

What are...Plücker coordinates?

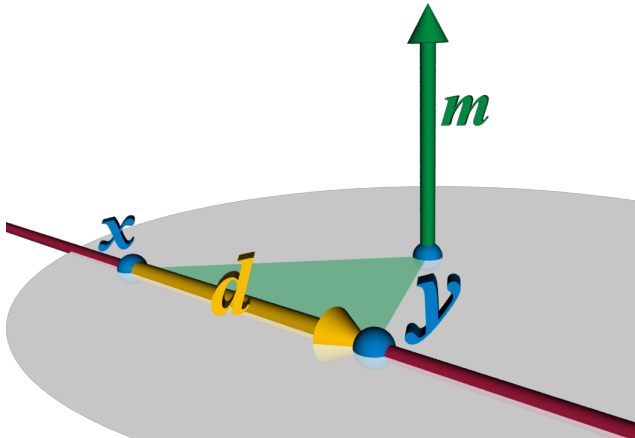
Or: Exterior powers

The Grassmannian

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & & & & \\ & 1 & & & \\ & & \ddots & & \\ & & & \ddots & \\ & & & & 1 \\ & a_{1,1} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{1,k} \\ & \vdots & & & \vdots \\ & a_{n-k,1} & \cdots & \cdots & a_{n-k,k} \end{bmatrix}$$

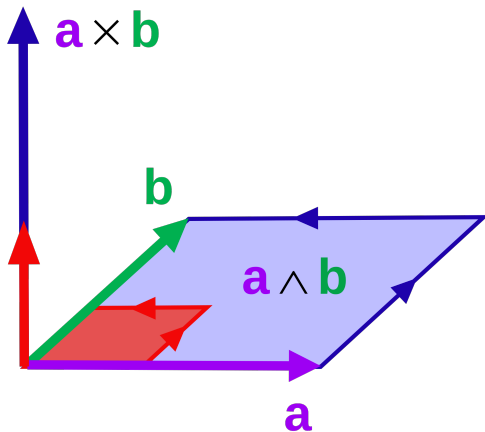
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- ▶ **Reminder** Grassmannian $G(k, n) = k$ -planes in n -space
 - ▶ **Task** Show that $G(k, n)$ is a variety
 - ▶ **Not trivial** What polynomial vanishing set is $G(k, n)$?

Points with momentum



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- ▶ $G(2, 4)$ = planes in four-space
 - ▶ **Convention** Lets assume this is a particle with momentum
 - ▶ **Observation** This is determined by $d = y - x$ and $m = x \text{ cross } y$

Exterior space



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- ▶ $G(2, 3)$ = planes in three-space
 - ▶ **Observation** A plane is determined by two vectors a, b
 - ▶ **Better** A plane is determined by the parallelogram $a \wedge b$

For completeness: A formal statement

The k th Plücker embedding is

$$G(k, n) \rightarrow \text{Ext}^k(\mathbb{P}^n), \text{span}(v_1, \dots, v_k) \mapsto v_1 \wedge \dots \wedge v_k$$

► Reminder on exterior spaces

The polynomial algebra

$$\begin{aligned} & \mathbb{R}[X_1, X_2, X_3] \\ &= \mathbb{R}\langle X_1, X_2, X_3 \rangle / (X_i X_j = X_j X_i) \end{aligned}$$

Variables commute

The exterior algebra

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Ext}(X_1, X_2, X_3) \\ &= \mathbb{R}\langle X_1, X_2, X_3 \rangle / (X_i X_j = -X_j X_i) \end{aligned}$$

Variables anticommute

- **Examples** $n = 3, k = 2$ was on the previous slide, on the slide before it was $n = 4, k = 2$ (projective lines in real projective space, correspond to 2d subspaces of a 4d vector space)

Many minors

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} \end{bmatrix}$$

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- ▶ $G(2, 4)$ = 'volumes' in four space
- ▶ The Plücker embedding realizes this in \mathbb{P}^5 (since $\binom{4}{2} = 6$)
- ▶ It is projective! In this interpretation $G(2, 4) =$ zero sets of the sixteen 3-by-3 minors of the 4-by-4 matrix $\mathbb{K}^4 \rightarrow \wedge^3 \mathbb{K}^4, v \mapsto v \wedge (a \wedge b)$

Thank you for your attention!

I hope that was of some help.