

$n \in \mathbb{N}$   $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $e^{2\pi i \frac{k}{n}}$ ,  $0 \leq k < n$   
 $\frac{dx^{n-1}}{dt} + \dots + a_1 \frac{dx}{dt} + a_0 x = 0$   $\dim: 10$   
 $\lambda_1 + \dots + \lambda_n + a_0 = 0$ ;  $e^{\lambda_i t}$   $\mathbb{T}$   
 $X, Y$   $R \rightarrow \infty$   $R \rightarrow 0$   
 $0 \ 0$   $0 \ 0$   
 $\frac{h''(v)}{h''(y)}$   $0 \ h^{2,1} \ 0$   
 $h''(v) \ 0$   $h''(v) \ h''(v) \ |$   
 $0 \ 0$   $0 \ h^{2,1} \ 0$   
 $|$   $0 \ 0$   
 $|$

$M^{1,7} \times CY^3$   
 $4+6$   
 $10^{23} c_m$   
 Calabi-Yau  
 $K2$   
 $K3$

Geometric interpretation of MS:  
 Mirror symmetry is T-duality.  
 The SYZ conjecture offers a way of breaking up a complicated space as a CY manifold into its submanifolds. For instance SYZ can be used to construct a K3 surface by taking a two-dimensional sphere and attaching a two-dimensional donut to every point of that sphere.  
 The same theory on different spaces  
 Example of theories (by B. Green):  
 Quantum field theory (QFT)  
 1) Base space M.



вкінчення  
 цього дня  
 електричне  
 а приладів  
 аднання

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