

Gravitational Instantons,

Weyl Curvature, &

Conformally Kähler Geometry

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Joint work with

Joint work with

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Sorbonne Université

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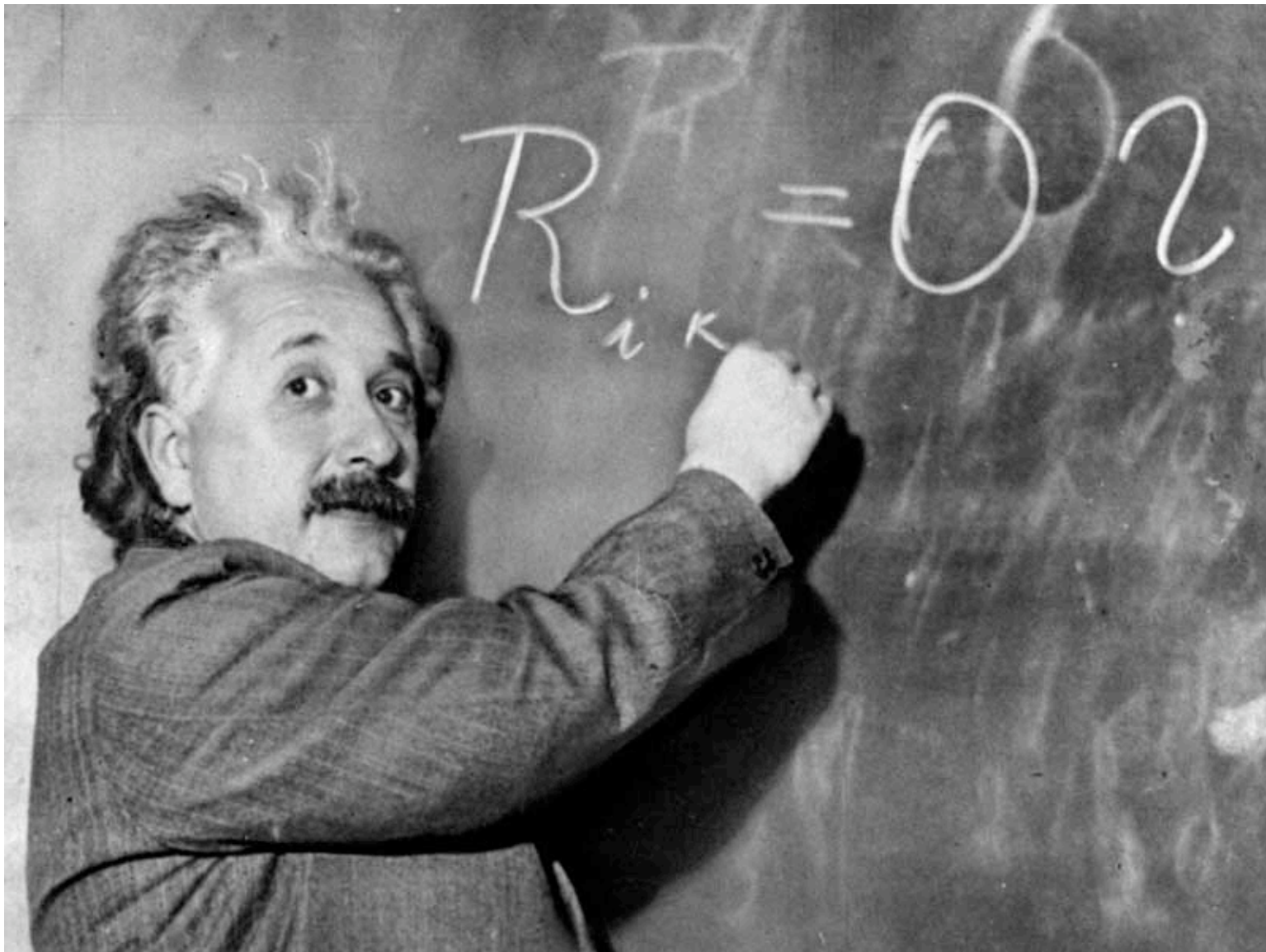
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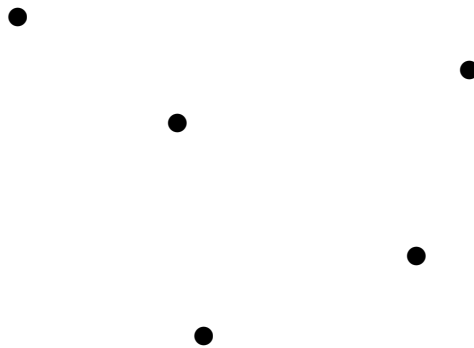
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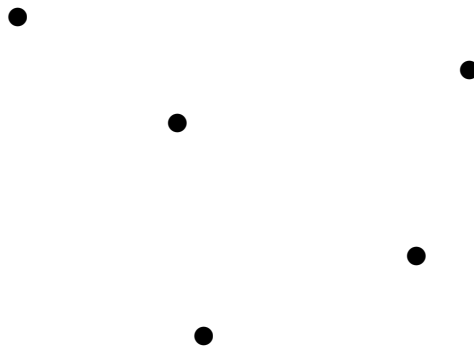
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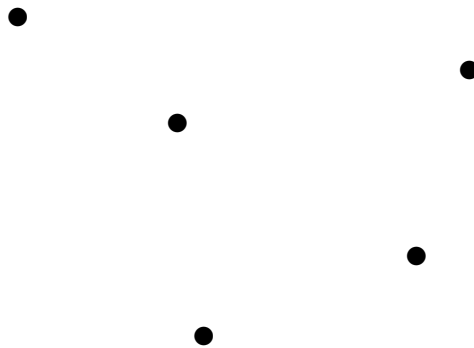
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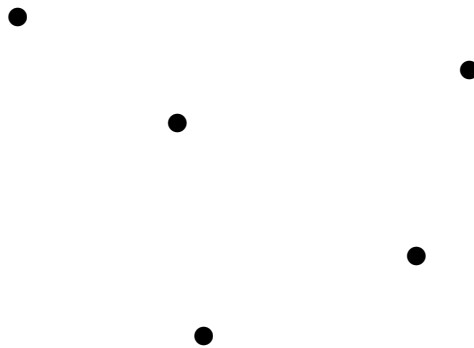


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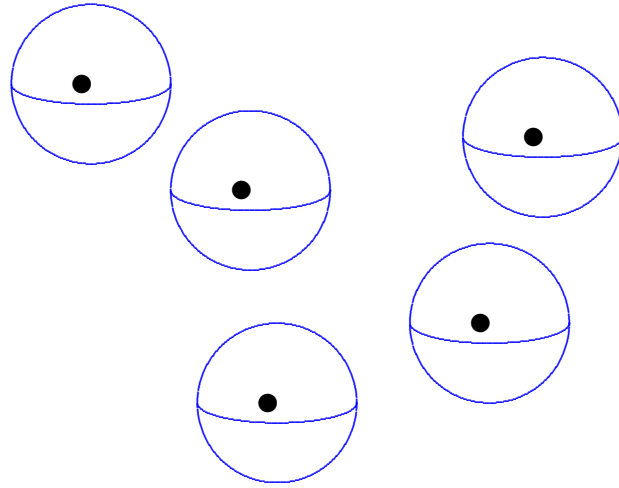
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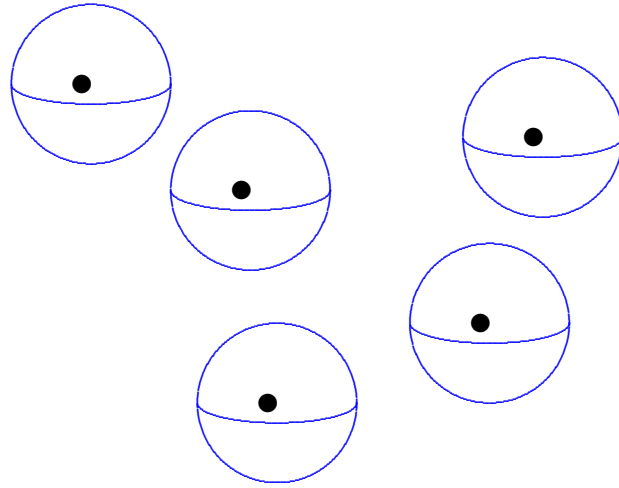
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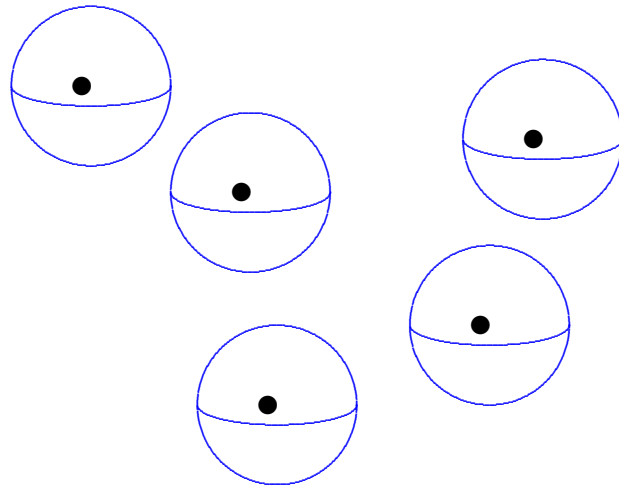
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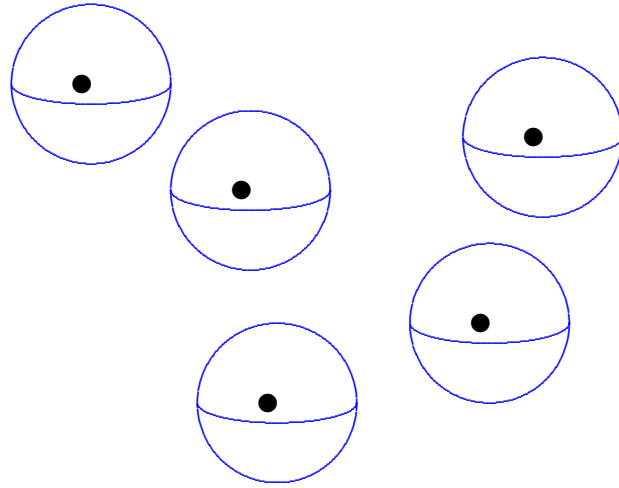
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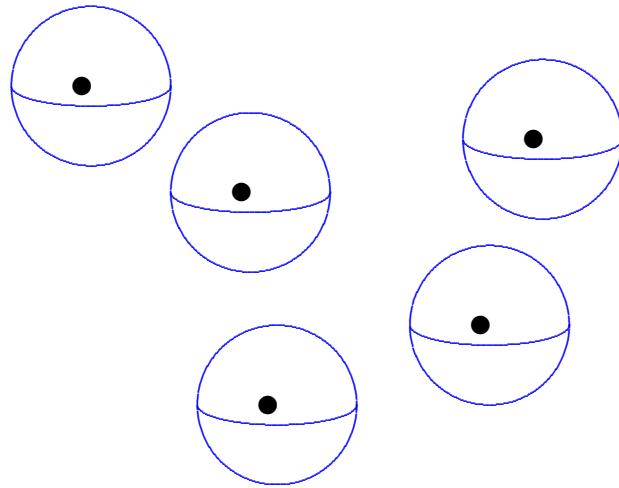
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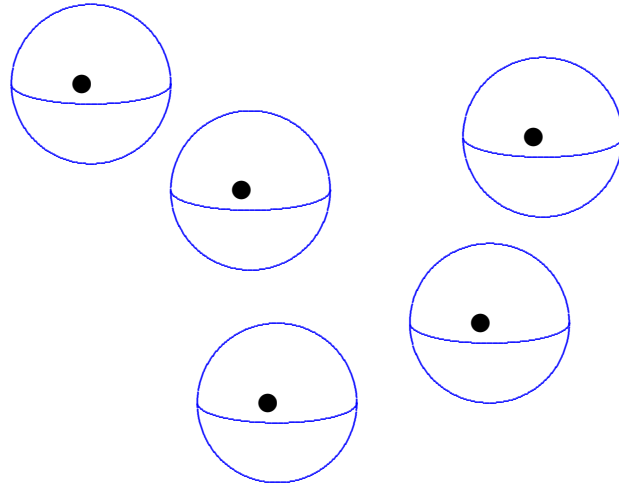
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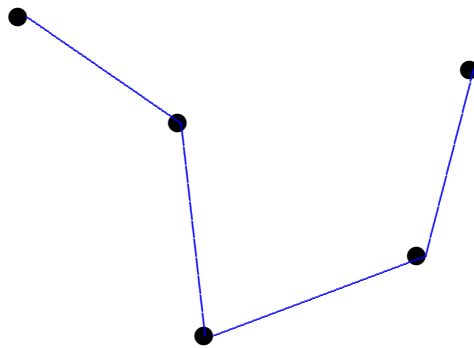
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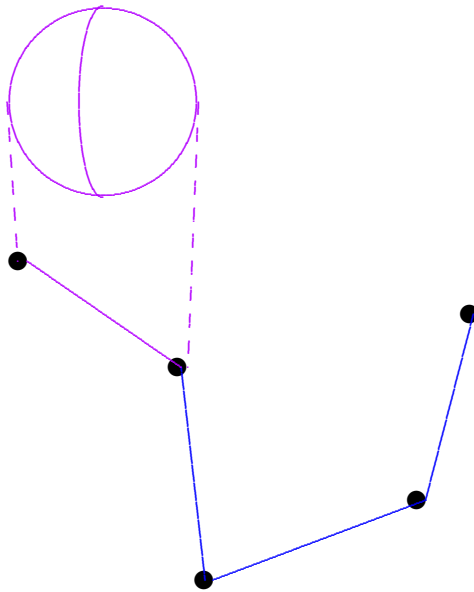
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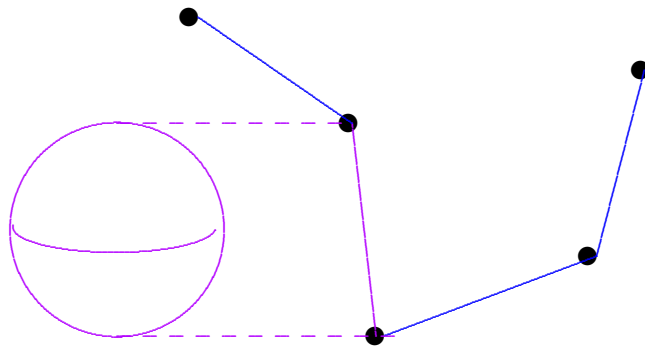
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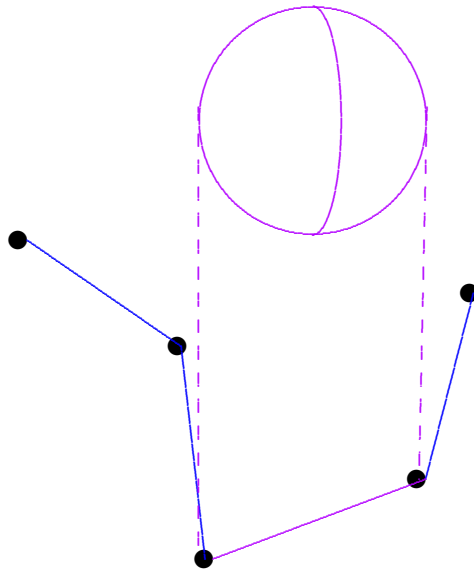
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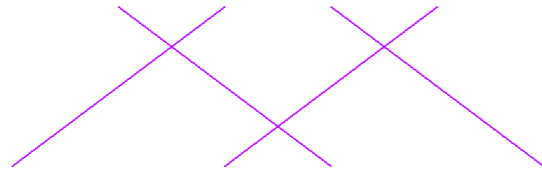
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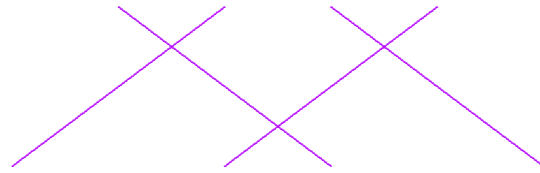
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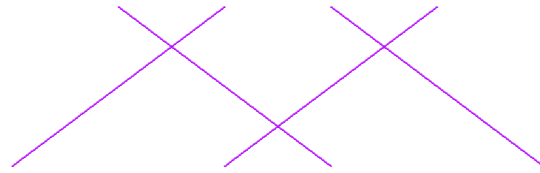


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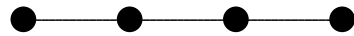


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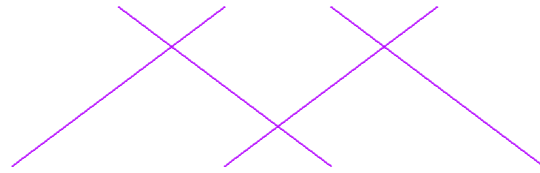
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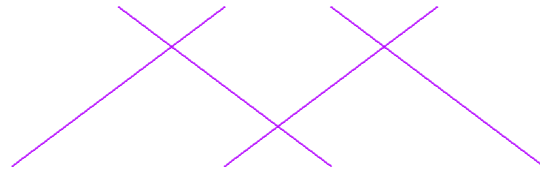


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This last property distinguishes the ALF spaces from other classes of gravitational instantons:

ALG, ALH, ALG*, ALH*, ...

Example.

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This J determines opposite orientation from the hyper-Kähler complex structures.

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Non-Kähler, but conformally Kähler!

Hawking also discussed non-hyper-Kähler examples. . .

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Conformal to

$$h = \frac{1}{\varrho^2} \left[\left(1 - \frac{2m}{\varrho}\right)^{-1} d\varrho^2 + \left(1 - \frac{2m}{\varrho}\right) dt^2 \right] + g_{S^2}$$

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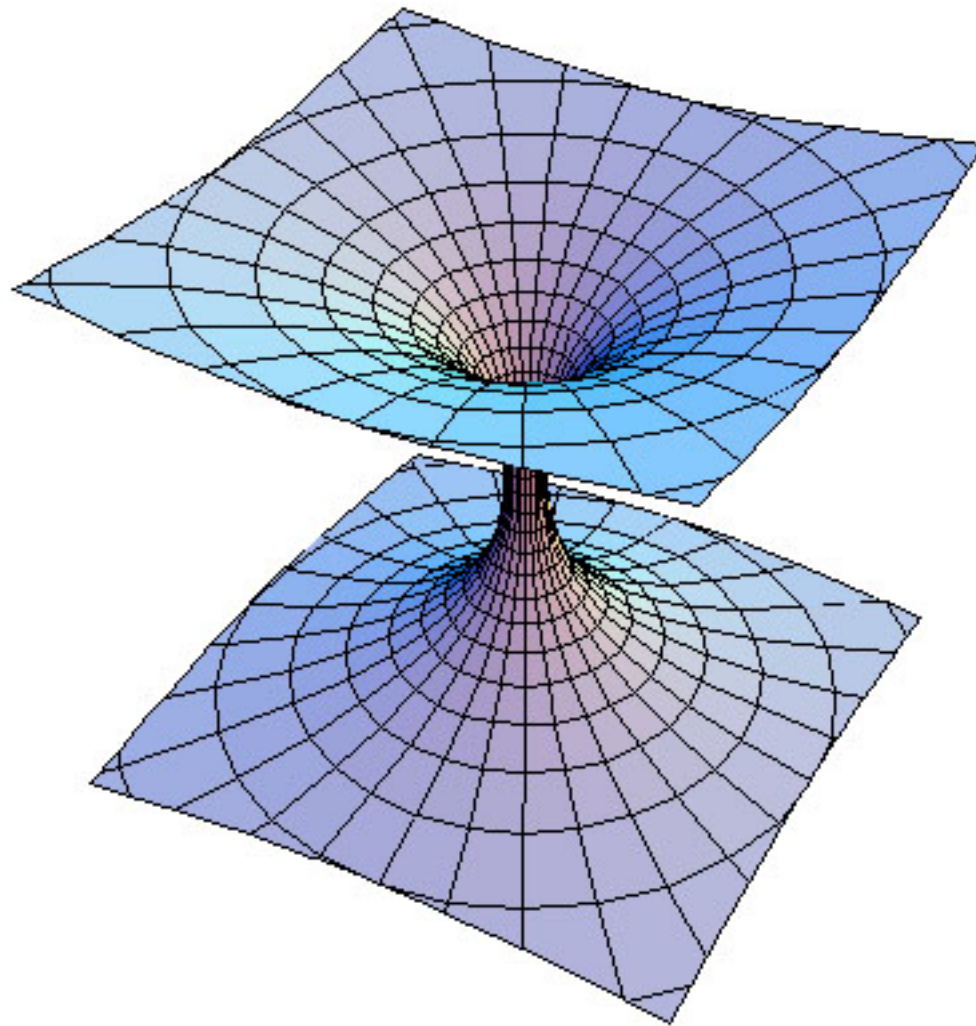
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Makes h into extremal Kähler metric on $\mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}P_1$.



$$\mathbb{R} \times S^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \times S^2$$

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“Mathematicians are like Frenchmen: you tell them something, they translate it into their own language, and before you know it, it’s something else entirely.”

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Then (M, h) is an extremal Kähler manifold with non-constant scalar curvature.

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C_1^2 topology is induced by the natural weighted norm on symmetric 2-tensors σ that satisfy

$$\begin{aligned} |\sigma| &= O(\rho^{-1}) \\ |\nabla \sigma| &= O(\rho^{-2}) \\ |\nabla \nabla \sigma| &= O(\rho^{-3}) \end{aligned}$$

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For metrics of the type under discussion, we hope to show that the existence of a 2-torus $\mathbb{T}^2 \subset \text{Iso}_0(M, g)$ is robust for quite different reasons. We hope to be able to announce a definitive result sometime soon.

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Thanks for inviting me!



Obrigado por me convidar!

