

# Figures

Fig. 1.

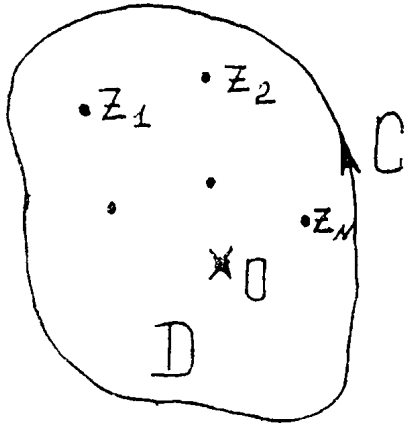
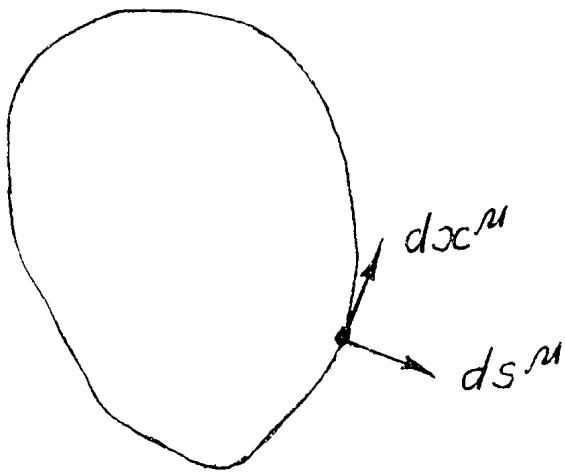


Fig. 2.



$$ds^\mu = \epsilon^{\mu\nu} dx^\nu$$

$$\epsilon^{\mu\nu} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

Fig. 3.

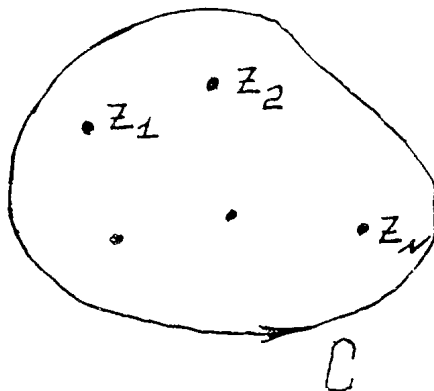
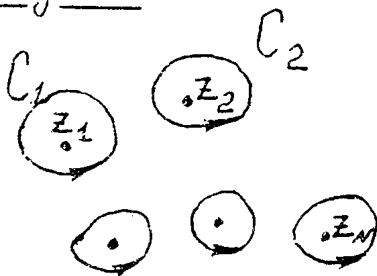
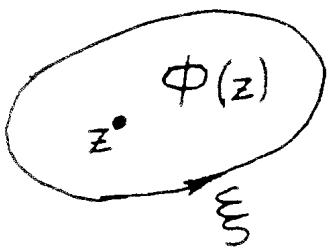


Fig. 4.



$$T(\xi)(\xi - z)^{n+1}$$

Fig. 5.

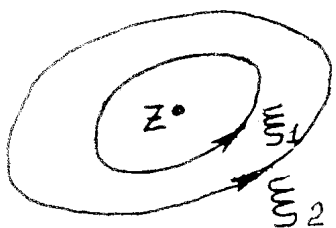


Fig. 6.

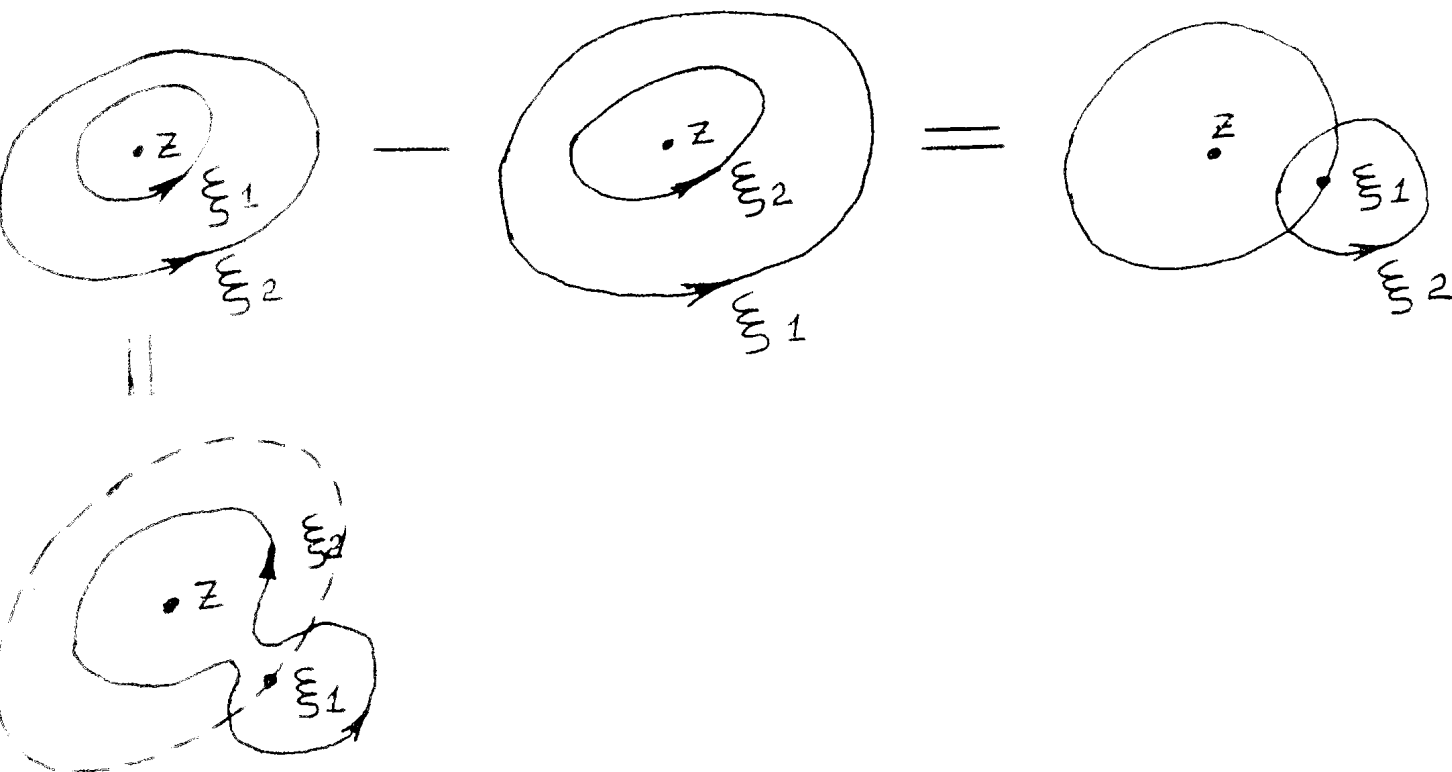


Fig. 7.

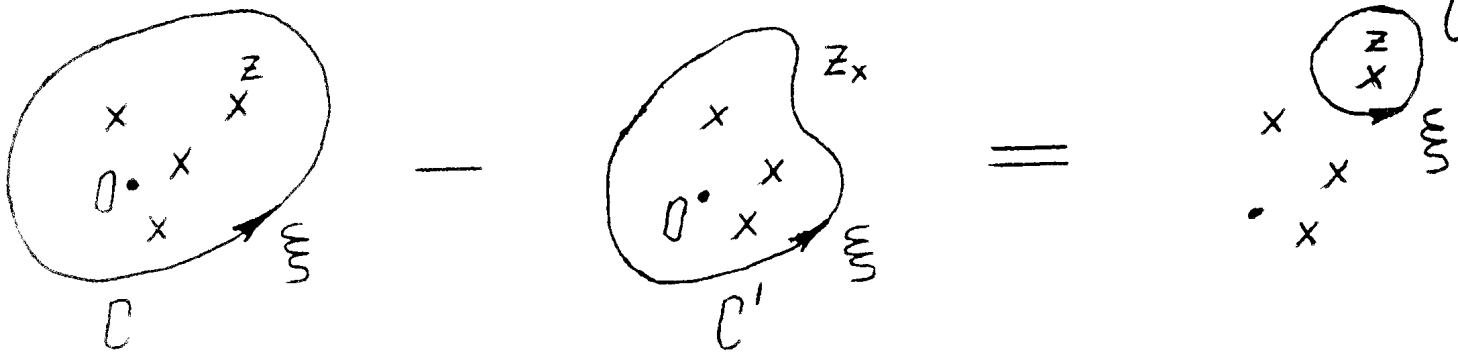


Fig. 8.

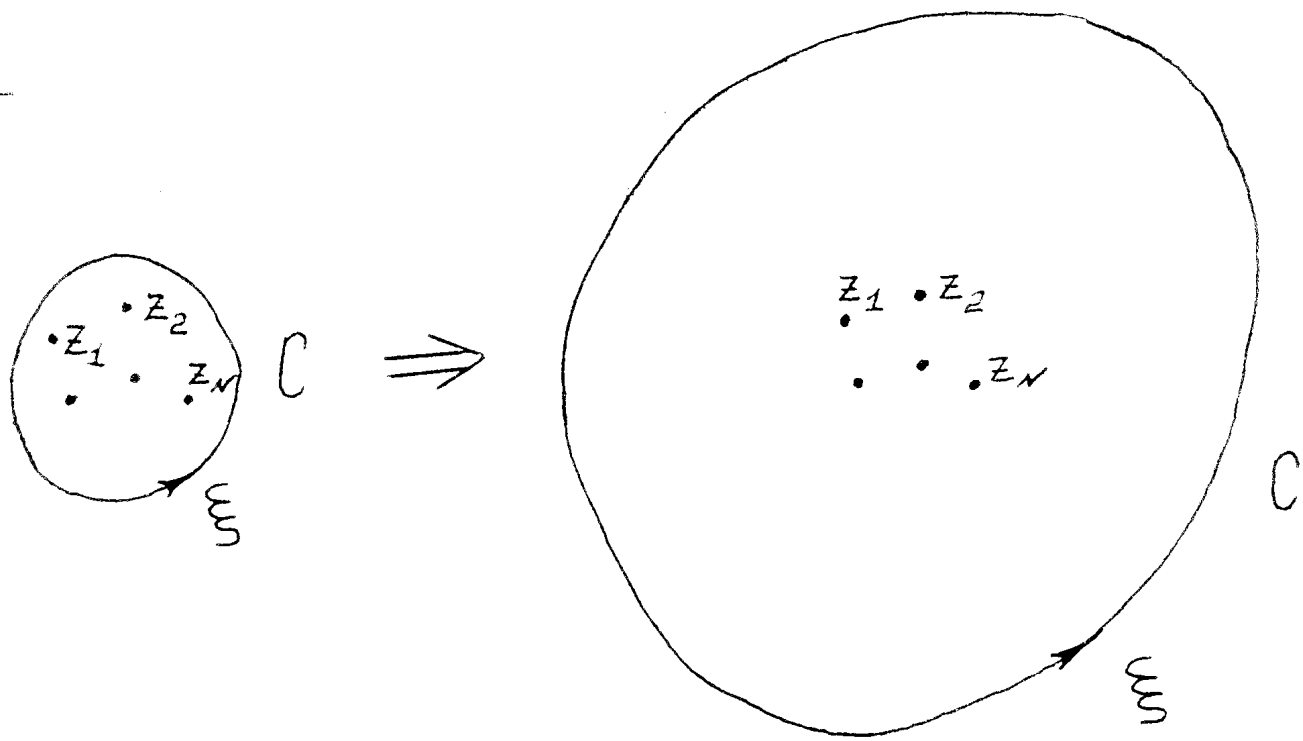
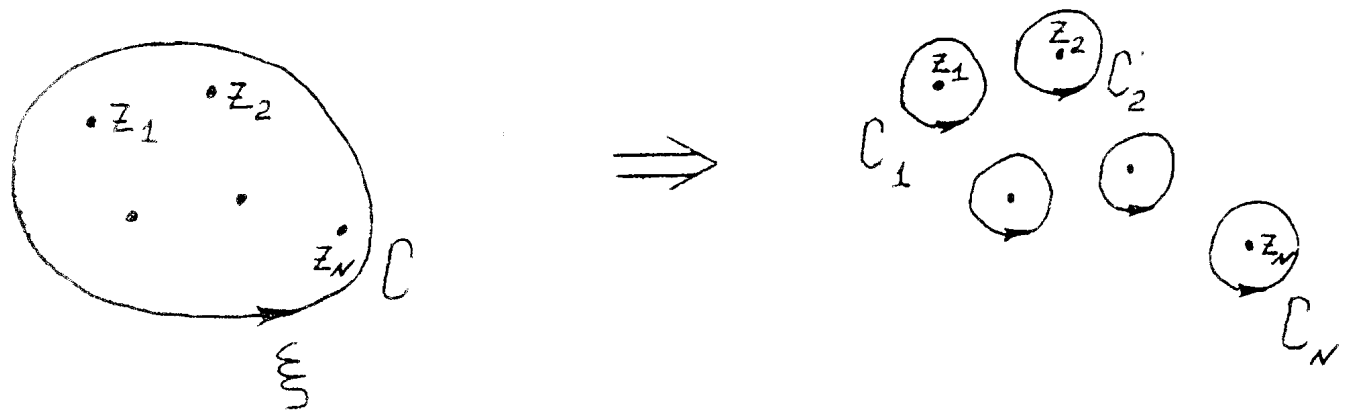


Fig. 9.



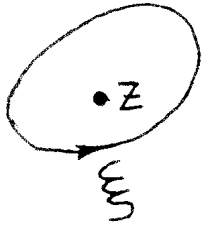


Fig. 11

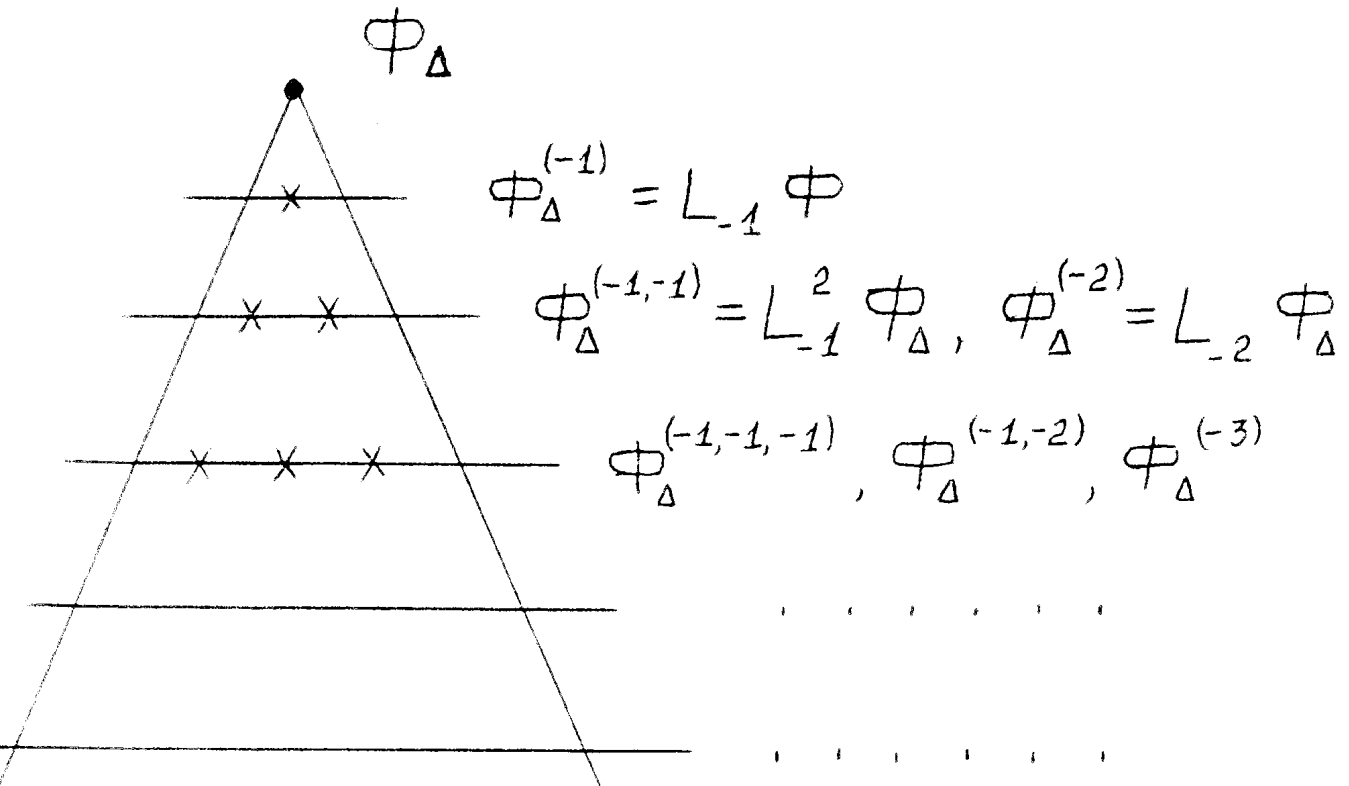


Fig. 12

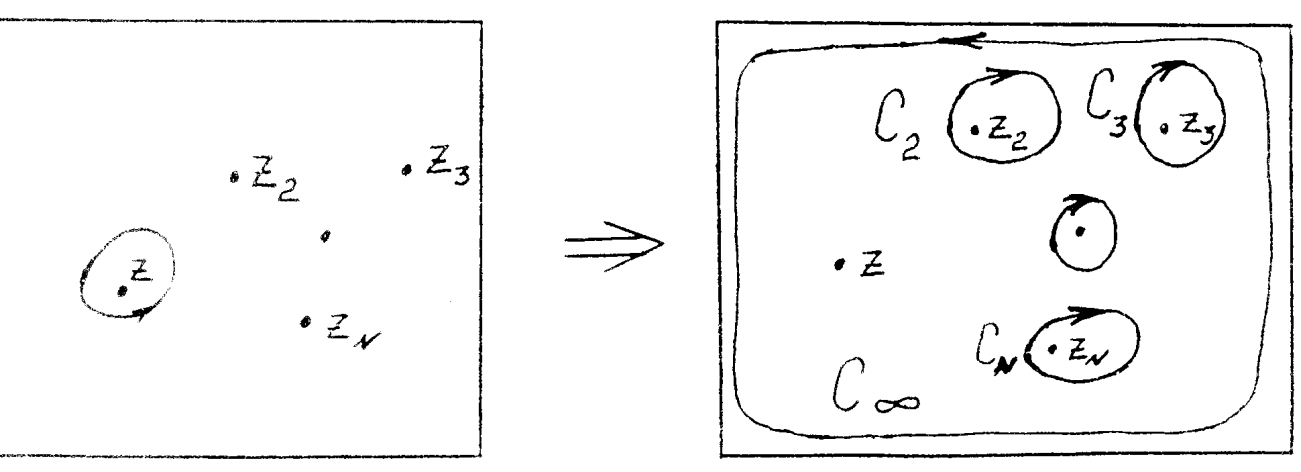
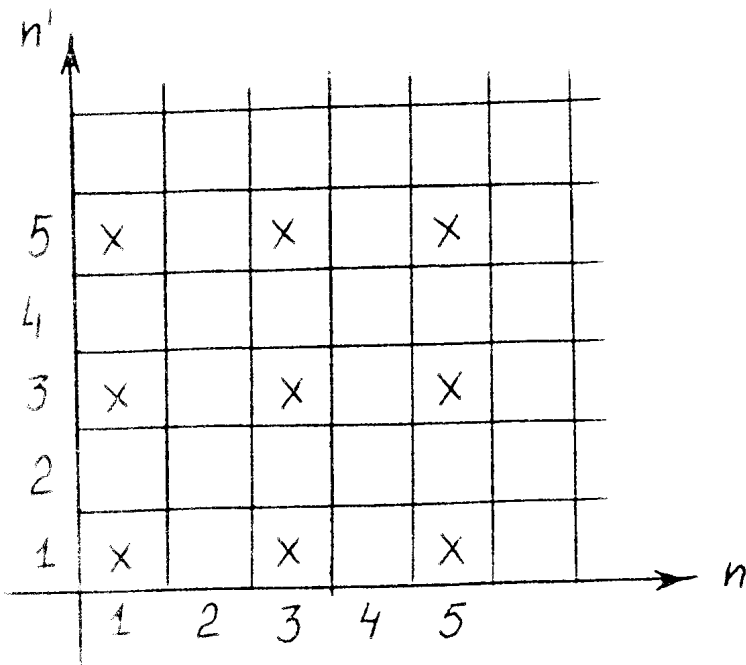
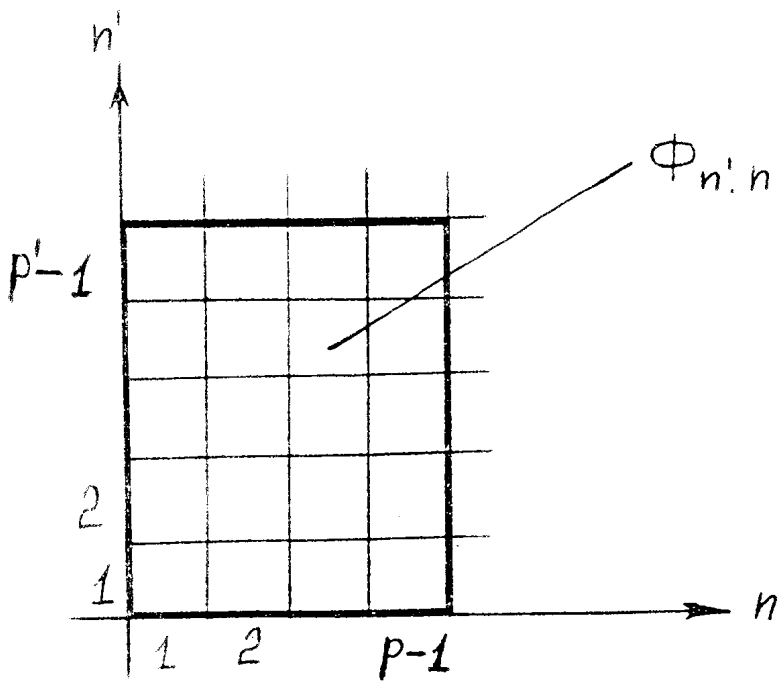


Fig. 13



$$\Phi_{3.3} \Phi_{3.3} \rightarrow \Phi_{5.5} \dots, \Phi_{1.1}$$

Fig. 14

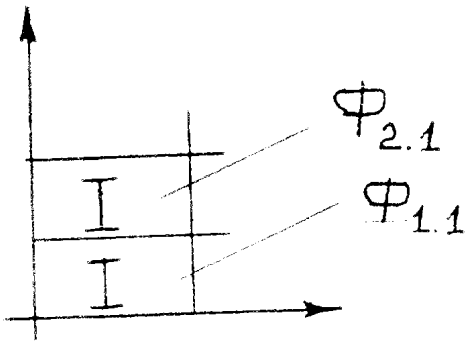


$$1 \leq n' \leq p'-1$$

$$1 \leq n \leq p-1$$

Fig. 15

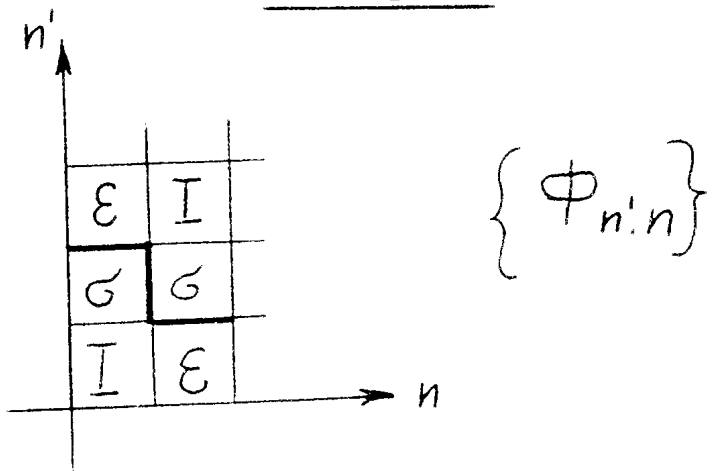
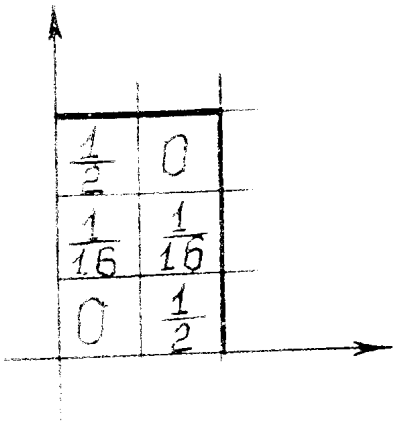
$C = 0$



$\Delta_{1.1} = \Delta_{2.1} = 0$

Fig. 16

$C = \frac{1}{2}$



$\Phi_{1.1} = \Phi_{3.2} = I, \Phi_{1.2} = \Phi_{3.1} = \epsilon$

$\Phi_{2.1} = \Phi_{2.2} = \sigma$

Fig. 17

Modèle  $Z_3$

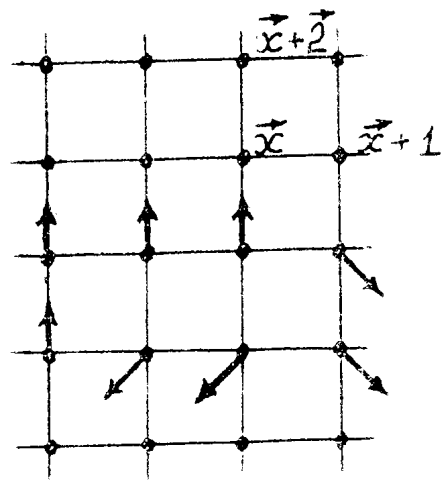
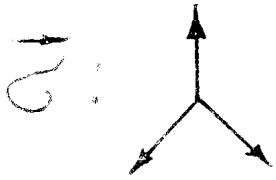


Fig. 18

$\{\Delta_{n':n}\}$

$3$	$\frac{7}{5}$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$0$
$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{2}{3}$
$0$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\frac{7}{5}$	$3$

$\{\Phi_{n':n}\}$

$Y$	$X$	$\epsilon$	$I$
$Z$	$\sigma$	$\sigma$	$Z$
$I$	$\epsilon$	$X$	$Y$

$$\Phi_{1.1} = \Phi_{5.4} = I, \quad \Phi_{4.2} = \Phi_{5.3} = \epsilon,$$

$$\Phi_{3.2} = \Phi_{3.3} = \sigma$$

Les opérateurs qui ne sont pas montrés dans le tableau, comme  $\Phi_{2.2}, \Phi_{2.3}, \dots$ , ils decouplent, par l'algèbre des opérateurs, de ceux qui sont indiqués.

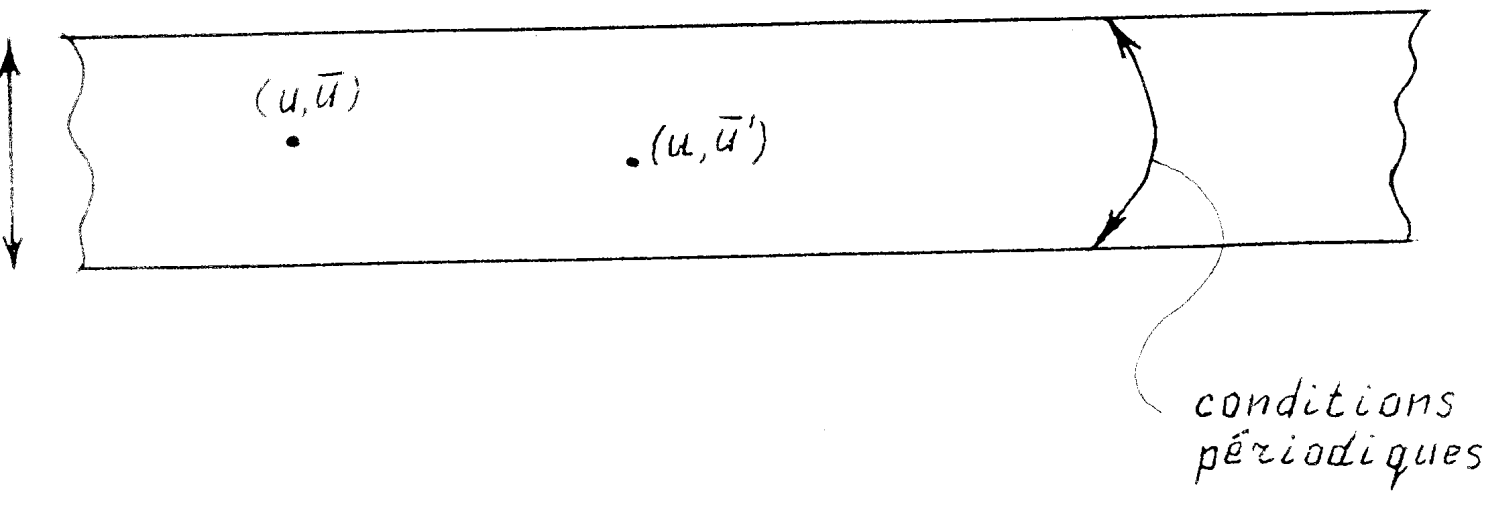


Fig. 20

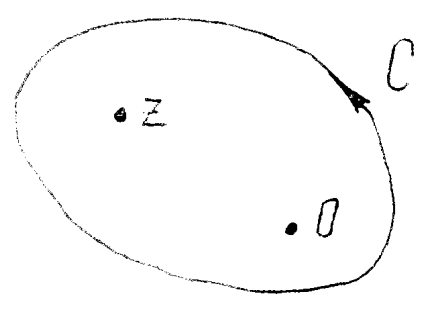
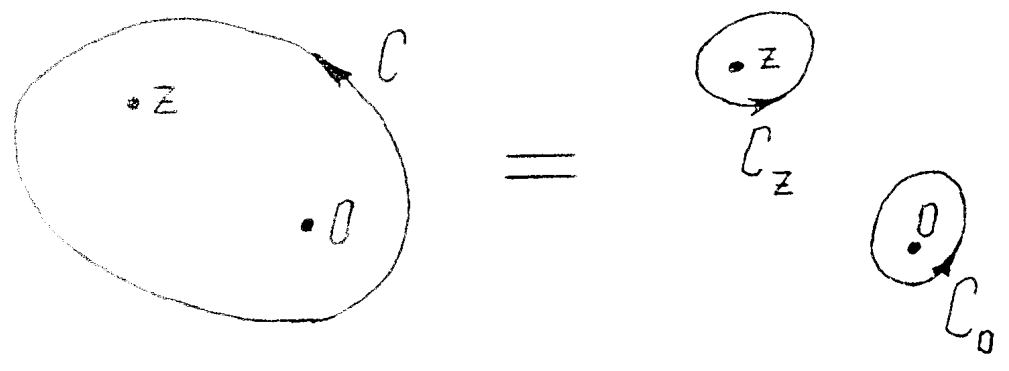


Fig. 21





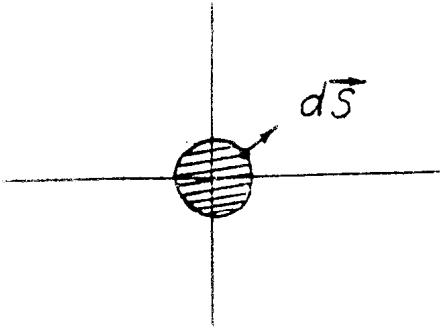
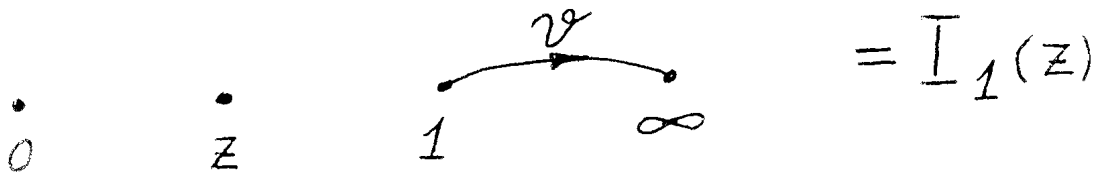


Fig. 23

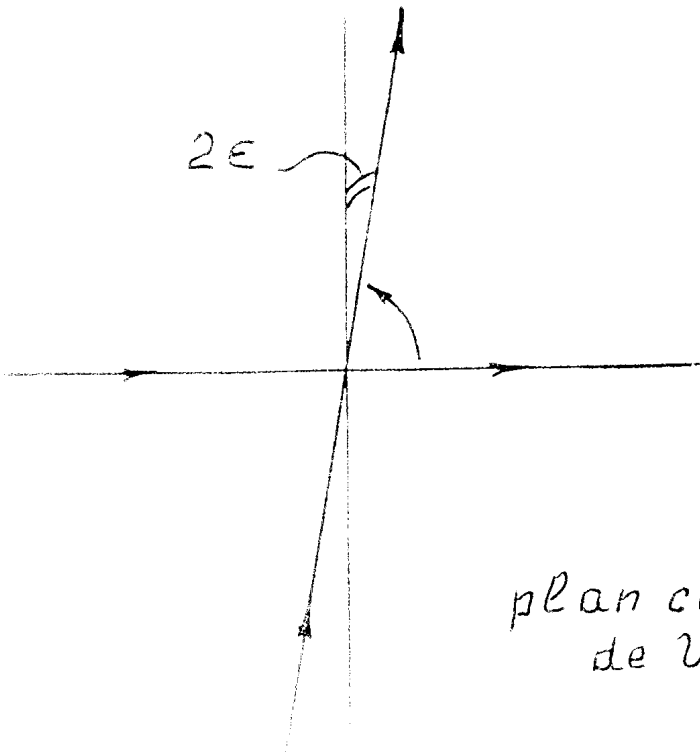


$$= \underline{I}_1(z)$$



$$= \underline{I}_2(z)$$

Fig. 24



plan complexe  
de  $V_2$



Fig. 28

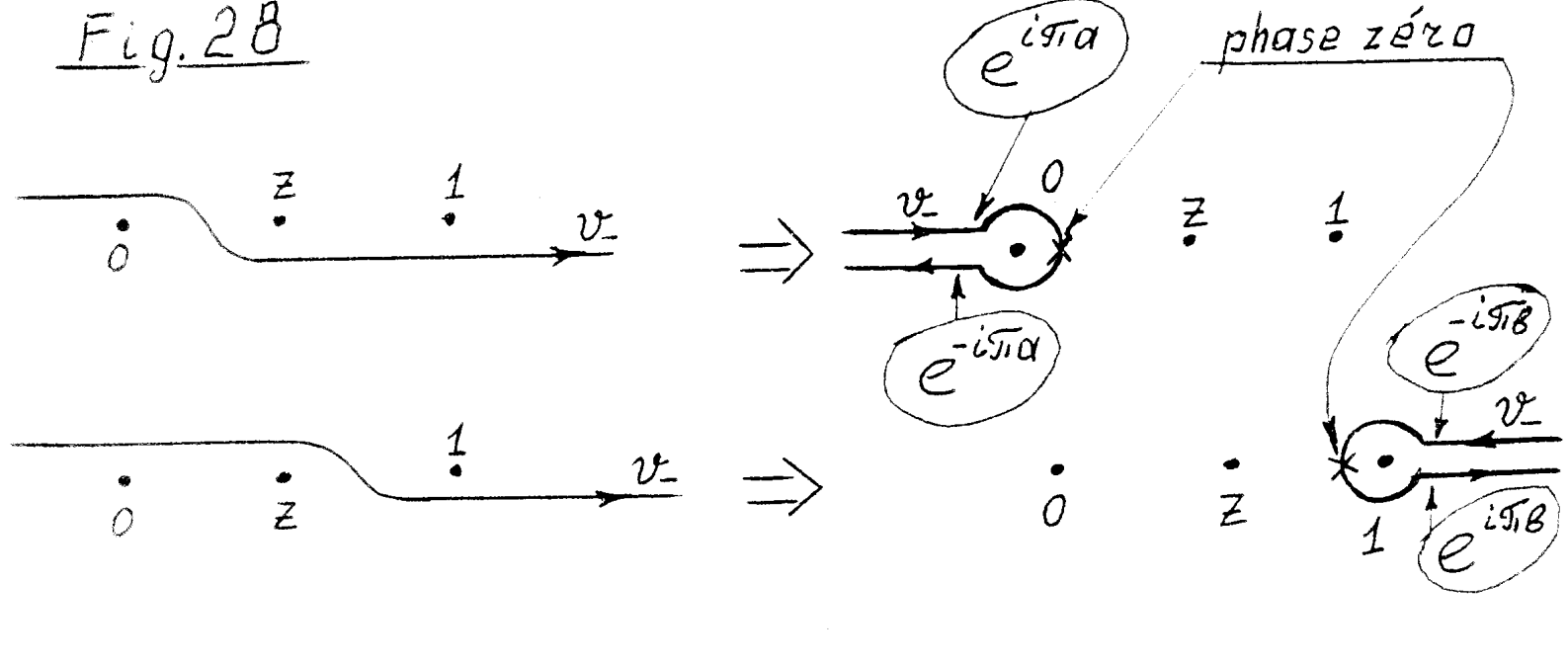


Fig. 29

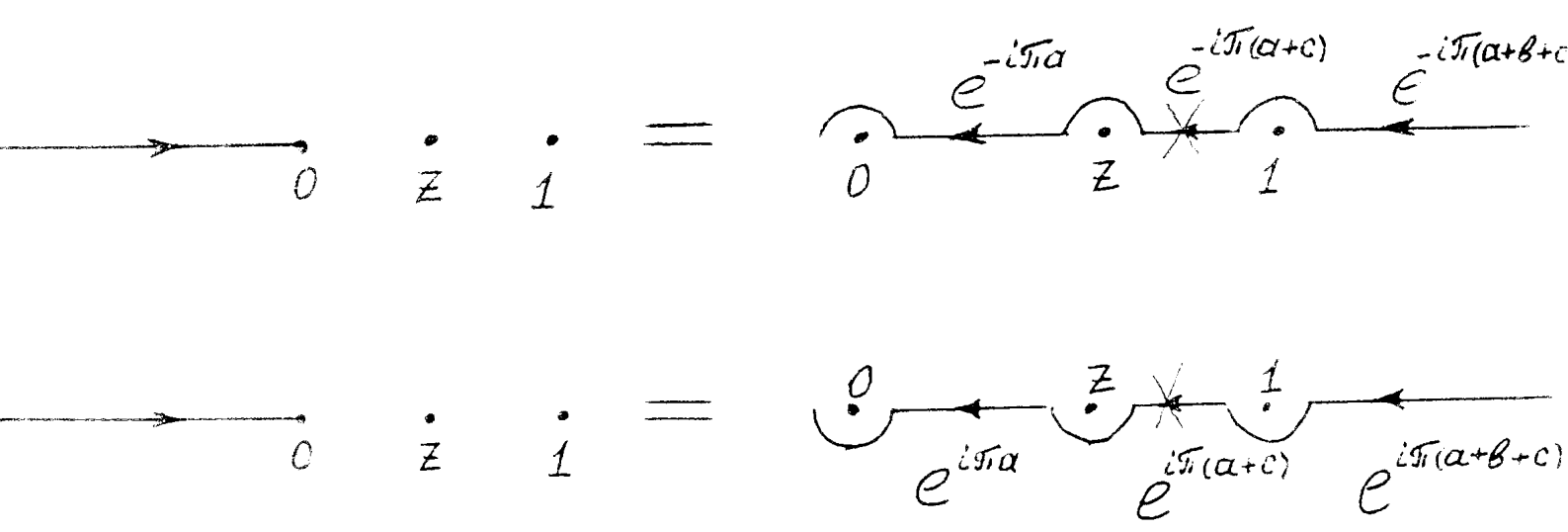


Fig. 30

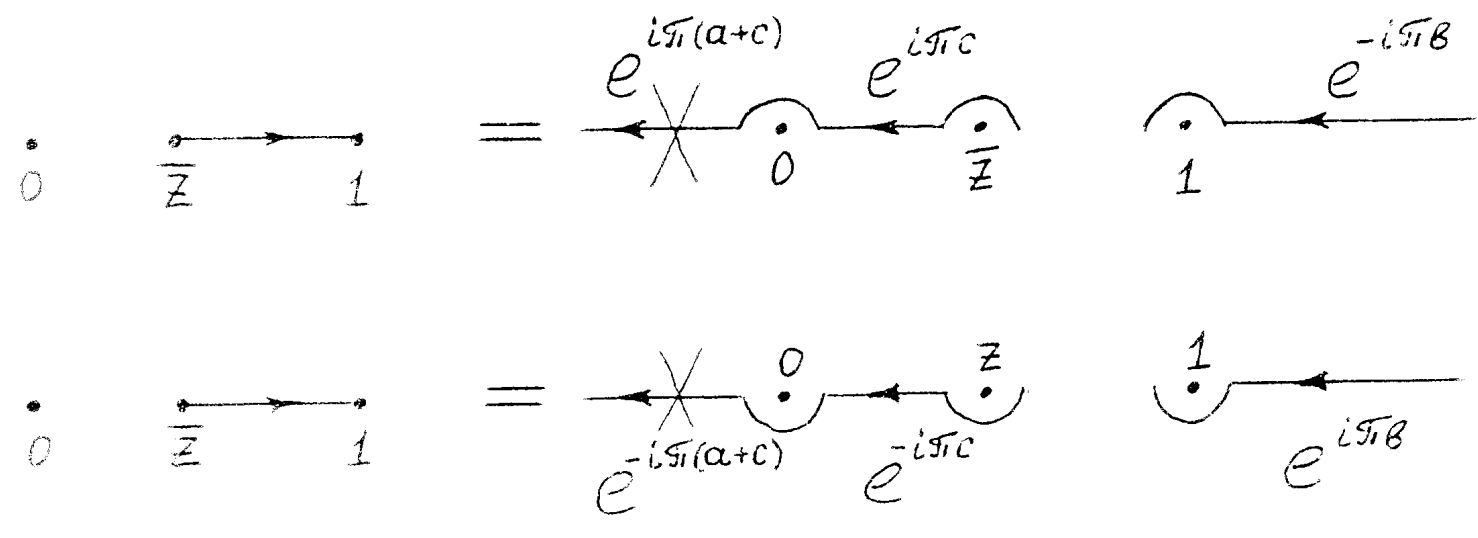


Fig. 31

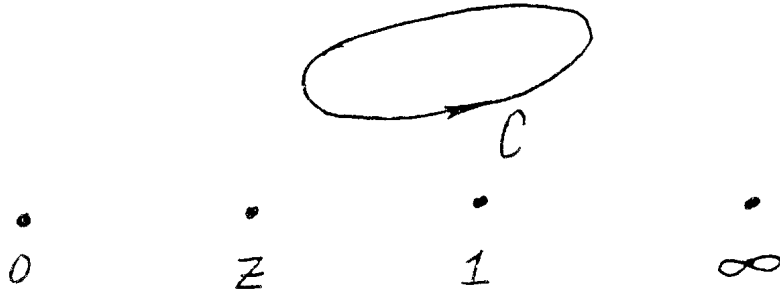


Fig. 32



Fig. 33

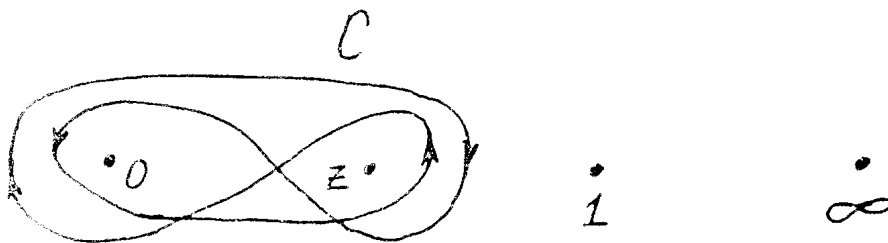


Fig. 34



Fig. 35



Fig. 36



Fig. 37

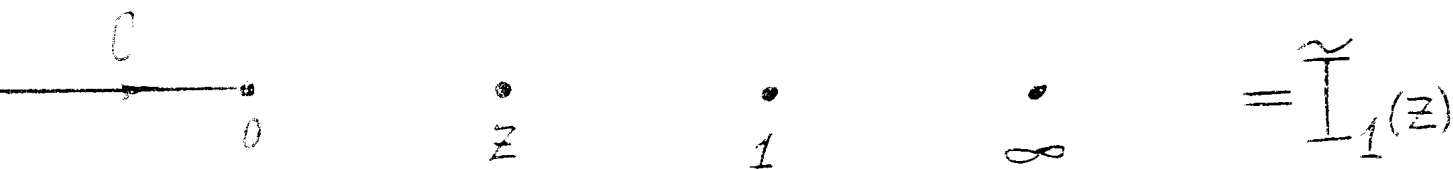


Fig. 38

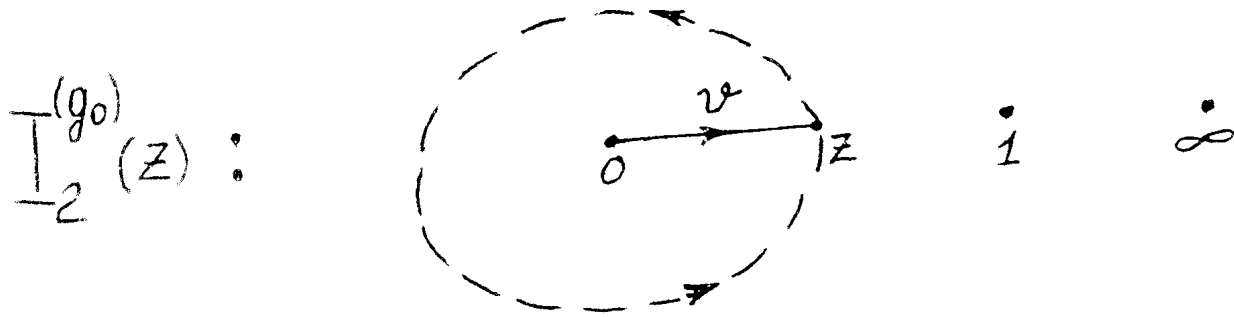


Fig. 39

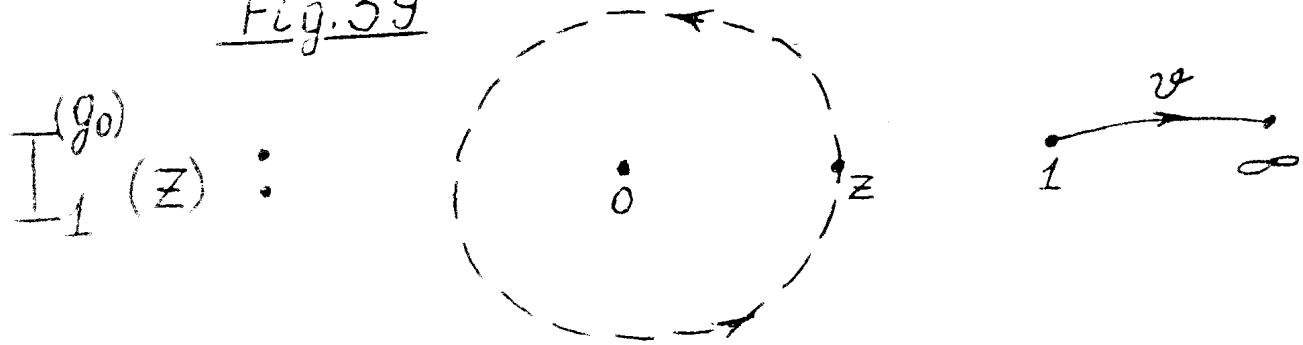


Fig. 40

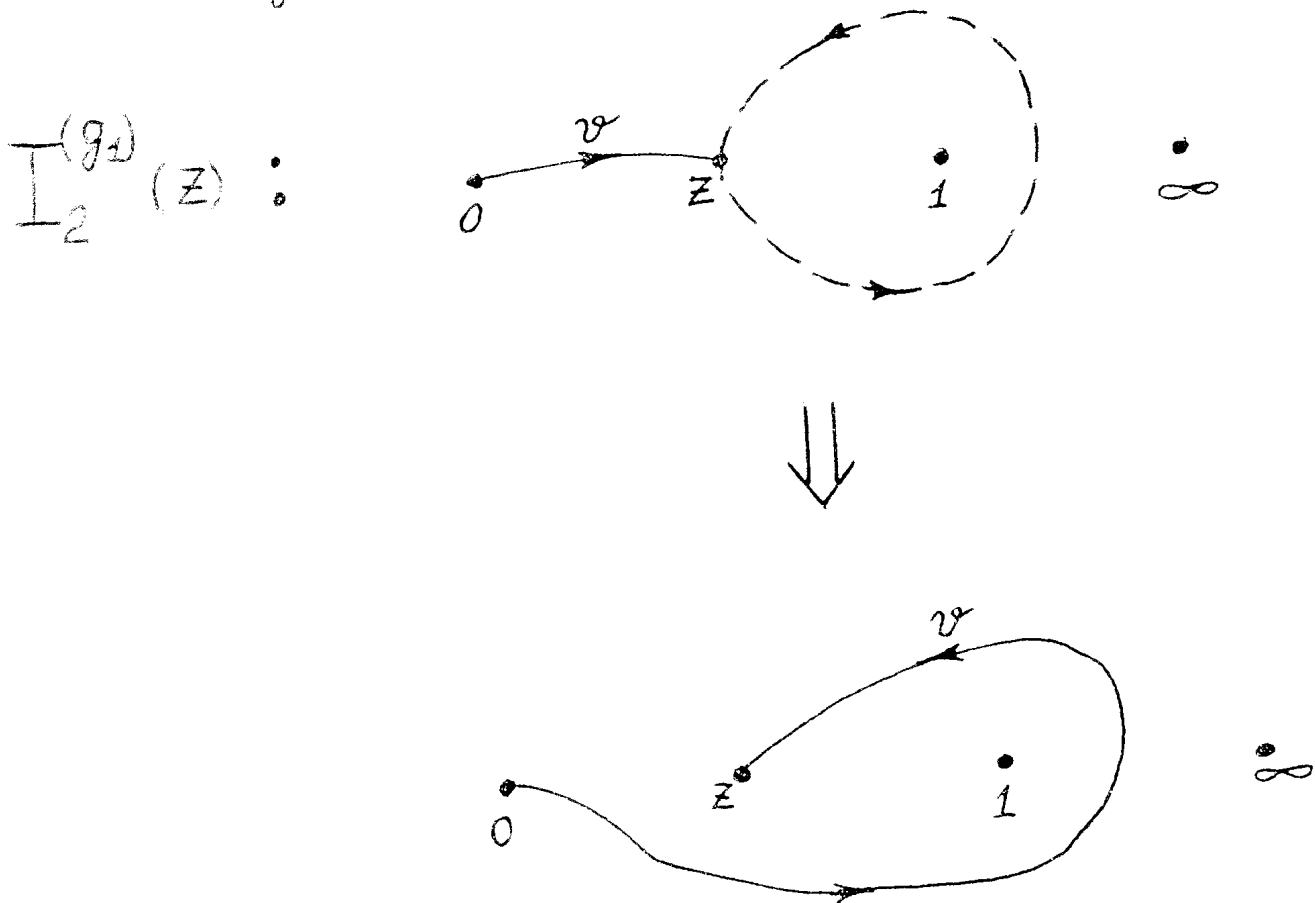
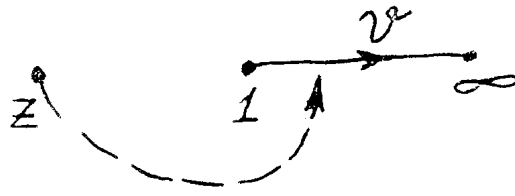


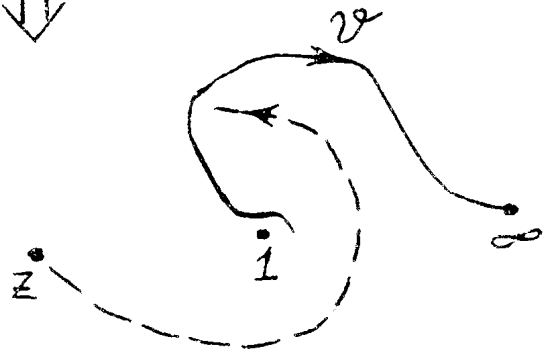
Fig. 41

$I_1^{(g_1)}(z) :$

$0 \cdot$



$0 \cdot$



$0 \cdot$

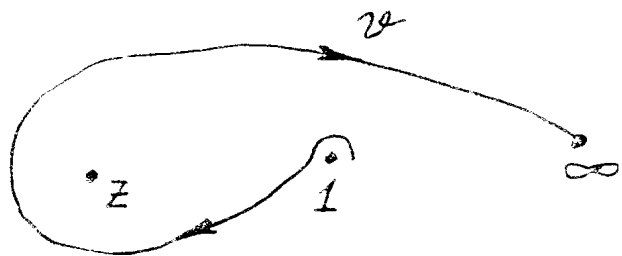


Fig. 42

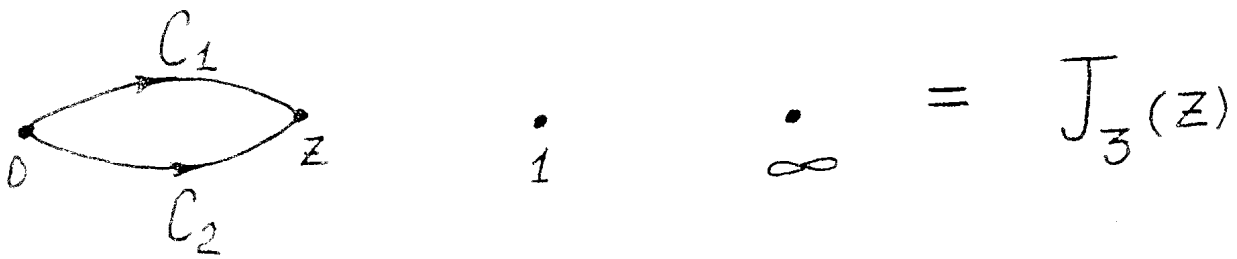
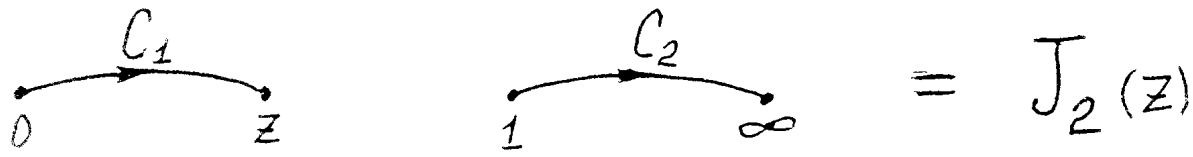
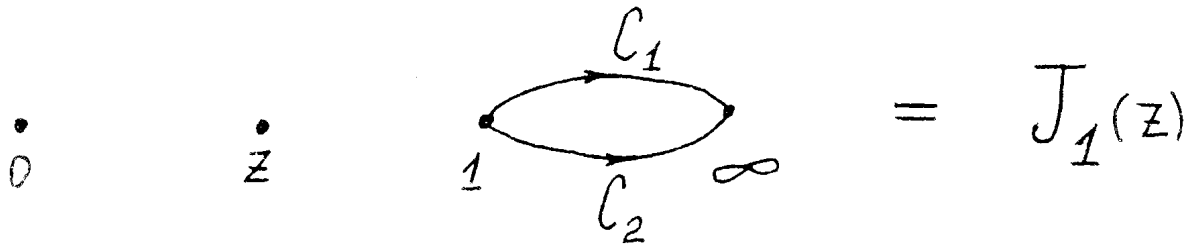


Fig. 43

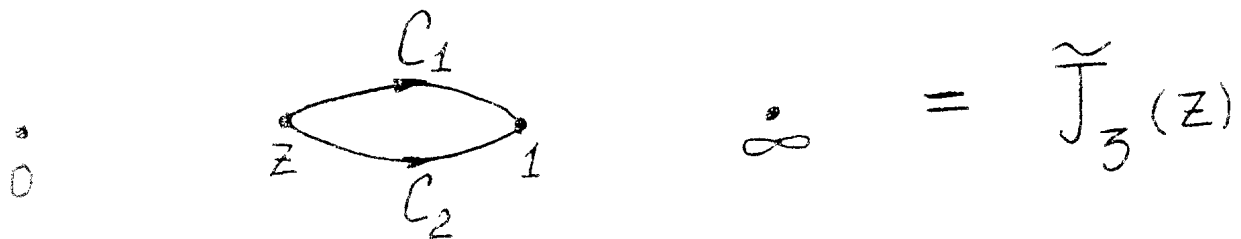
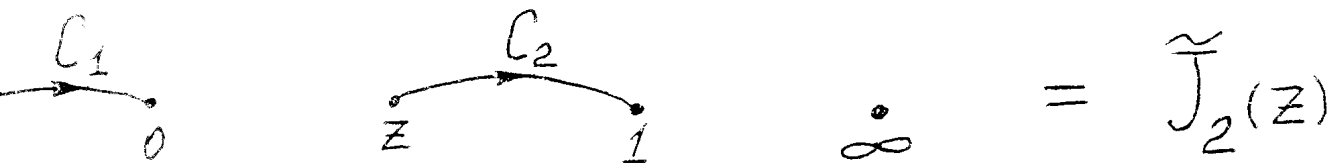
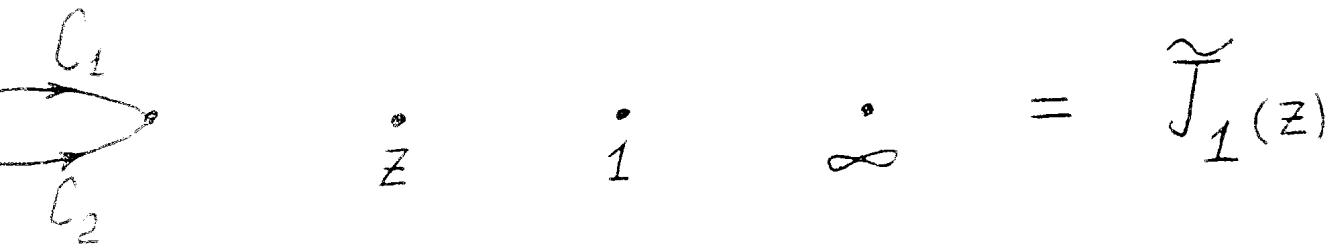




Fig. 44

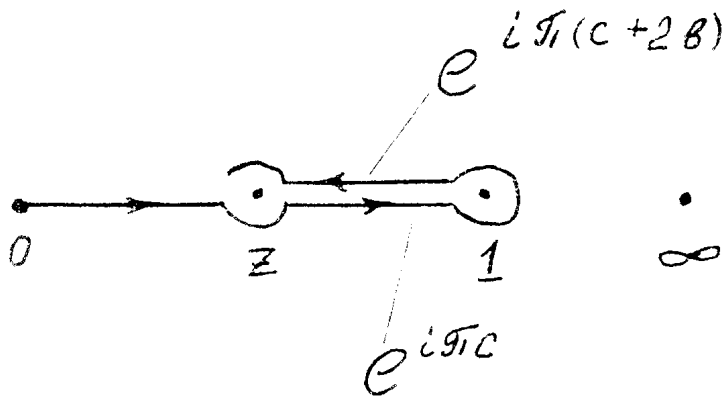


Fig. 45

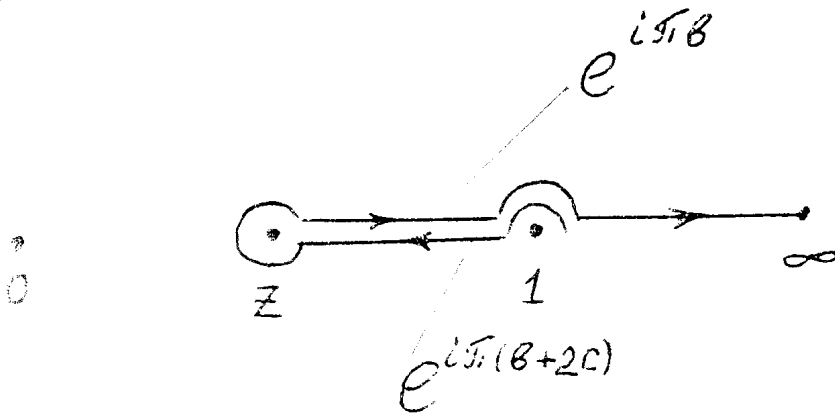
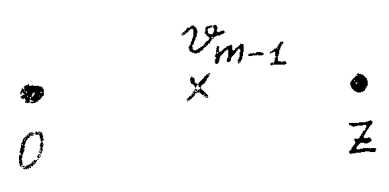


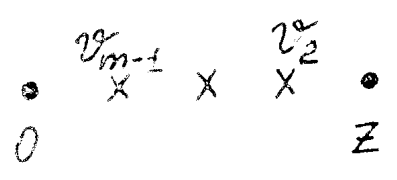
Fig. 46



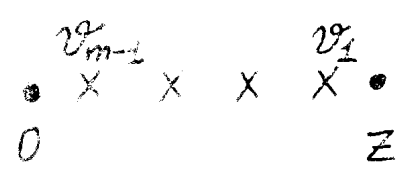
$$\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} v_{m-1} \\ \\ \\ \\ v_1 \end{matrix} = I_1^{(m)}(Z)$$



$$\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} v_{m-2} \\ \\ \\ \\ v_1 \end{matrix} = I_2^{(m)}(Z)$$



$$\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \bullet \end{matrix} \begin{matrix} v_1 \end{matrix} = I_{m-1}^{(m)}(Z)$$



$$\begin{matrix} \bullet \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \times \\ \bullet \end{matrix} = I_m^{(m)}(Z)$$

• 0                      • z

$$= J_1^{(m)}(z)$$

0                      z

$$= J_2^{(m)}(z)$$

⋮

⋮

⋮

0                      z

$$= J_{m-1}^{(m)}(z)$$

0                      z

• 1                      • infinity = J\_m^{(m)}(z)



Fig. 49

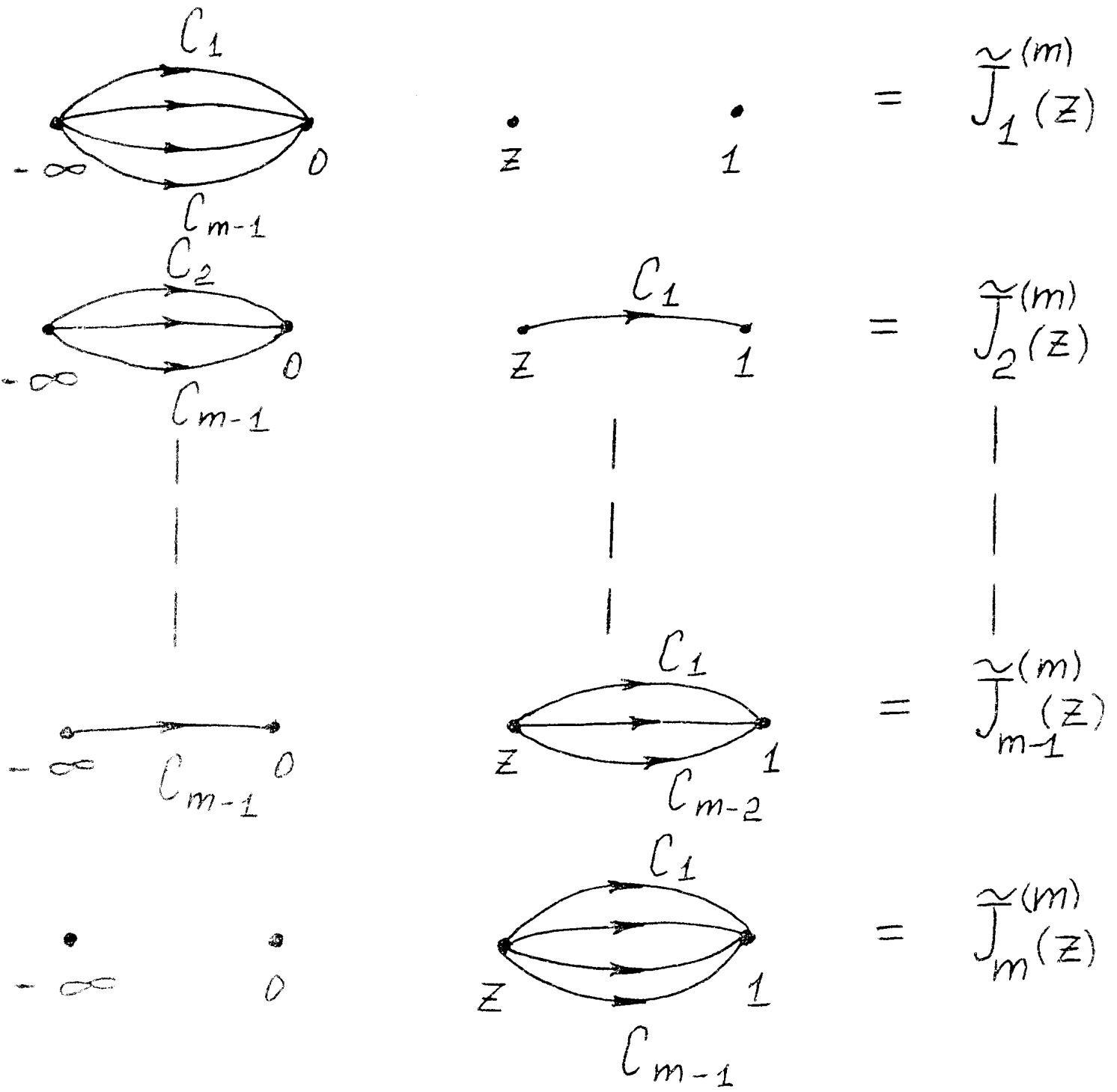


Fig. 50

$$\langle \phi_n(0) \phi_m(z, \bar{z}) \phi_s(1) \phi_t(\infty) \rangle$$

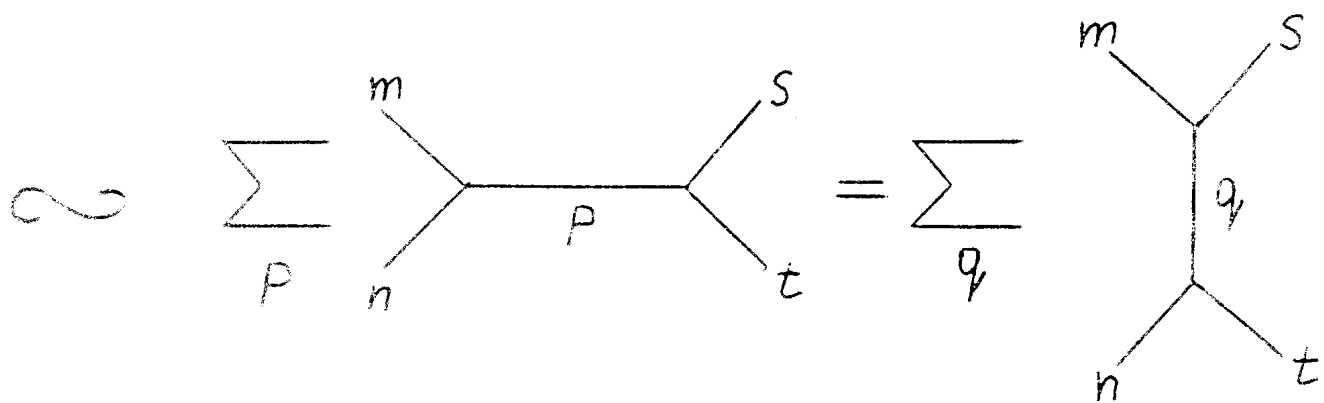


Fig. 51

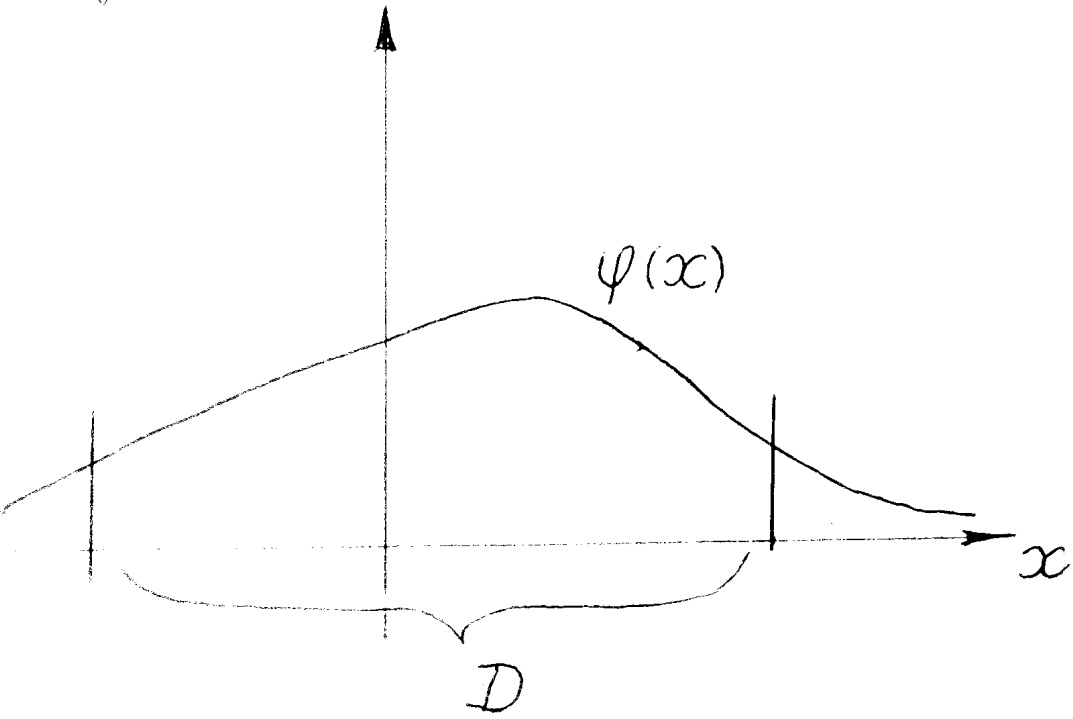


Fig. 52

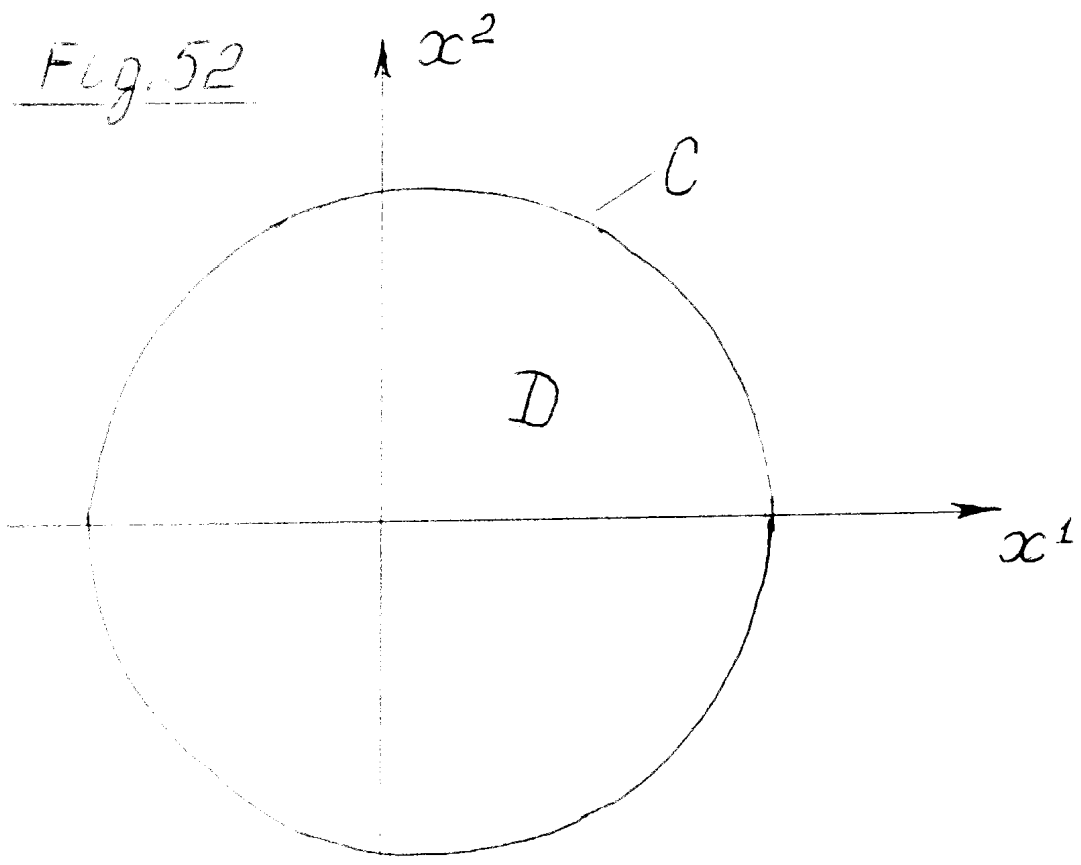


Fig 53

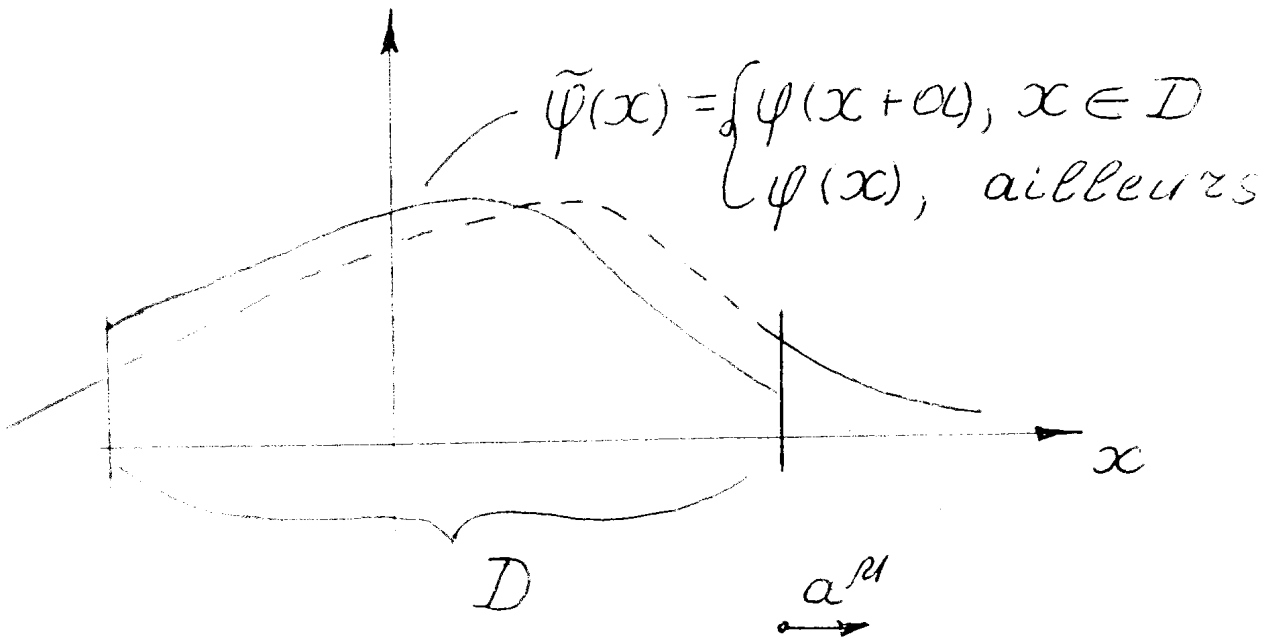
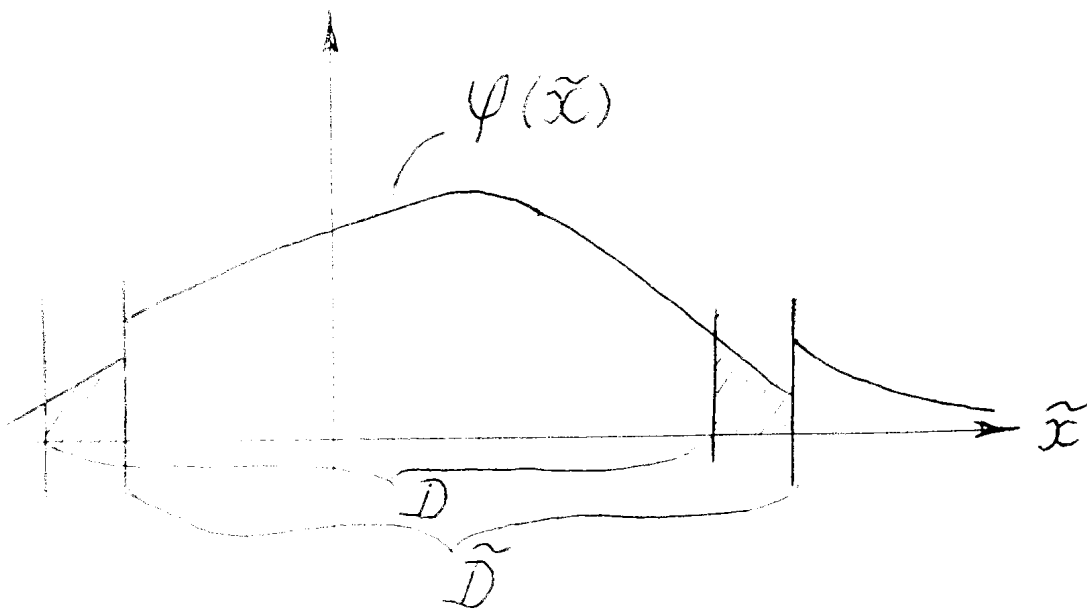


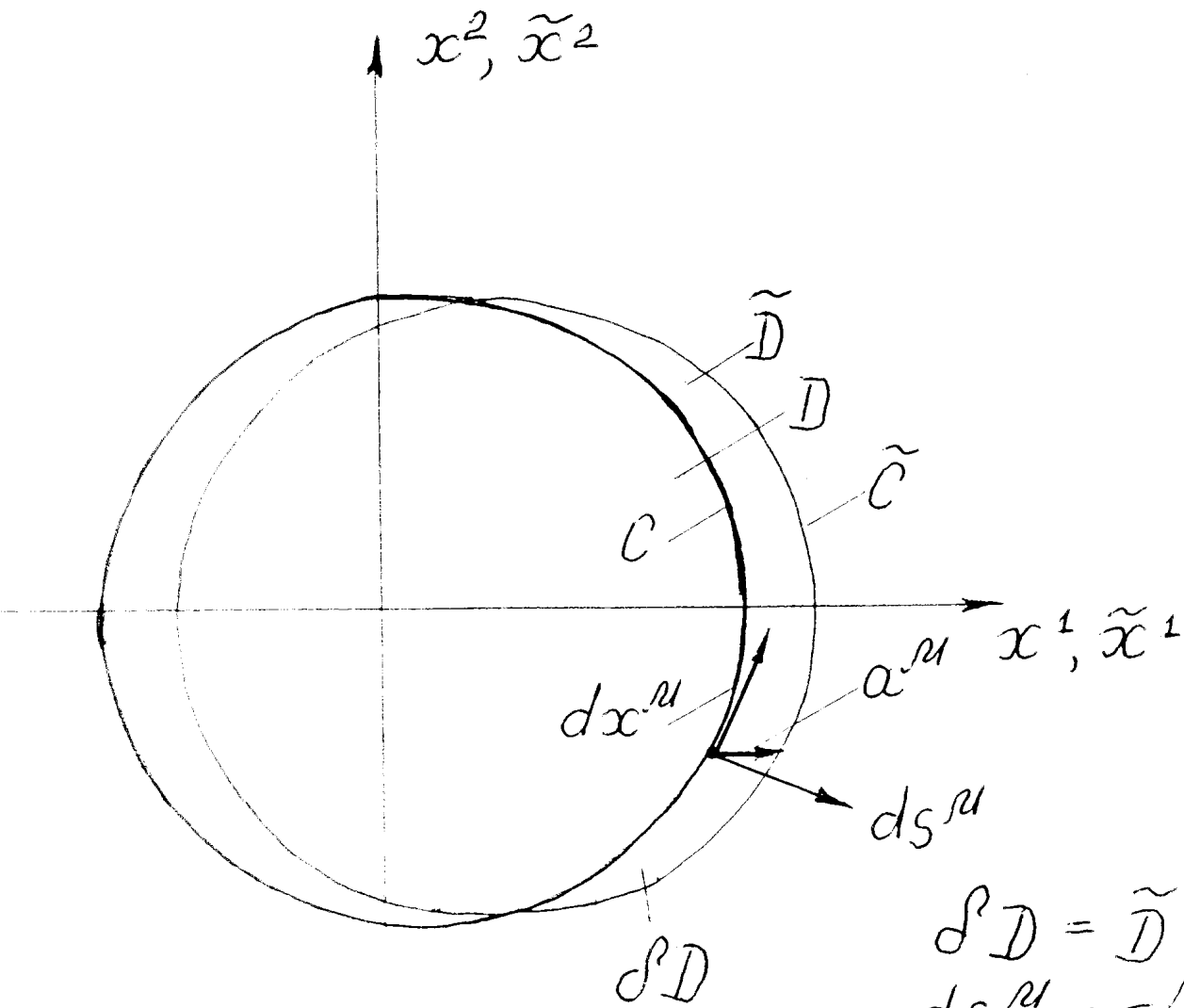
Fig 54



- la figure précédente a été translatée par le vecteur  $\alpha^R$ .



Fig. 55



$$\begin{aligned} \delta D &= \tilde{D} - D; \\ ds^\mu &= \epsilon^{\mu\nu} dx^\nu; \\ \epsilon^{\mu\nu} &= \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}; \end{aligned}$$

Métrique est  
Euclidienne.