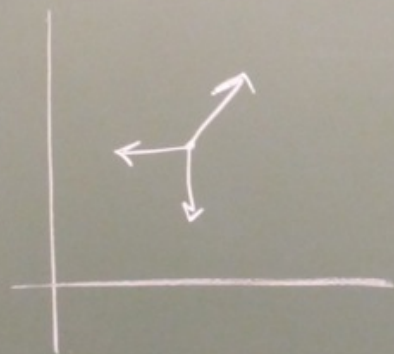


TD: la marche de Kreweras



$$Q(x, y; t) = \sum \# \{ (0,0) \xrightarrow{n} (i,j) \} x^i y^j t^n$$

$$Q(x, 0; t) = \frac{1}{tx} \left(\frac{1}{2t} - \frac{1}{x} - \left(\frac{1}{W} - \frac{1}{x} \right) \sqrt{1 - xW^2} \right)$$

avec $W = t(2 + W^3)$

$$W = 2t + 8t^4 + 96t^7 + \dots$$

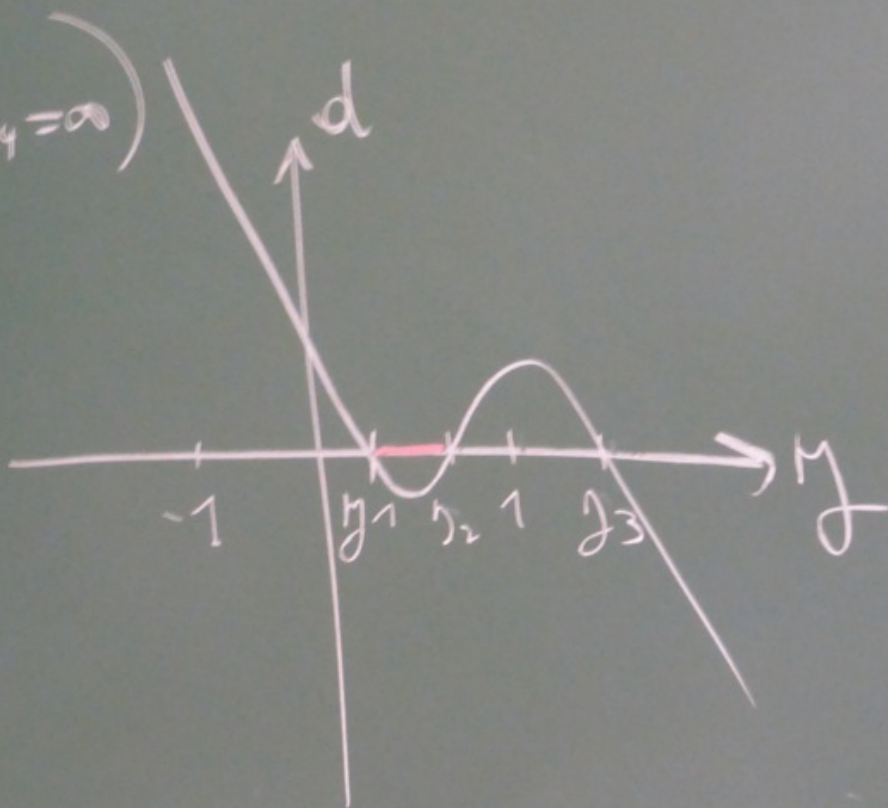
$$Q(0, 0; t) = \frac{1}{2} \left(W - \frac{W^4}{4} \right)$$

$$X_0, X_1 = \frac{\eta - t \pm \sqrt{d(\eta, t)}}{2\eta^2 t}$$

avec $d(\eta, t) = -4t^2\eta^3 + \eta^2 - 2t\eta + t^2$
 $= -4t^2(\eta - \eta_1)(\eta - \eta_2)(\eta - \eta_3)$

$$0 < \eta_1 < \eta_2 < 1 < \eta_3 \quad (< \eta_4 = \infty)$$

$$\begin{cases} \eta_1 = t - 2t^{5/2} + 6t^4 - \dots \\ \eta_2 = t + 2t^{5/2} + 6t^4 + \dots \\ \eta_3 = \frac{1}{4t^2} - 2t - 12t^4 + \dots \end{cases}$$



$$xy \left(\underbrace{-1 + t \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + xy \right)} \right) Q(x, y, t) = \underbrace{tx Q(x, 0, t)}_{R(x)} + \underbrace{ty Q(0, y, t)}_{R(y)} - xy$$

Branches X_0 et X_1 : $-1 + t \left(\frac{1}{X_i} + \frac{1}{y} + X_i y \right) = 0$

$$\| R(X_0) - R(X_1) = (X_0 - X_1)y$$

Eq. fonct $\begin{matrix} X_0 \\ X_1 \end{matrix}$: $0 = R(X_0) + \cancel{R(y)} - X_0 y$

$$\frac{1}{2} \left(W - \frac{W^4}{4} \right)$$

1^{ère} preuve de $Q(x, y, z)$

$$-\frac{1}{x_0} - \left(-\frac{1}{x_1}\right) = (x_0 - x_1)y \quad (\text{trivial avec moyan})$$

$$I_1(x) = R(x) + \frac{1}{x} \Rightarrow I_1 \text{ inv au sens où } I_1(x_0) = I_1(x_1)$$

$$I_2(x) = \frac{t}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x} - tx \text{ est aussi un invariant (calcul)}$$

Thm invariants "un inv sans pôle est constant"

$$tI_1^2 - I_2 - I_1 = tR^2 + R\left(\frac{2t}{x} - 1\right) + tx = 2t^2 Q(0)$$

Boursquet M. / J. / Jehanne

$$\phi(x, z) = \left(\frac{B_{-1}(z)}{B_1(z)} \frac{1}{x}, z \right)$$

$$\phi^2 = \text{id}$$

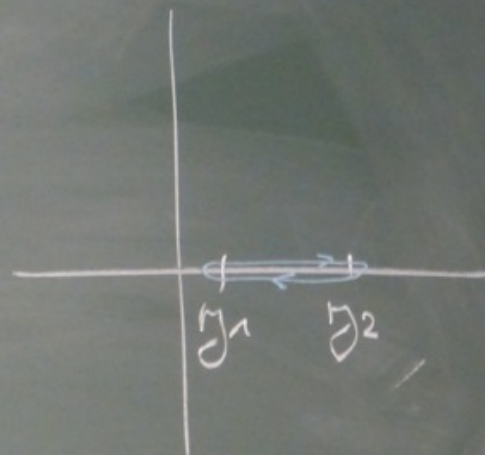
Char: $S = \overrightarrow{\left[\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t) \right]}$

Pour $\gamma \in S$, $\overline{X_0(z)} = X_1(z)$

$\alpha = \overline{\cdot}$ conjugaison complexe

À quel ensemble $\mathcal{C}$?

Image d'un segment extrémités
algébriques par fonction algébrique



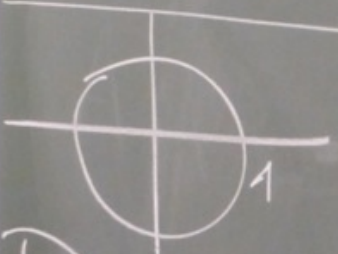
Quelques propriétés de la "fonction de collage conforme"

On cherche $w : D_{\mathcal{C}} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C}$
 $\uparrow$
 domaine borné simple

- ① w méromorphe dans $D_{\mathcal{C}}$ (domaine contenant $\overline{D_{\mathcal{C}}}$)
- ② w injective dans $D_{\mathcal{C}}$
- ③ $w(x) = w(\bar{x})$ sur $\mathcal{C}$

Remarque :

w est conforme de $D_{\mathcal{C}}$
 vers $\mathbb{C} \setminus w(\mathcal{C})$


 $D(0,1)$

$$w(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \right)$$

$$w(e^{i\theta}) = w(e^{-i\theta}) = \cos \theta$$

Remarque: exactement un pôle

$$ad - bc \neq 0$$

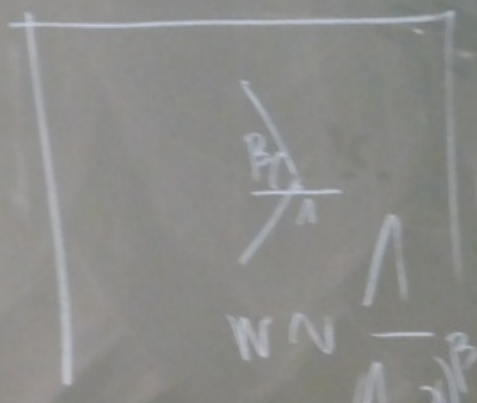
Remarque: w converge $\Rightarrow \frac{aw+b}{cw+d}$ converge

(ajuster l'ensemble $w(\mathcal{C}) = [-1, 1]$ pôle)

Lien avec thm application conforme Riemann

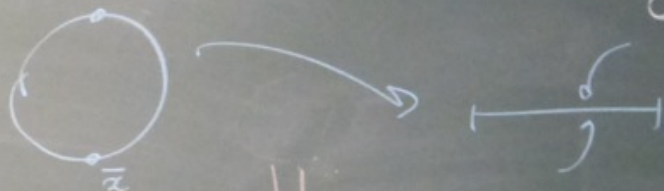
$$f: D_{\mathcal{C}} \rightarrow D(0, 1) \quad w: D(0, 1) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \setminus [-1, 1]$$
$$x \mapsto \frac{1}{2} \left(x + \frac{1}{x} \right)$$

$$w = v \circ f$$



Quelques propriétés de la "fonction de collage conforme"

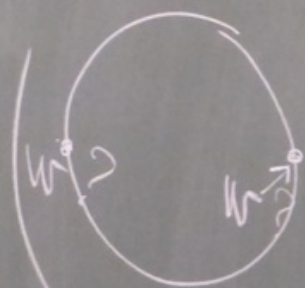
Et par Koebe ?



$$w(x) = \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \right) \sqrt{1 - x\bar{x}}$$

$$\left\| \begin{aligned} & -\frac{(1-x\bar{x})}{x^2} + \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{\bar{x}} \right) \frac{(w^2)}{2} \\ & -\frac{1}{w^2} + w \end{aligned} \right\|$$

est UNE fonction de collage conforme



$$\begin{aligned} w'(x) &= 0 \\ \Rightarrow x &= w? \end{aligned}$$

$$\underbrace{t x Q(x, 0)}_{R(x)} = -\frac{1}{x} + \underbrace{w(x)}_{w^c} + \frac{1}{2t}$$

Gleichung? $\rightarrow$ Uniformisation

$$\mathcal{L} = \left\{ (x, y) \in \mathbb{P}_1^2 : 1 - t \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} + x y \right) = 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{y}{x} : \left(2t \frac{y^2}{x} + t - x \right)^2 = d(x) \right\}$$

$$\left\{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{P}_1^2 : v^2 = 4u^3 - g_2 u - g_3 \right\} = \left\{ (\mathcal{P}(w), \mathcal{P}'(w)) : w \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \{w_1, w_2\} \right\}$$

$$w_1, w_2 = \int \frac{du}{\sqrt{4u^3 - g_2 u - g_3}}$$

Et pour Kummer:

$$x(w) = \frac{\mathcal{P}(w) - 1/3}{-4t^2}$$

$$y(w) = \frac{t\mathcal{P}' - 2t\mathcal{P} + \frac{2}{3}t - 8t^4}{(\mathcal{P} - 1/3)^2}$$

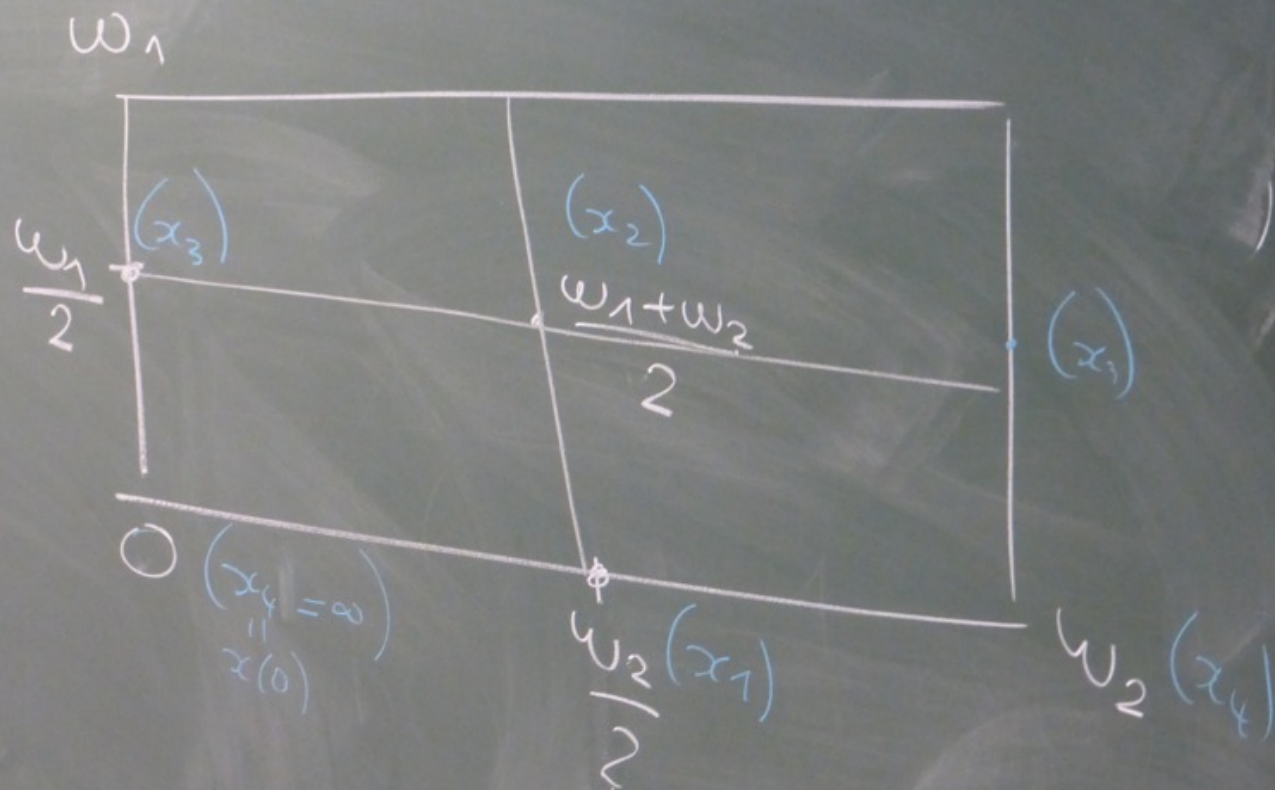
$$g_2 = \frac{4}{3} - 32t$$

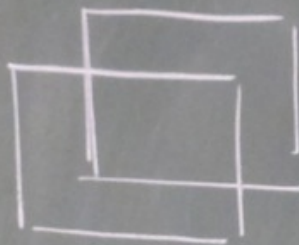
$$g_3 = -\frac{8}{27} + \frac{32t^3}{3} - 64t^6$$

$$\omega_1 = \int_{\gamma_1}^{\gamma_2} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{d(y,t)}} \in i\mathbb{R}_+$$

$$\omega_2 = \int_{\gamma_2}^{\gamma_3} \frac{dy}{\sqrt{d(y,t)}} \in \mathbb{R}_+$$

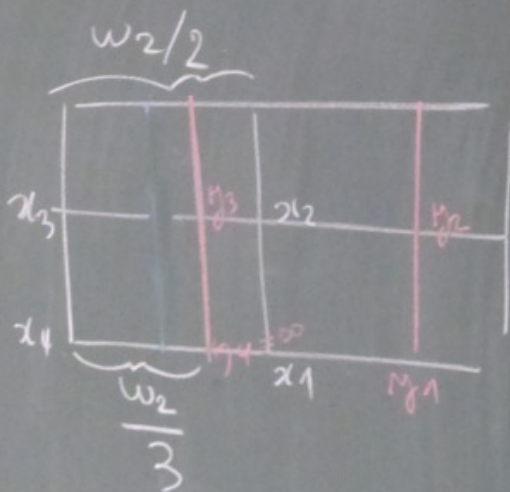
$$S(\omega) = \frac{1}{\omega^2} + \dots$$





Comment se comportent / s'imbriquent les 2 ?

Montionque :



preuve n°1 : groupe

preuve n°2 :

$$\eta(w) = \frac{t \mathcal{P}'(2t) + \frac{2}{3}t - 8t^4}{(\mathcal{P} - 1/3)^2}$$

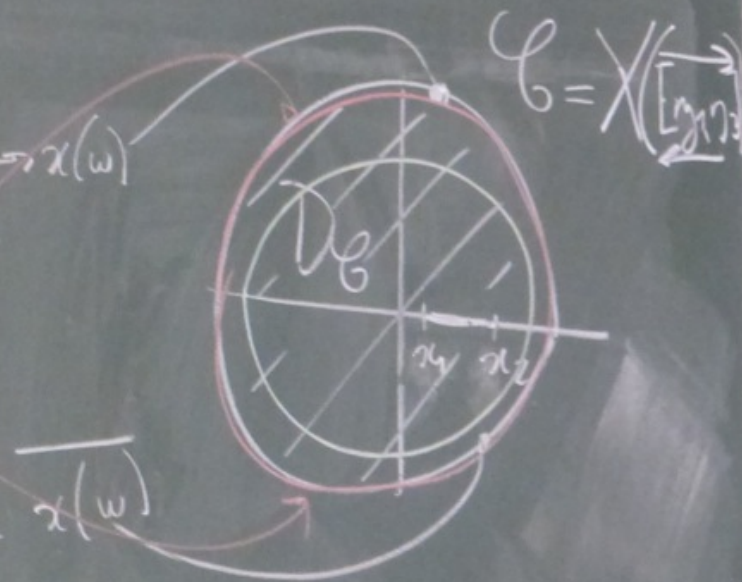
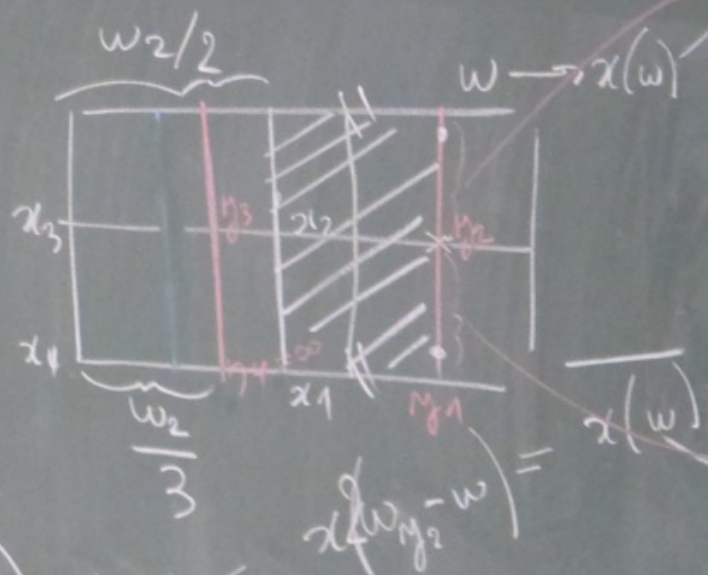
$w=0$ candidat mais DL montre que non

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\frac{w}{3}\right)$$

$$\mathcal{P}\left(\frac{w_2}{3}\right) = \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{2w_2}{3}\right) = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$w = \left(\frac{w_2}{3}\right), \frac{2w_2}{3} \text{ candidats}$$

$\mathcal{S} \circ \mathcal{S}^{-1}$
 $\uparrow \quad \uparrow$
 $w_1, w_3 \quad w_1, w_2$
 $\frac{w_2}{w_3} \in \mathbb{Q}$



$\mathcal{G} = X(\overrightarrow{Eg}, \overrightarrow{Eg})$

$\textcircled{3} \rightarrow V(w) = V(w_{y2} - w)$

pointe de $\mathcal{D}$ par rapport au milieu parallélogramme

$\textcircled{1} \rightarrow V(w) = V(2w_{x2} - w)$

pointe de $\mathcal{D}$

$\overline{\mathcal{S}}(w) = \mathcal{S}(\overline{w})$

Choisir: $V(w) = \mathcal{S}\left(-\frac{w_1 + w_2}{2} + w; w_1, \frac{2w_2}{3}\right)$

$$\frac{-1/3}{4t^2} - 1/3 \quad (\text{formule addition Weierstrass})$$

et on trouve $w(z)$

$\gamma := w(z(w))$

V meromorphe (?)

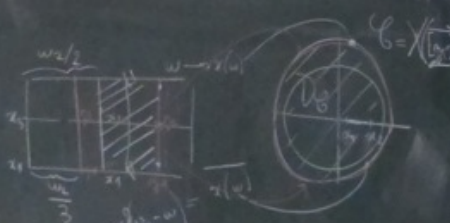
jective (?)

$\mathcal{P} \rightarrow$

③ $\rightarrow V(w) = V(w_{g_2} - w)$

① $\rightarrow V(w) = V(2w_{g_1} - w)$

Exer. $V(w) = \mathcal{P}\left(\frac{w_1 + w_2}{2}; w_1, \frac{2w_1}{3}\right)$



$$X_0, X_1 = \frac{y}{2} - t \pm \sqrt{d(y, t)}$$

avec $d(y, t) = -4t^2 y^3 + \frac{2}{3}y^2 - 2t$

$$= -4t^2(y - g_1)(y - g_2)(y - g_3)$$

$0 < g_1 < g_2 < g_3$ ($g_4 = \infty$)

$\begin{cases} g_1 = t - 2\sqrt{2} \\ g_2 = t + 2\sqrt{2} \\ g_3 = \frac{1}{4t^2} \end{cases}$

