

P. Cartier

Entre la géométrie différentielle et la géométrie algébrique

①

géométrie différentielle

(REGA 12/10/11)

Fibrés
~ 1940-50
Densité

complexe
algébrique ~ 1950

H. Weyl (introduction aux idées de Riemann)

H. Weyl ~ 1920 Espace, temps, matière

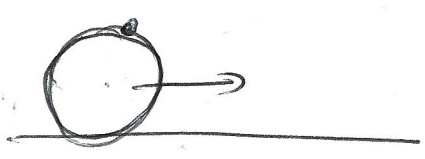
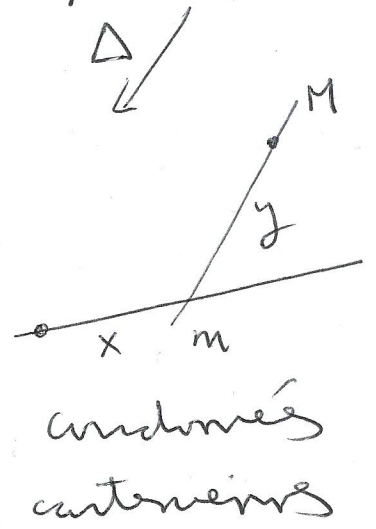
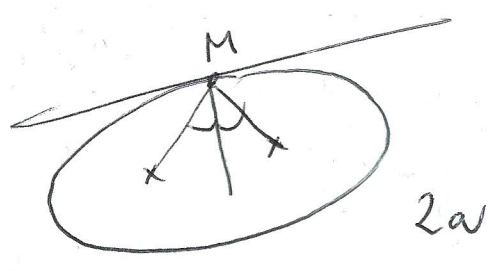
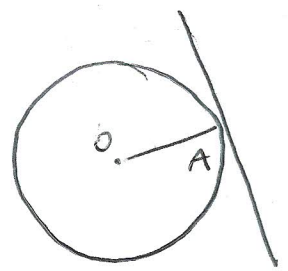
Eich-invariance (géométrie conforme)

gauge

fibré de dim 5
sur une variété de dim 4

transporter les jets en géométrie algébrique

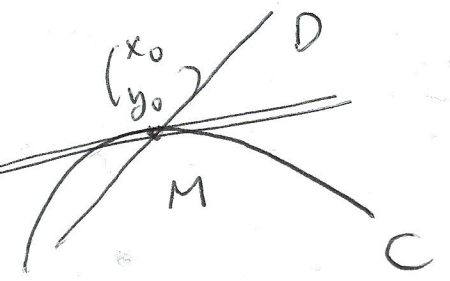
Ferret
Densité



orbite

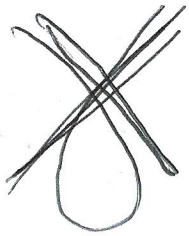
$$\begin{cases} x = \gamma(t) \\ y = \underline{\psi}(t) \end{cases}$$

$$f(x, y) = 0$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= x_0 + at \\ y &= y_0 + bt \end{aligned}$$

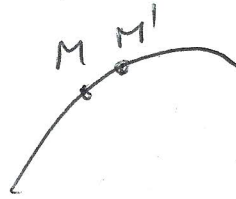
$$\begin{aligned} f(x_0 + at, y_0 + bt) &= 0 \\ &= \lambda t + \dots \Rightarrow \lambda = 0 \end{aligned}$$



Fermat: De maximis minimisque

$$f(x_0, y_0) = 0$$

$$f(x_0 + \delta x, y_0 + \delta y) = 0$$



$$z = \underbrace{a\delta x + b\delta y}_{\text{équation de la tangente}} + \text{reste}$$

équation de la tangente

$$f(x, y) \quad \begin{matrix} x = x_0 \\ y = y_0 \end{matrix}$$

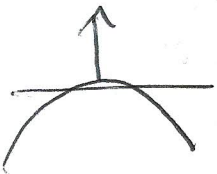
leibniz $a = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{x_0, y_0}$

l'usage de Fermat:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 0$$

au point x_0, y_0

$$b = \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{x_0, y_0}$$



l'usage ≈ 1770

on sait \approx donner un chemin algébrique du calcul intégral

Encyclopédie

Encyclopédie méthodique

(où les deux sont classés par thèmes)

géométrie \approx 3 divisions



point
line

$$f(x, y, z) = 0$$

$$\vec{\nabla} f = \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial z} \right)$$

$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z}$

