Einstein Metrics,

Harmonic Forms, &

Symplectic Four-Manifolds

Claude LeBrun Stony Brook University

Oxford, July 22, 2015

$$r = \lambda h$$

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"... the greatest blunder of my life!"

— A. Einstein, to G. Gamow

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As punishment ...

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Has same sign as the *scalar curvature* 

$$s = r_j^j = \mathcal{R}^{ij}{}_{ij}.$$

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Perhaps reasonable in other dimensions?

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When  $n \geq 4$ , situation is more encouraging...

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#### One key question:

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There are beautiful and subtle global obstructions to the existence of Einstein metrics on 4-manifolds.

But might allow for geometrization of 4-manifolds by decomposition into Einstein and collapsed pieces.

#### One key question:

Does enough rigidity really hold in dimension four to make this a genuine geometrization?

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Some Suggestive Questions.

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Some Suggestive Questions. If  $(M^4, \omega)$  is a symplectic 4-manifold, when does  $M^4$  admit an Einstein metric h (unrelated to  $\omega$ )?

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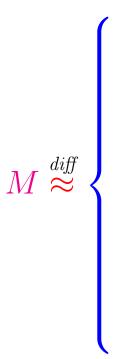
Some Suggestive Questions. If  $(M^4, \omega)$  is a symplectic 4-manifold, when does  $M^4$  admit an Einstein metric h (unrelated to  $\omega$ )? What if we also require  $\lambda \geq 0$ ?

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```
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M \stackrel{diff}{\approx} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \mathbb{CP}_2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{CP}}_2, & 0 \leq k \leq 8, \\ \mathbb{CP}_2 \# k \overline{\mathbb{CP}}_2, & 0 \leq k \leq 8, \end{array} \right.
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Einstein metric h with 
$$\lambda \geq 0$$
 if and only if
$$\begin{pmatrix}
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\end{pmatrix}$$

Del Pezzo surfaces, K3 surface, Enriques surface, Abelian surface, Hyper-elliptic surfaces.

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### Definitive list . . .

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Know an Einstein metric on each manifold.

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such that

- Every known Einstein metric belongs to \( \mathscr{U} \);
- These form a connected family, mod diffeos; and
- No other Einstein metrics belong to  $\mathscr{U}!$

Formulation will depend on...

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$$\star: \Lambda^2 \to \Lambda^2$$
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$$\star : \Lambda^2 \to \Lambda^2,$$
$$\star^2 = 1.$$

 $\Lambda^+$  self-dual 2-forms.

 $\Lambda^-$  anti-self-dual 2-forms.

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### Diagonalize:

$$\begin{array}{c}
+1 \\
 & \cdots \\
 & +1 \\
\hline
 & b_{+}(M) \\
 & b_{-}(M) \\
\end{array}$$

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-1 \\
 & \cdots \\
 & -1
\end{array}$$

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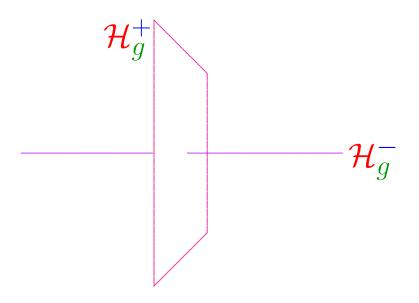
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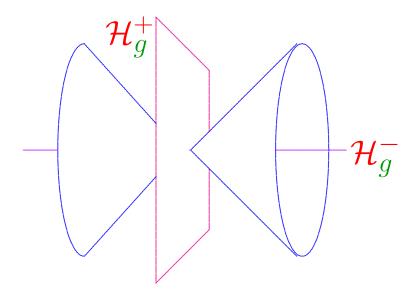
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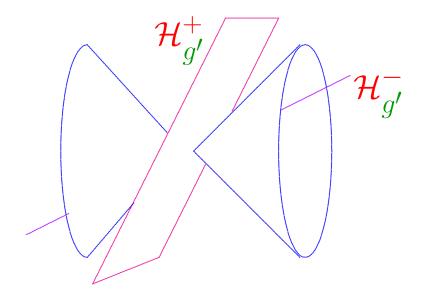
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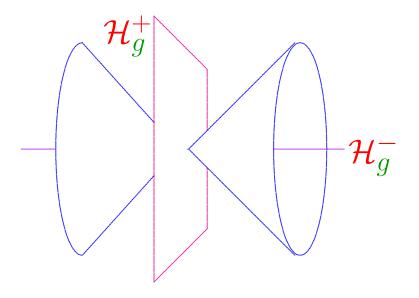
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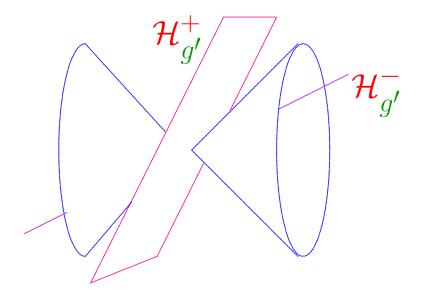
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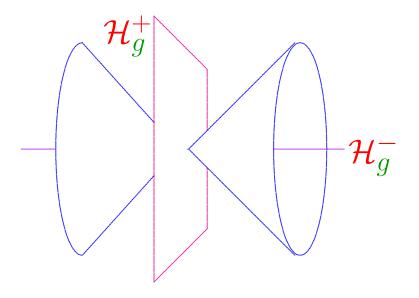
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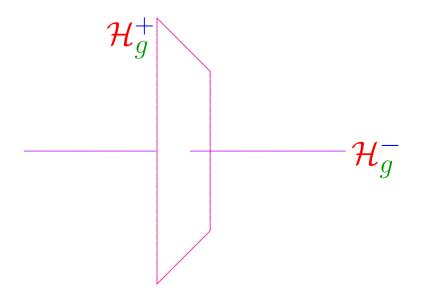
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on average. But we will need this everywhere.

However,  $W_{+}(\omega, \omega)$  conformally invariant, with weight:

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$$h \rightsquigarrow u^2 h$$
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Much simpler than scalar curvature!

In particular, if *h* satisfies

$$W_{+}(\omega,\omega) > 0$$

so does every other metric  $\tilde{h}$  in conformal class [h].

## Theorem A.

**Theorem A.** Let (M, h) be a smooth compact

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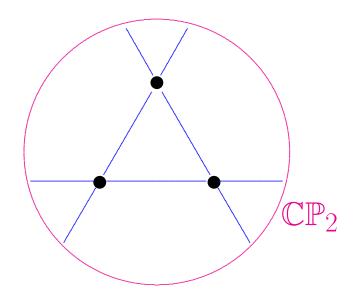
Blow-up of  $\mathbb{CP}_2$  at k distinct points,  $0 \le k \le 8$ , in general position,

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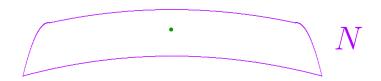
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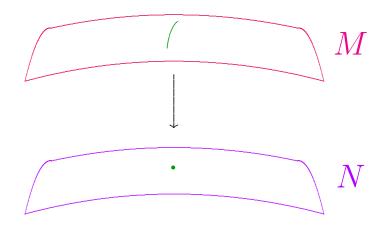
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# Blowing up:

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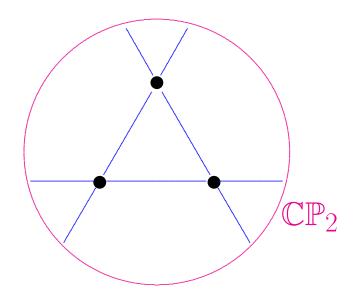
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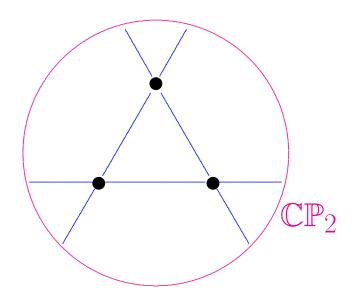
 $(M^4, J)$  for which  $c_1$  is a Kähler class  $[\omega]$ . Shorthand: " $c_1 > 0$ ."

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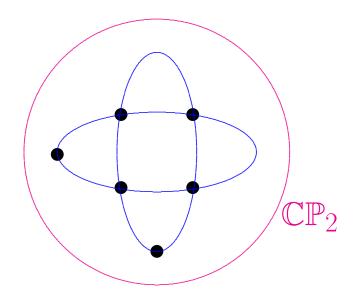
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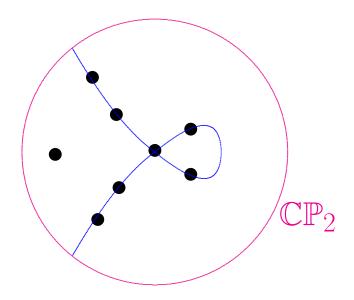
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**Theorem.** Each Del Pezzo  $(M^4, J)$  admits a compatible conformally Kähler Einstein metric, and this metric is unique up to automorphisms.

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Existence: Tian, Odaka-Spotti-Sun, Chen-L-Weber...

Uniqueness: Bando-Mabuchi, L 2012...

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Moduli space of such  $(M^4, J)$  is connected.

Just a point if  $b_2(M) \leq 5$ .

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Theorem B.

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Corollary.

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Corollary.  $\mathscr{E}^+_{\omega}(M)$  is exactly one connected component of  $\mathscr{E}(M)$ .

# Method of Proof.

If  $W_{+}(\omega, \omega) > 0$ , then  $\omega \neq 0$  everywhere.

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where  $W^{+}(\omega)^{\perp}$  = projection of  $W^{+}(\omega, \cdot)$  to  $\omega^{\perp}$ .

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# Proposition.

**Proposition.** If compact almost-Kähler  $(M^4, g, \omega)$ 

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**Proposition.** If compact almost-Kähler  $(M^4, g, \omega)$  satisfies  $\delta(fW^+) = 0$  for some f > 0, then

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Corollary. Let  $(M^4, g, \omega)$  be a compact almost-Kähler manifold with  $W^+(\omega, \omega) > 0$ . If

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## Theorem.

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Conversely, for any Kähler metric g

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Conversely, for any Kähler metric g of positive scalar curvature,

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**Remark.** If such metrics exist,  $b_{+}(M) = 1$ .

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Theorems A & B follow by restricting to the

Einstein case and using previous results (L 2012).