

Some Remarks on the Embeddings of
Grassmann, Segre, and Veronese

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SEGRE

X_1, X_2, \dots, X_r vector spaces over F , $\dim X_i = n_i + 1 < \infty$
 $\mathbb{P}(X_i)$... projective spaces

Product space $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$

$\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{P}(X_1) \times \mathbb{P}(X_2) \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}(X_r)$... points

$\mathcal{L} = \left. \begin{array}{l} \{ \ell_1 \times \{A_2\} \times \dots \times \{A_r\} \mid \dots \} \cup \\ \{ \{A_1\} \times \ell_2 \times \{A_3\} \times \dots \times \{A_r\} \mid \dots \} \cup \\ \dots \\ \{ \{A_1\} \times \dots \times \{A_{r-1}\} \times \ell_r \mid \dots \} \end{array} \right\} r \text{ types of lines}$

Segre mapping

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma: \mathcal{P} &\longrightarrow \mathbb{P}\left(\bigotimes_{i=1}^r X_i\right) \\ (F_{a_1}, \dots, F_{a_r}) &\longmapsto F(a_1 \otimes \dots \otimes a_r) \end{aligned}$$

Parametric representation (coordinates)

$$Y_{i_1, i_2, \dots, i_r} = X_{i_1}^{(1)} \cdot X_{i_2}^{(2)} \cdot \dots \cdot X_{i_r}^{(r)}$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^r (n_i + 1) \text{ coordinates}$$

$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$ product space $(\mathcal{P}', \mathcal{L}')$ projective space
 points · lines

$\sigma: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}'$ a mapping (Segre mapping)

(I) Injectivity ✓

(L) Lines

σ -images of lines are Lines

(K) Klein ↓

$\alpha \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{P}) \Leftrightarrow \sigma^{-1} \alpha \sigma$ extends to $\alpha' \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{P}')$

(S) von Staudt ✓

$\beta: \ell_1 \rightarrow \ell_2$ projectivity $\Rightarrow \beta^\sigma: \ell_1^\sigma \rightarrow \ell_2^\sigma$ projectivity

(D) Dimension

$\text{im } \sigma$ spans a space of dimension $\prod_{i=1}^n (n_i + 1) - 1$

(P) Primes ↓

$\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{P}$ prime $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}^\sigma$ hyperplane section of $\text{im } \sigma$

↓
 $\left. \begin{array}{l} \ell \subset \mathcal{H} \text{ or} \\ \#(\ell \cap \mathcal{H}) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \forall \text{ lines } \ell \in \mathcal{L}$

$\gamma: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}''$ a mapping, $r=2$

(I) + (L) + (D) ... regular embedding

$\Rightarrow \text{im } \gamma \sim \text{im } \sigma$ (Segre variety)

(I) + (L) ... embedding \Rightarrow decomposition

$$\mathcal{P} \xrightarrow[\text{Aut}]{(id, \alpha)} \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow[\text{Segre}]{\sigma} \mathcal{P}' \xrightarrow[\text{projection}]{\pi} \mathcal{P}'_1 \xrightarrow[\text{coll.}]{\alpha} \mathcal{P}_2'' \subset \mathcal{P}''$$

\vdots
 (D) $\Leftrightarrow \pi = id_{\mathcal{P}'}$

Zanella

Examples: Herzer

B. Segre

Krüger

Blunck

H.

} F...
skewfield, $n_1=1, n_2 \leq \infty$

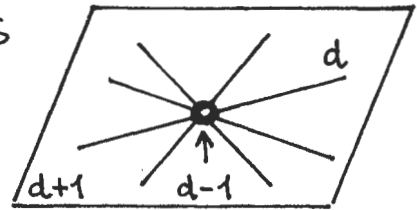
GRASSMANN

$\mathbb{P}(X)$, $\dim X = n+1 < \infty$, $1 \leq d \leq n-2$

Grassmann space $(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$

$\mathcal{P} \dots$ d -dimensional subspaces of $\mathbb{P}(X)$

$\mathcal{L} \dots$ pencils of d -subspaces



Grassmann mapping

$$\delta: \mathcal{P} \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(\wedge^{d+1} X)$$

$$[Fa_0, \dots, Fa_d] \mapsto F(a_0 \wedge a_1 \wedge \dots \wedge a_d)$$

Parametric representation (Grassmann coord.)

$$y_{i_0, i_1, \dots, i_d} = \begin{vmatrix} x_{i_0}^{(0)} & \dots & x_{i_d}^{(0)} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ x_{i_0}^{(d)} & \dots & x_{i_d}^{(d)} \end{vmatrix} \quad 0 \leq i_0 < i_1 < \dots < i_d \leq n$$

$\binom{n+1}{d+1}$ coordinates

$(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{L})$ Grassmann space, $(\mathcal{P}', \mathcal{L}')$ projective space
 points · lines

$\sigma: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}'$ a mapping (Grassmann mapping)

(I) Injectivity ✓

(L) Lines

σ -images of lines are Lines

(K) Klein ✓

$\alpha \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{P}) \Rightarrow \sigma^{-1} \alpha \sigma$ extends to $\alpha' \in \text{Aut}(\mathcal{P}')$

(S) von Staudt ✓

$\beta: l_1 \rightarrow l_2$ projectivity $\Rightarrow \beta^\sigma: l_1^\sigma \rightarrow l_2^\sigma$ projectivity

(D) Dimension

$\text{im } \sigma$ spans a space of dimension $\binom{n+d}{d+1} - 1$

(P) Primes

$\mathcal{H} \subset \mathcal{P}$ prime $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}^\sigma$ hyperplane section of $\text{im } \sigma$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \\ l \subset \mathcal{H} \text{ or} \\ \#(l \cap \mathcal{H}) = 1 \end{array} \right\} \forall \text{ lines } l \in \mathcal{L}$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \downarrow \sigma^{-1} \\ \text{linear complex} \\ \text{of } d\text{-spaces} \end{array} \right\}$

$\gamma: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}''$ a mapping

(1)+(L)+(D) ... regular embedding

$\Rightarrow \text{im } \gamma \sim \text{im } \sigma$ (Grassmann variety)

(1)+(L) ... embedding \Rightarrow decomposition

$$\mathbb{P} \xrightarrow{\text{Grassmann}} \mathbb{P}' \xrightarrow[\text{projection}]{\pi} \mathbb{P}'_1 \xrightarrow[\text{collineation}]{} \mathbb{P}''_2 \subset \mathbb{P}''$$

H.

Zanella

Wells

Shult

H.

Shult-Hall } F skewfield

VERONESE

$$\mathbb{P}(X), \dim X = n+1, t \geq 2$$

Projective space $\mathcal{P} = \mathbb{P}(X)$
 $\mathcal{L} \dots$ lines

Veronese mapping

$$\sigma: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(\underbrace{X \otimes \dots \otimes X}_t)$$

$Fa \mapsto F(a \otimes \dots \otimes a) \leftarrow$ too many dimensions:
 $(n+1)^t - 1$

Parametric representation

$$y_{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n} = x_0^{e_0} \cdot x_1^{e_1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n^{e_n} \quad \left(\sum_{i=0}^n e_i = t \right)$$

\vdots

$\binom{n+t}{t}$ coordinates

Coordinate-free definition

Herzer, Gmainer - H.

$(\mathbb{P}, \mathcal{L})$ projective space, $(\mathbb{P}', \mathcal{L}')$ projective space
 points · lines

$\sigma: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}'$ a mapping (Veronese mapping)

(I) Injectivity ✓

(L) Lines

σ -images of lines are normal rational curves

(K) Klein ✓

$\alpha \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}) \Rightarrow \sigma^{-1} \alpha \sigma$ extends to $\alpha' \in \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}')$

(S) von Staudt ✓

$\beta: \ell_1 \rightarrow \ell_2$ projectivity $\Rightarrow \beta^\sigma: \ell_1^\sigma \rightarrow \ell_2^\sigma$ projectivity

(D) Dimension

$\text{im } \sigma$ spans a space of dimension $\binom{n+t}{t} - 1$

(P) Primes ?

$\mathcal{H} \subset \mathbb{P}$ prime $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{H}^\sigma$ hyperplane section of $\text{im } \sigma$

↓
?
•

↓
 σ^{-1}
algebraic hypersurfaces
of degree t

$t=2$, $\gamma: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}''$ a mapping

prime \Leftrightarrow quadric

$\mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{P}$... $\overline{\mathcal{M}}$ quadratic closure

(PC) $\overline{\mathcal{M}} = \gamma^{-1}(\overline{\gamma(\mathcal{M})}) \quad \forall \mathcal{M} \subset \mathcal{P}$
... quadratic embedding

(PC) \Rightarrow (I)

\Rightarrow (D)

\nRightarrow $\text{im } \gamma \sim \text{im } \sigma$

\Rightarrow (L_1) ... are planar arcs.

(L_2) ... are quadratic sets

$(PC) + (L_2)$... regular embedding \Rightarrow
decomposition

$$\mathcal{P} \xrightarrow[\text{Veronese}]{\sigma} \mathcal{P}' \xrightarrow[\text{collineation}]{} \mathcal{P}''$$

Zanella, H.

Dual Veronese mapping

$$\underbrace{y_{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n}^*}_{\text{coo. of a hyp. of } P'} = \binom{t}{e_0, e_1, \dots, e_n} \underbrace{x_0^{*e_0} \cdot x_1^{*e_1} \cdot \dots \cdot x_n^{*e_n}}_{\text{coo. of a hyperplane of } P}$$

$$\downarrow \qquad \qquad \qquad \downarrow$$

$$\text{osculating hyperplane} \qquad \qquad \frac{t!}{e_0! e_1! \dots e_n!} \qquad \qquad \left(\sum_{i=0}^n e_i = t \right)$$

Examples ($n=1$)

Conic

$$F(x_0, x_1) \mapsto F(x_0^2, x_0 x_1, x_1^2) \dots \text{points}$$

$$F(x_0^*, x_1^*) \mapsto F(x_0^{*2}, \underline{2} x_0^* x_1^*, x_1^{*2}) \dots \text{tangents}$$

Twisted cubic

$$F(x_0, x_1) \mapsto F(x_0^3, x_0^2 x_1, x_0 x_1^2, x_1^3) \dots \text{points}$$

$$F(x_0^*, x_1^*) \mapsto F(x_0^{*3}, \underline{3} x_0^{*2} x_1^*, \underline{3} x_0^* x_1^{*2}, x_1^{*3}) \dots \text{osculating planes}$$

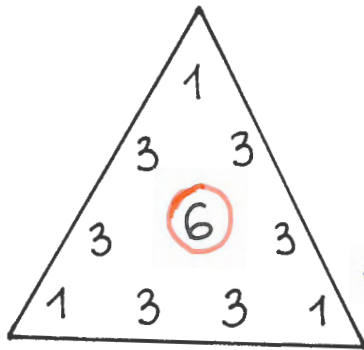
Nucleus ... \cap osc. hyperplanes

Gmainer, Gmainer-H.

Characterization : Zanella - H.

Example

$n=2, t=3, \text{Char } F=2$



nucleus : one point

← a slice of Pascal's pyramid

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F(x_0, x_1, x_2) \xrightarrow{\delta} & F(x_0^3, \dots, x_0 x_1 x_2, \dots, x_2^3) \dots 9\text{-space} \\ \swarrow \delta & \downarrow \pi \dots \text{projection} \\ & F(x_0^3, \dots, 0, \dots, x_2^3) \dots 8\text{-space} \end{array}$$

(I) ✓

(K) ✓

(L) ... are twisted cubics

(S) ✓

(D) ↓