

# MAT 545: Complex Geometry

## Problem Set 5

Written Solutions due by Tuesday, 11/12, 1pm

Please figure out all of the problems below and discuss them with others.

If you have not passed the orals yet, please write up concise solutions to problems worth 10 points.

### Problem 1 (10 pts)

Suppose  $(M, J)$  is an almost complex manifold,  $g$  is a  $J$ -compatible Riemannian metric on  $M$ , and  $\nabla$  is the Levi-Civita connection of  $g$  (thus,  $J$  is a complex structure in the fibers of the vector bundle  $TM \rightarrow M$  which preserves  $g$ ;  $\nabla$  is  $g$ -compatible and  $[X, Y] = \nabla_X Y - \nabla_Y X$  for any two vector fields  $X, Y$  on  $M$ ). Show that  $\nabla J = 0$  if and only if  $(M, J, g)$  is Kahler (you can use either of the equivalent conditions in PS2, #1 as the integrability criterion for  $J$ ).

### Problem 2 (15 pts)

Let  $(M, J)$  be a compact complex surface ( $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} M = 2$ ). Show that

- (a) if  $f: M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$  is a smooth function s.t.  $\bar{\partial}\partial f = 0$ , then  $f$  is constant;
- (b) there are natural injections  $\overline{H^{1,0}(M)} \rightarrow H^{0,1}(M)$  and  $H^{1,0}(M) \oplus \overline{H^{1,0}(M)} \rightarrow H^1(M; \mathbb{C})$ ;
- (c)  $b_1(M) \leq h^{1,0}(M) + h^{0,1}(M)$ ;
- (d) there are natural injections  $\overline{H^{2,0}(M)} \rightarrow H^{0,2}(M)$  and  $H^{2,0}(M) \oplus \overline{H^{2,0}(M)} \rightarrow H^2(M; \mathbb{C})$ ;
- (e)  $(b_2^+(M) - 2h^{0,2}(M)) + (2h^{0,1}(M) - b_1(M)) = 1$ ;
- (f)  $b_1(M) = h^{1,0}(M) + h^{0,1}(M)$  and either  $h^{1,0}(M) = h^{0,1}(M)$  and  $b_2^+(M) = 2h^{0,2}(M) + 1$   
or  $h^{1,0}(M) = h^{0,1}(M) - 1$  and  $b_2^+(M) = 2h^{0,2}(M)$ ;
- (g)  $h^{1,0}(M), h^{0,1}(M), h^{2,1}(M), h^{1,2}(M)$  (resp.  $h^{2,0}(M), h^{0,2}(M)$ ) are topological invariants of the unoriented (resp. oriented) manifold  $M$ .

Hints: (a) show that  $f$  is harmonic in each variable in each coordinate chart;

(b) for  $\alpha \in H^{1,0}(M)$ , show that  $\int_M (d\alpha) \wedge (d\bar{\alpha}) = 0$ ;

(c) let  $\mathcal{Z}$  denote the sheaf of closed holomorphic 1-forms on  $M$ ; use the short exact sequence

$$0 \rightarrow \underline{\mathbb{C}} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_M \xrightarrow{d} \mathcal{Z} \rightarrow 0$$

of sheaves on  $M$ ;

(d) for  $\beta \in H^{2,0}(M) - \{0\}$ , show that  $\int_M \beta \wedge \bar{\beta} \neq 0$ ;

(e) use Noether's and Hirzerbruch's formulas:

$$\chi(\mathcal{O}_M) = \frac{1}{12}(K_M^2 + \chi(M)) \quad \text{and} \quad b_2^+(M) - b_2^-(M) = \frac{1}{2}(K_M^2 - 2\chi(M)).$$

Note: From Serre Duality and Riemann-Roch for  $T^*M \rightarrow M$ ,

$$2h^{1,0}(M) - h^{1,1}(M) = \chi(T^*M) = \frac{1}{6}(K_M^2 - 5\chi(M)),$$

we find that  $h^{1,1}(M)$  is also a topological invariant of the oriented manifold  $M$  and that

$$b_2(M) = h^{2,0}(M) + h^{1,1}(M) + h^{0,2}(M).$$

**Problem 3** (10 pts)

Let  $M_n = (\mathbb{C}^n - 0) / \sim$ , where  $z \sim 2^k z$  for every  $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ .

- (a) Show that  $M_n$  is a complex manifold (with the complex structure inherited from  $\mathbb{C}^n$ ). What simple smooth manifold is  $M$  diffeomorphic to?
- (b) Give at least two reasons why  $M_n$  does not admit a Kahler metric for  $n \geq 2$ .
- (c) Determine the groups  $\check{H}^1(M_n; \mathcal{O}^*)$  of holomorphic line bundles and  $H^{0,1}(M_n; \mathcal{O}^*)$ .
- (d) Determine  $h^{p,q}(M_2)$  with  $(p, q) \neq (1, 1)$ .

**Problem 4** (10 pts)

Let  $M = \mathbb{R}^4 / \sim$ , where

$$(s, t, x, y) \sim (s+k, t+l, x+m, y+lx+n) \quad \forall (s, t, x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^4, (k, l, m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^4.$$

Show that

- (a) this is an equivalence relation;
- (b)  $M$  is a compact symplectic manifold (with the symplectic form, i.e. closed non-degenerate 2-form, inherited from the standard symplectic form on  $\mathbb{R}^4$ , i.e.  $ds \wedge dt + dx \wedge dy$ ).
- (c)  $M$  does not admit an integrable complex structure compatible with this symplectic form.

*Note 1:*  $M$  in (c) is the first known example (due to W. Thurston'76) of a symplectic manifold that admits no Kahler structure.

*Note 2:* in contrast, every symplectic manifold  $(M, \omega)$  admits an *almost* complex structure compatible with  $\omega$ ; the space of  $\omega$ -compatible almost complex structures is contractible.

**Problem 5** (5 pts)

Let  $(X, J, g)$  be a Kahler manifold and  $\omega$  its symplectic form. Show that  $\omega$  is harmonic with respect to  $g$ .

**Problem 6** (10 pts)

Let  $M$  be a compact complex manifold that admits a Kahler metric.

(a) Let  $\alpha$  be a  $(p, q)$ -form on  $M$  such that  $d\alpha = 0$ . Show that the following are equivalent

- (i)  $\alpha = d\beta$  for some  $(p+q-1)$ -form  $\beta$ ;
- (ii)  $\alpha = \partial\beta$  for some  $(p-1, q)$ -form  $\beta$ ;
- (ii)  $\alpha = \bar{\partial}\beta$  for some  $(p, q-1)$ -form  $\beta$ ;
- (ii)  $\alpha = \partial\bar{\partial}\beta$  for some  $(p-1, q-1)$ -form  $\beta$ .

(b) Let  $\omega$  and  $\omega'$  be symplectic forms compatible with the complex structure on  $M$  (thus  $\omega$  and  $\omega'$  arise from Kahler metrics on  $M$ ). If  $[\omega] = [\omega'] \in H_{deR}^2(M)$ , show that  $\omega' = \omega + i\partial\bar{\partial}f$  for some  $f \in C^\infty(M; \mathbb{R})$ .