

La fibration de Hopf

par

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L'url du site de Dimensions, en particulier les chapitres 7 et 8, en lien étroit avec ce que j'ai raconté : <http://www.dimensions-math.org>

$$x^2 + 1 = 0$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$\mathbb{C}: z = x + iy \quad \begin{matrix} x, y \\ \in \mathbb{R} \end{matrix}$$

$$(1+i)(-2+3i) =$$

$$-2 + 3i - 2i + 3i^2$$

$\underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{=-1}$

$$= -5 + i$$

$$\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \mathbb{C} \xleftarrow{\text{conj}}$$

$$z = x + iy \mapsto x - iy = \bar{z}$$

Conjugation

$$z \bar{z} = x^2 + y^2 = |z|^2$$

$$x + iy + jz$$

$$x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$j^2 = -1$$

$$ij = ?!$$

$$(1, 0, 0)$$

$$(0, 1, 0)$$

$$(0, 0, 1)$$

1843

$$q = a + ib + jc + kd$$

$$a, b, c, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$i^2 = -1$$

$$j^2 = -1$$

$$k^2 = -1$$

H corp
des quaternions

$$ij = k; \quad jk = i$$

$$ki = j$$

$$kj = -i$$

$$ji = -k$$

$$ik = -j$$

$$\mathbb{H} \longrightarrow \mathbb{H}$$

$$q = a + ib + jc + kd$$

$$\mapsto \bar{q} = a - ib - jc - kd$$

$$q\bar{q} = a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 > 0$$

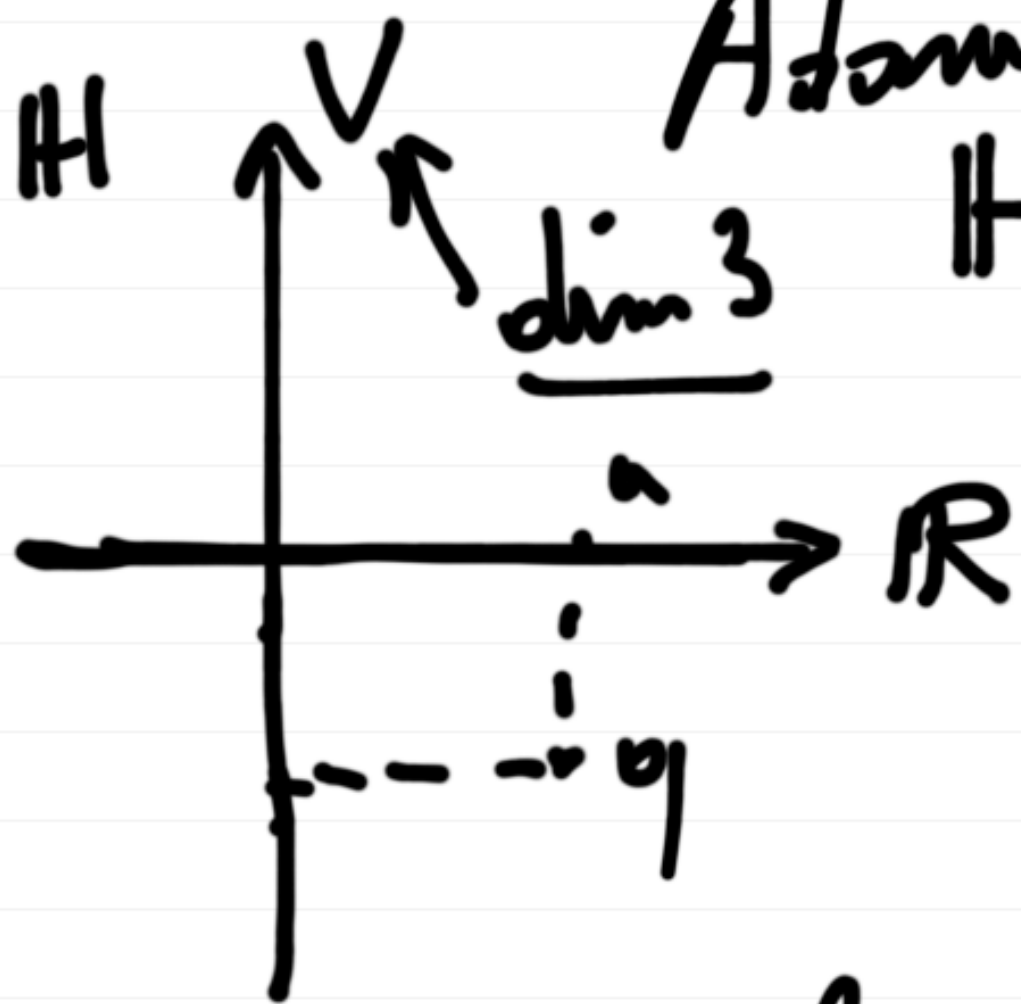
$$(1 + 2i - 3k)(i + j + k)$$

$$= \cancel{i} + \cancel{j} + \cancel{k} \\ \cancel{2} + 2\cancel{k} - 2\cancel{j} \\ - 3\cancel{j} + 3\cancel{i} + \cancel{3}$$

$$= 1 + 4i - 4j + 3k$$

$\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \mathbb{H}$

Adams 1960



$$\mathbb{H} = \mathbb{R} \oplus V$$

$$q = \underbrace{a}_{\text{réel}} + \underbrace{ib + jc + kd}_{\text{vectoriel}}$$

$a = 0$ \mathbb{R} quaternion V pur

$$S^3 = \{ q \in \mathbb{H}; q\bar{q} = 1 \}$$

$$q = a + ib + jc + kd$$

$$q\bar{q} = \underbrace{a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2}$$

$$\| (a, b, c, d) \|^2$$

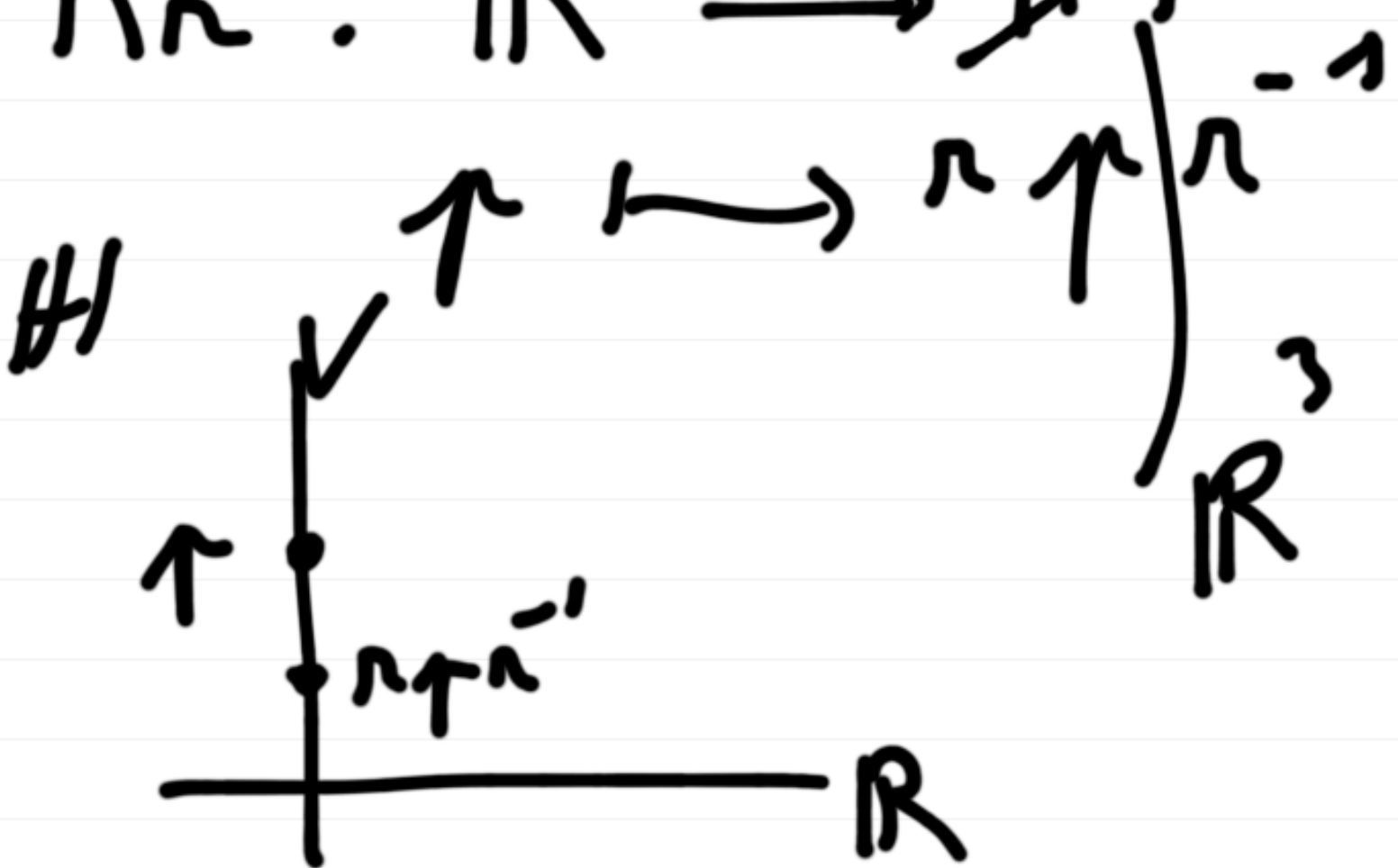
sphère unité dans
 \mathbb{R}^4

$$r = (x, y, z) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

$$r = ix + jy + kz$$

r quaternion $\neq 0$

$$R_r : \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{H}$$



$$q = a + ib + jc + kd$$

$$\bar{q} = a - ib - jc - kd$$

per n $a = 0$

$$\Rightarrow \bar{q} = -q$$

$$\overline{\overline{\overline{a}}}$$

$$\overline{qq'} = \overline{q'q}$$

$$\overline{ik} = \bar{k} = -k$$

$$\overline{ij} = (-i)(-j) = k$$

$$\overline{\overline{\overline{a}}} = \overline{\overline{\overline{a}}} = i \oplus j$$

$n \neq 0$
↑ quotient map
also $n \uparrow n^{-1}$ map

$n \neq 0$
 $R_n: \mathbb{R}^3 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$
 $\uparrow \mapsto n \uparrow n^{-1}$

R_n linéaire

$$R_n(\gamma + \gamma') = R_n(\gamma) + R_n(\gamma')$$

$$\|R_{\alpha} \vec{n}^{-1}\| = \|\vec{n}\|$$

conserve le norme

→ isométrie \mathbb{R}^3

R_{α} rotation \mathbb{R}^3

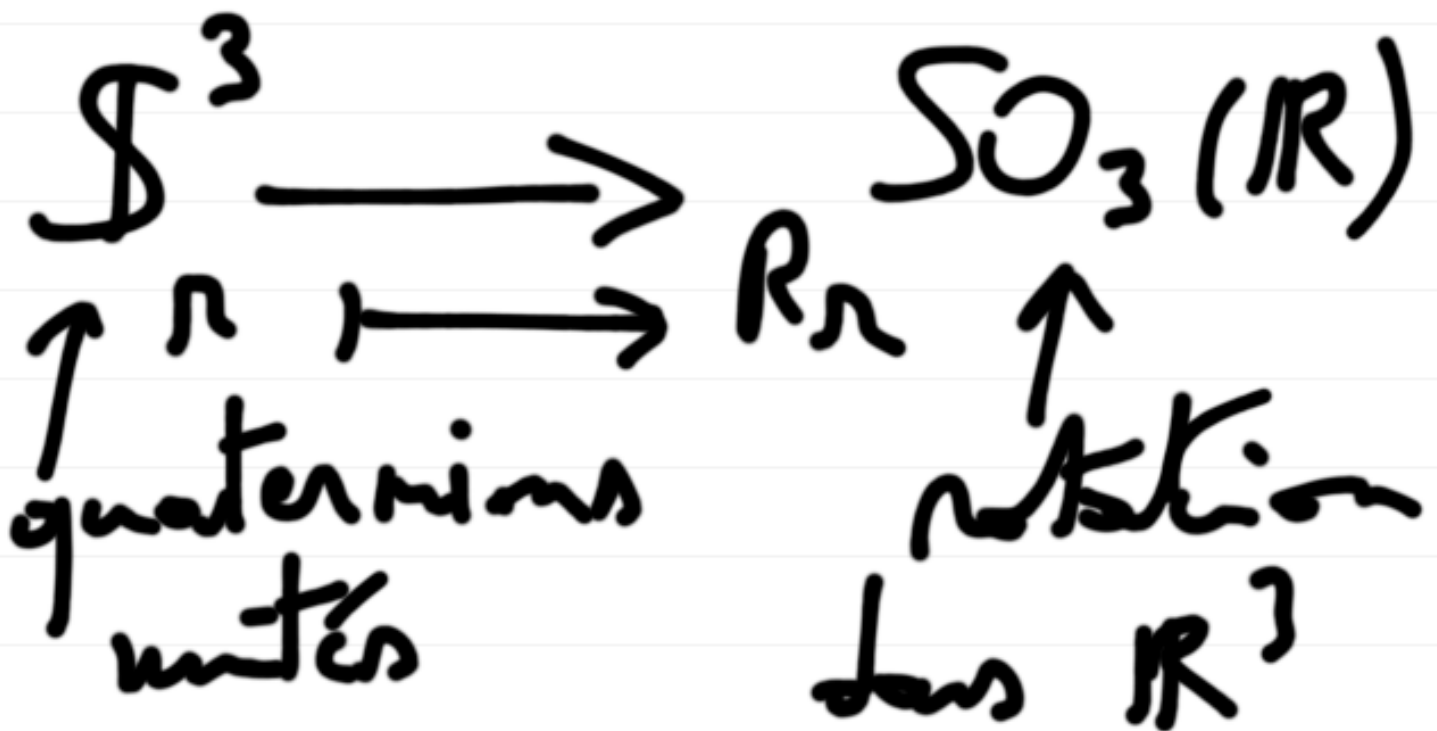
$\alpha \neq 0 \mapsto R_{\alpha}$
rotation
dans \mathbb{R}^3

α réel $\neq 0$

$$R_{\alpha \alpha} = R_{\alpha}$$

$$\alpha \neq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{\alpha n}(\uparrow) &= (\alpha n) \uparrow (\alpha n)^{-1} \\ &= n \uparrow n^{-1} \\ &= R_n(\uparrow) \end{aligned}$$



$$\boxed{n = a + ib + jc + kd}$$

$$n \in S^3 \quad (\|n\| = 1)$$

R_n notation

$$(b, c, d) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

axes?

$a \approx \text{angle?}$

$$\boxed{p = bi + cj + dk}$$

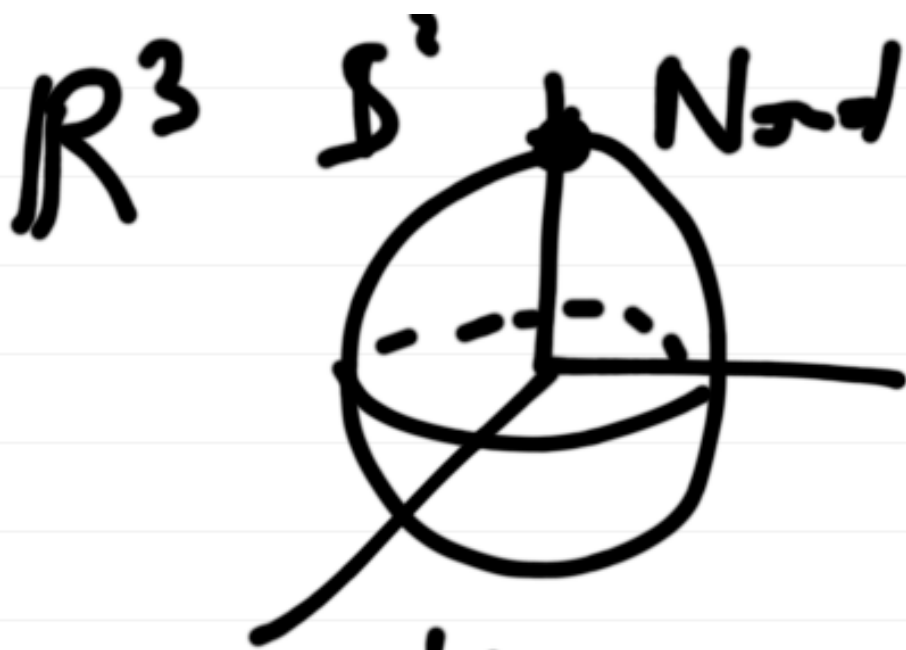
$$R_n(p) = p$$

$$"n p n^{-1}"$$

$$\boxed{\theta = 2 \arccos(a)}$$

$$r = a + ib + jc + kd$$
$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + d^2 = 1$$

$\rightarrow R_n$ rotation
of angle $\theta = 2 \arccos(a)$
of axis (b, c, d) .



Rotation

$$R(N) \in \mathbb{R}^3$$

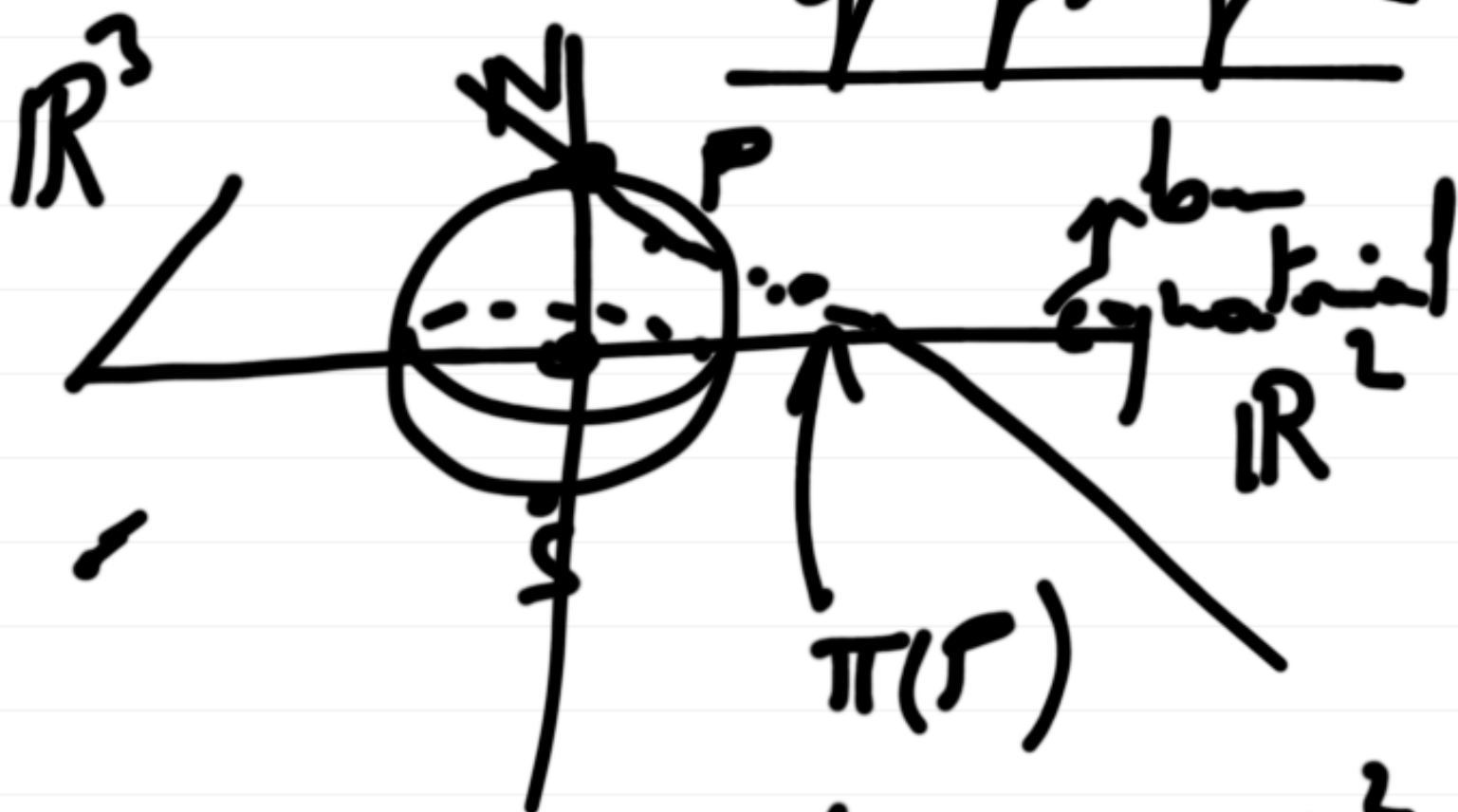
Dimension $(R) \ni N$

along $R(N) = N$

$$S^3 \longrightarrow SO_3(\mathbb{R}) \longrightarrow S^1$$

$$\boxed{h: S^3 \longrightarrow S^2}$$

Projection stéréographique



$$\pi: S^2 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$$
$$(x, y, z) \mapsto \left(\frac{x}{1-z}, \frac{y}{1-z} \right)$$
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
$$(x, y, z) \neq (0, 0, 1)$$

$$\pi: S^3 \setminus \{N\} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$$

conformal