frac{az + b}{cz + d}, a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}, ad - bc > 0$$

$$\rho(z, w) = \rho(g(z), g(w)) = \rho(yi, vi) = \log\left(\frac{v}{y}\right) = \log[0, yi, vi, \infty]$$

$$= \log[z_*, z, w, w_*]$$



Schwarzian derivative

$$Sf := \frac{f'''}{f'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{f''}{f'} \right)^2$$

Schwarziana

$$M(z_0) = f(z_0), M'(z_0) = f'(z_0), M''(z_0) = f''(z_0)$$

$$M^{-1} \circ f(z - z_0) = z_0 + (z - z_0) + \frac{1}{6}a(z - z_0)^3 + \dots$$

$$a = Sf(z_0)$$

$$f \in C^3 : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$Sf < 0, Sg < 0 \rightarrow S(f \circ g) < 0$$

$$Sf < 0 \xleftrightarrow{\leftarrow} Sf^{-1} > 0$$

$$Sf < 0 \xleftrightarrow{\leftarrow} \phi(y) := \frac{1}{\sqrt{|f'(y)|}} \text{ Convexo } \phi'' > 0$$

$$Sf = 0 \xleftrightarrow{\leftarrow} f(x) = \frac{ax + b}{cx + d}$$

Cayley atribui a Schwarz

$$u''(x) + I(x)u(x) = 0$$

$$u_1, u_2, \phi = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$

$$I = 1/2S(\phi)$$

Cayley atribui a Schwarz

Schwarz atribuiu a Lagrange

$$u''(x) + I(x)u(x) = 0$$

$$u_1, u_2, \phi = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$

$$I = 1/2S(\phi)$$

Cayley atribui a Schwarz

Schwarz atribuiu a Lagrange

Sylvester leu (Cartes géographiques) mas não achou Schwarziana

$$u''(x) + I(x)u(x) = 0$$

$$u_1, u_2, \phi = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$

$$I = 1/2S(\phi)$$

Cayley atribui a Schwarz

$$u''(x) + I(x)u(x) = 0$$

Schwarz atribuiu a Lagrange

$$u_1, u_2, \phi = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$

Sylvester leu (Cartes géographiques) mas não achou Schwarziana

$$I = 1/2S(\phi)$$

Lei de Arnold: As descobertas são raramente atribuídas às pessoas corretas

Cayley atribui a Schwarz

$$u''(x) + I(x)u(x) = 0$$

Schwarz atribuiu a Lagrange

$$u_1, u_2, \phi = \frac{u_1}{u_2}$$

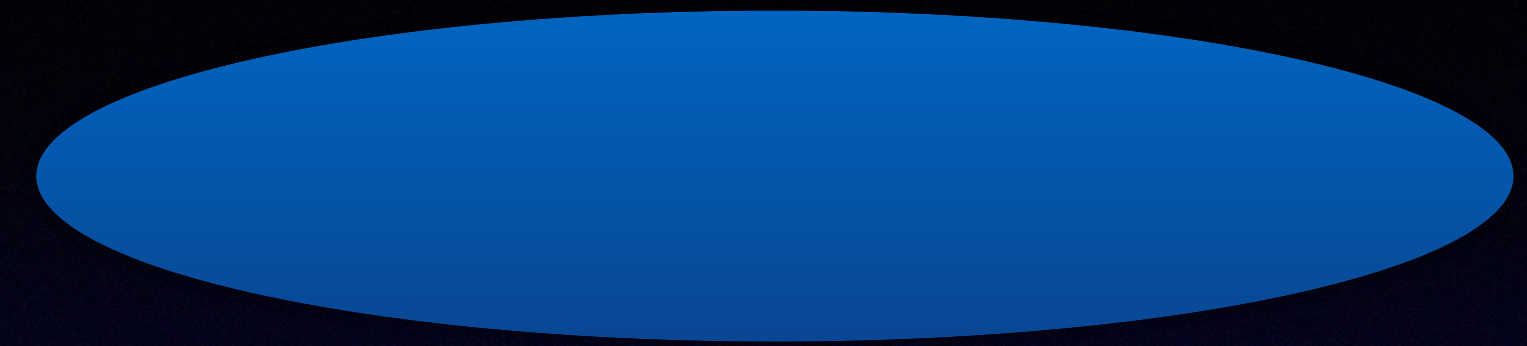
Sylvester leu (Cartes géographiques) mas não achou Schwarziana

$$I = 1/2S(\phi)$$

Lei de Arnold: As descobertas são raramente atribuídas às pessoas corretas

Michael Berry: Nada jamais é descoberto pela primeira vez

Teorema deos quatro vértices: pelo menos 4
pontos extremo local de curvatura



E.Ghys: Todo difeomorfismo de reta projetiva tem pelo menos 4 pontos onde a Schwarziana se anula, ou seja a função é muito projetiva (3 jato), ou o Möbius osculante coincide até terceiro jato.

Circles osculantes, Teorema de P.
Gauthrie Tait, o mesmo de tabela de
nós!

E. Ghys: Todo difeomorfismo de reta
projetiva tem pelo menos 4 pontos com
Schwarziana nula, i.e 4-Mobius osculantes

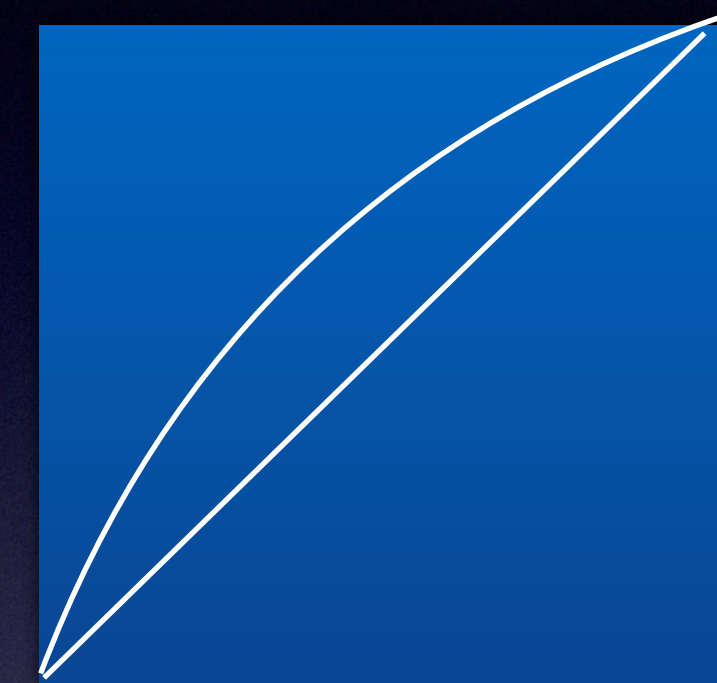
Dinâmica

Schwarziana negativa implica crescimento de razão cruzada

$$[f(x_1), f(x_2), f(x_3), f(x_4)] > [x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]$$

Lema 1. Se $Sf < 0$ tem dois pontos fixos então um é atrator

$$f'(0) \geq 1, f'(1) \geq 1 \quad \text{TVM} \quad \exists y \in (0, 1) : f'(y) = 1$$



f' Tem mínimo local e então $\phi = \frac{1}{\sqrt{f'}}$ Tem max local

Lema 2. Se tiver 3 pontos fixos, o do meio é repulsor. Nunca tem 4 fixos.

$$0 < \beta < 1, f(0) = 0, f(\beta) = \beta, f(1) = 1$$

$f'(y_1) = f'(y_2) = 1$ Se $f'(\beta) \leq 1$ \longrightarrow f' Tem mínimo local

Conclua também que não tem quarto ponto fixo!

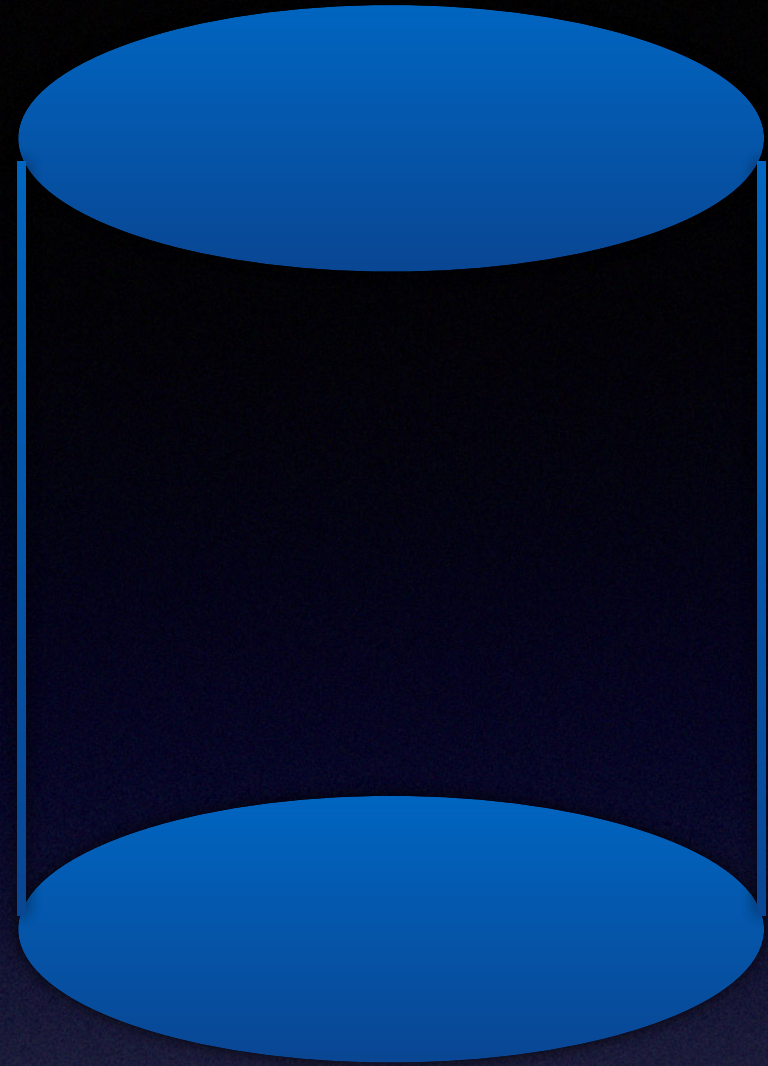


$$\frac{(f(y_2) - y_0)(y_3 - y_1)}{(y_1 - y_0)(y_3 - f(y_2))} > \frac{(y_2 - y_0)(y_3 - y_1)}{(y_1 - y_0)(y_3 - y_2)}$$



$$Sf < 0 \rightarrow f'(0)f'(1) < 1$$

F um difeomorfismo de intervalo preservando orientação



$$f_x(0) = 0, f_x(1) = 1$$

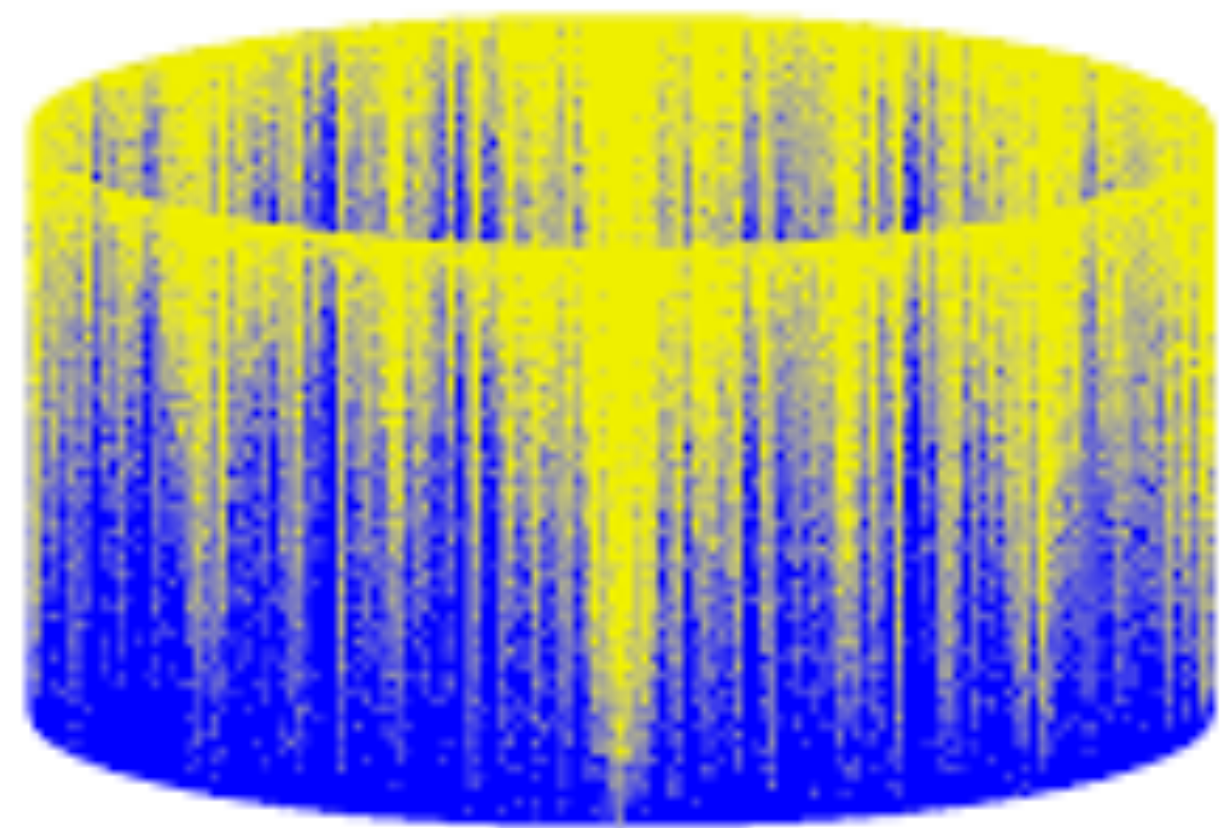
$$Sf_x < 0$$

Existe uma função mensurável cujo gráfico separa as bacias (medidas físicas)

$$F(x, y) = (3x, f_x(y))$$

As medidas empíricas convergem

$$e_n(x, y) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \delta_{F^j(x, y)}$$



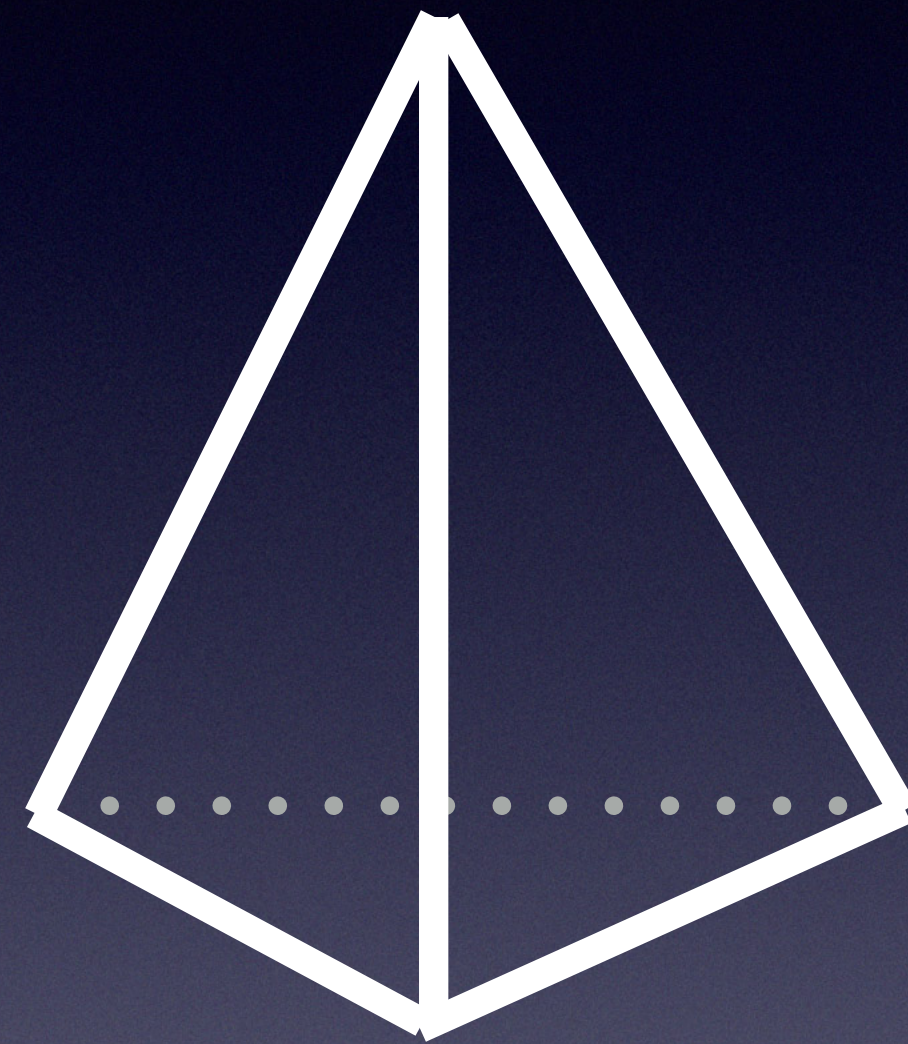
Schwarziana nula, implica passeio aleatório e comportamento histórico

$$e_n(x, y) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \delta_{F^j(x, y)}$$

Para um conjunto de medida Lebesgue total, as medidas empíricas não convergem

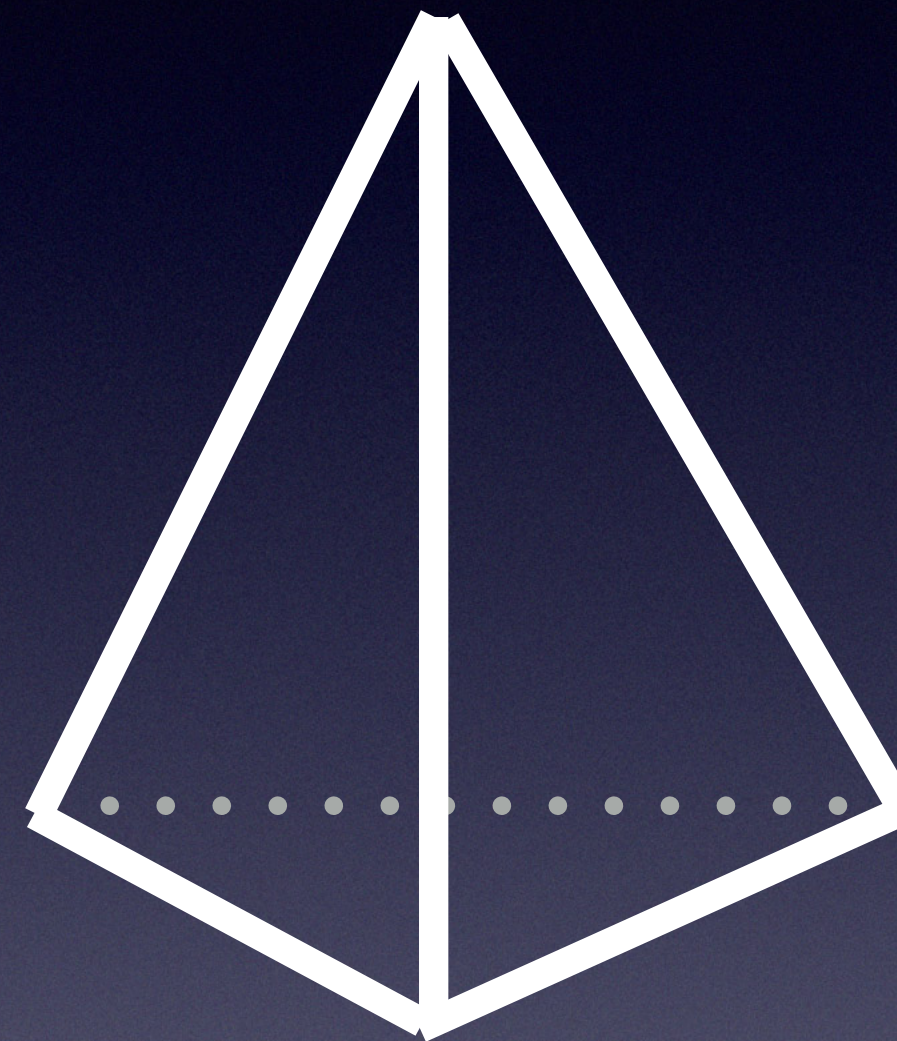
P_i Perímetro da face i

Ω_i Ângulo oposto a face i



P_i Perímetro da face i

Ω_i Ângulo oposto a face i

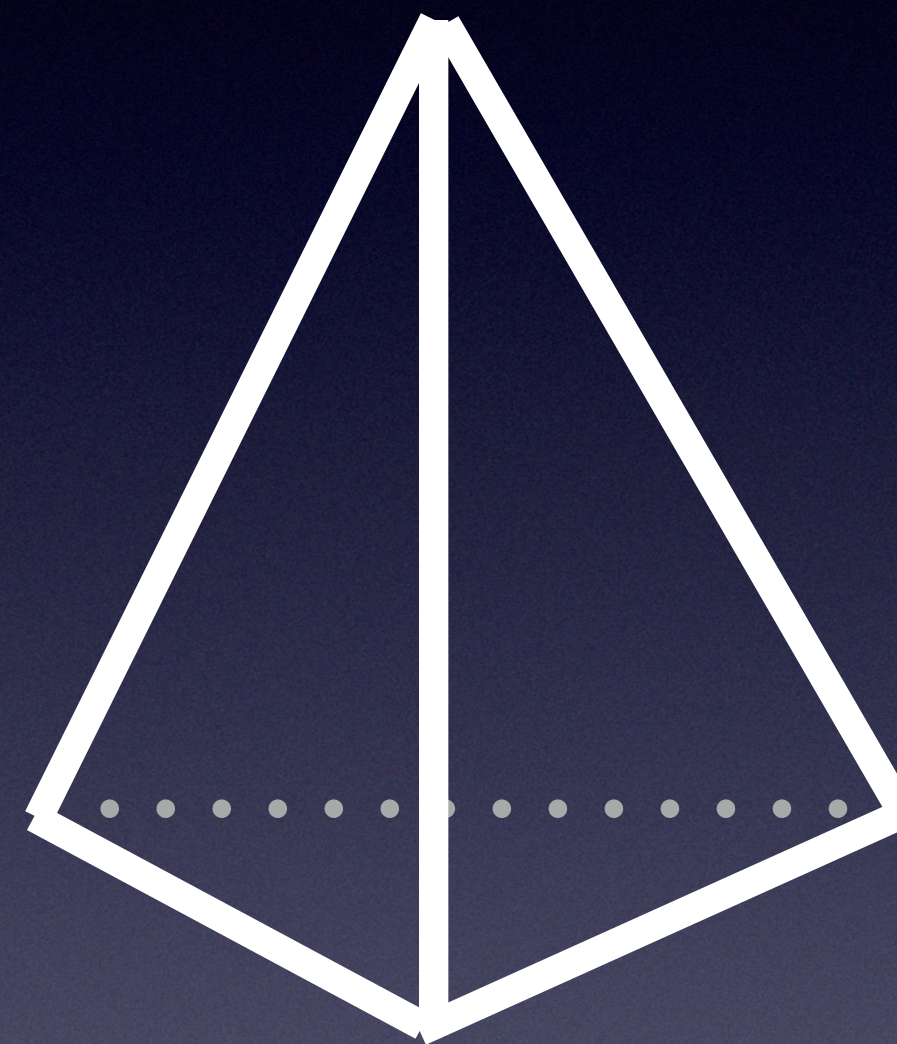


P_i Perimetro da face i

Ω_i Ângulo oposto a face i

$$[e^{i\Omega_1}, e^{i\Omega_2}, e^{i\Omega_3}, e^{i\Omega_4}] = [P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4]$$

D. Rudenko (Inventione 2022)



Cross ratio and Schwarzian derivative
walk into a bar. The bartender says,
"Sorry, we don't serve your type here."

Cross ratio and Schwarzian derivative
walk into a bar. The bartender says,
"Sorry, we don't serve your type here."

So they replied, "That's fine, we'll just go
find a conformal mapping to another pub!"