

(M, ω) - кэлерово

$$h = g - i\omega. \text{ Из } \omega \text{ и } J$$

можно восстановить g .

$$d\omega = 0.$$

T-но:

(I) (M, g) - комп. - ориент.
 риманово n -м-е, $*$: $\Lambda^k \rightarrow \Lambda^{n-k}$

$$\forall \alpha, \beta \in \Lambda^k(M, \mathbb{R}) \quad \alpha \wedge * \beta = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle dV_g.$$

$$\Delta_d = \{d, d^*\} = dd^* + d^*d, \quad d^* = \pm *^{-1} d *$$

Тогда $\text{Ker } \Delta_d|_{\Lambda^k}$ конечномерно

$$\text{и } \text{Ker } \Delta_d \cong H^k(M, \mathbb{R}).$$

(II)

$$d = \partial + \bar{\partial}, \quad (M, \omega) \text{ - кэлер.}$$

$$* : \Lambda^{p,q} \rightarrow \Lambda^{n-p, n-q}$$

$$\text{и } \alpha \wedge \bar{\beta} = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle dV_g = \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$

$$dV_g = \frac{\omega^n}{n!}$$

$$\bar{\partial}^* = - * \partial * \quad \text{u} \quad \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = \{ \bar{\partial}, \bar{\partial}^* \} =$$

$$= \bar{\partial} \bar{\partial}^* + \bar{\partial}^* \bar{\partial}.$$

Τότε:

(a) $\ker \Delta_{\bar{\partial}}$ κομμομετρικω
 u ιζομορφικω $H^{p,q}(M) =$

$$= \frac{\ker \bar{\partial} / \Lambda^{p,q}}{\text{Im } \bar{\partial} / \Lambda^{p,q-1}}.$$

(b) $\Delta_d = 2\Delta_{\bar{\partial}} = 2\Delta_{\partial}$
 u $\Delta_d = \Delta_{\bar{\partial}} + \Delta_{\partial}.$

Βολεο τω,

$$H^k(M, \mathbb{C}) \cong \bigoplus_{p+q=k} H^{p,q}(M)$$

(c) $d^{\bar{\partial}} = i(\bar{\partial} - \partial) = J d J^{-1}$

Η κωσμο κομμ. κωλοροβομ
 u u u βωλκω τωκω
 αδορομω δκ

векторная форма dd^k -тошна, т. е.

если $\alpha = d\beta$, то $\exists \gamma$:

$$\alpha = dd^k \gamma.$$

Пример: Это верно на $S^3 \times S^1$.

(M, ω) — каноническое

∇ — связность Леви-Кивита.

Т-ма: Каноническое экв.

Каждому из след. уcn-й:

1.) $\nabla J = 0$ $\omega(x, y) =$

2.) $\nabla \omega = 0$ $= g(Jx, y)$

3.) В окр-ти точки z_0

\exists координаты, т. е.

\square Κοορδωνισμός, τ. ψ.
 $\omega = i g_{j\bar{k}} dz^j \wedge d\bar{z}^k =$
 $= i \left(\delta_{jk} - \frac{1}{4} R_{j\bar{k}l\bar{m}} z^l \bar{z}^m + \mathcal{O}(|z|^4) \right)$
 $dz^j \wedge d\bar{z}^k.$

κρυβ. ∇

Εάν ∇ - λιθωδωσ σβ-τω
 δεξ κρυμενω, τω $\forall \alpha \in \Lambda^k(M)$
 $\text{Alt}(\nabla \alpha) = d\alpha.$

$\nabla \alpha \in \Lambda^1 \otimes \Lambda^k \supset \Lambda^{k+1}$

$E \rightarrow M$ - τωυ. βερεσνωσ παρνω.
 $\{g_{\alpha\beta}\} - \{U_\alpha\}$ - σκλ. κοσνω, τω E
 τωκωμορφοσ $\Leftrightarrow g_{\alpha\beta} - \tau\omega\lambda.$
 $S -$ σέμενω E \mathbb{R}^{p-q}
 S_α κα U_α , τ. ψ. (\mathbb{R}^3)
 $S_\alpha = g_{\alpha\beta} S_\beta.$ $GL_2(\mathbb{R})$
κα $U_\alpha \cap U_\beta$

$$\alpha = \gamma_{\alpha\beta} \beta.$$

$$\bar{\partial} S_{\alpha} = \bar{\partial} (g_{\alpha\beta} S_{\beta}) = g_{\alpha\beta} \bar{\partial} S_{\beta}.$$

Если $\bar{\partial} S = 0$, то S голоморфно.

T-ма (Чирн): На $(E, h) \exists!$

∇^c — унитарная h -метрика
— связность, т.ч.

$$\nabla^c h = 0$$

$$(\nabla^c)^{0,1} = \bar{\partial}$$

$$\nabla^c = d + A = \partial + A^{1,0} + \bar{\partial} + \cancel{A^{0,1}}$$

$$A^{1,0} = h^{-1} \partial h.$$

$$h^{a\bar{b}} \partial_{\bar{y}} h_{d\bar{b}} = A_{d\bar{y}}^a$$

$$F = dA + A \wedge A =$$

$$= \cancel{\partial A^{1,0}} + \bar{\partial} A^{1,0} + \cancel{A^{1,0} A^{1,0}}$$

$$-\cancel{\partial A} + \cancel{\partial A} + \cancel{A \wedge A}$$

$$\underline{A^{1,0} \wedge A^{1,0}} = h^{-1} \partial h \wedge h^{-1} \partial h$$

$$\partial A^{1,0} = \partial h^{-1} \wedge \partial h =$$

$$= \underline{-h^{-1} \partial h \wedge h^{-1} \partial h}$$

$$\Rightarrow F = \overline{\partial(h^{-1} \partial h)}$$

∇ - связность Л.-Ч.

$$\text{на } T_M \otimes \mathbb{C} = \underline{T^{1,0}} \oplus T^{0,1}$$

Связность Леви-Чивита

ω-форм. ω об-ω Мерно на

$T^{1,0}$

$$\Gamma_{jk}^i \quad \text{и} \quad \overline{\Gamma_{jk}^i}$$

$$\Gamma_{bc}^a = g^{a\bar{s}} \partial_b g_{c\bar{s}} \quad \partial_b = \frac{\partial}{\partial z^b}$$

$$\overline{\Gamma_{\bar{i}\bar{j}}^{\bar{a}}} = \Gamma_{ij}^a \quad \Gamma^a = \Gamma^0 \dots$$

$$\Gamma_{\bar{b}\bar{c}}^{\bar{a}} = \Gamma_{bc}^a$$

$$\Gamma_{bc}^a - \Gamma_{cb}^a = 0$$

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = \partial_{\bar{c}} \Gamma_{db}^a$$

\Leftrightarrow $\chi \exists \lambda$.
метрика

Все от. комм. паров
выно.

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = 0$$

$$R = R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a d\bar{z}^{\bar{c}} \wedge dz^d$$

Симметрия:

$$1.) R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a + \cancel{R_{\bar{c}db}^a} + R_{d\bar{b}\bar{c}}^a = 0$$

$$R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = R_{d\bar{c}\bar{b}}^a$$

$$2.) \nabla_{\bar{c}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a + \cancel{\nabla_{\bar{c}} R_{bdo}^a} + \nabla_d R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}}^a = 0$$

$$\nabla_{\bar{c}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a = \nabla_{\bar{c}} R_{\bar{b}\bar{c}d}^a$$

$$\nabla_e R^a{}_{b\bar{c}d} = \nabla_d R^a{}_{b\bar{c}e}$$

3.)

$$R_{\bar{a}b\bar{c}d} = R_{cd\bar{a}b}$$

$$R_{\bar{a}b\bar{c}d} = R_{\bar{a}b\bar{c}d}$$

$$R_{\bar{a}b\bar{c}d} = -R_{\bar{a}b\bar{d}c}$$

||

$$R_{b\bar{a}\bar{c}d}$$

Тензор Риччи:

$$R_{b\bar{c}} = R^a{}_{b\bar{a}\bar{c}} = -R^a{}_{b\bar{c}\bar{a}}$$

$$= -\partial_c \Gamma^a{}_{ba}$$

$$\Gamma^a{}_{ba} = g^{a\bar{s}} \partial_n g_{\bar{s}b} =$$

$$ba^{-1} \cup \cup_b g_{a\bar{s}} =$$

$$= \frac{\partial_b \det g}{\det g} = \partial_b \ln \det g.$$

$$R_{b\bar{c}} = -\partial_{\bar{c}} \partial_b \ln \det g.$$

$$\text{Ric}(\omega) = i R_{b\bar{c}} dz^b \wedge d\bar{z}^c = \underline{-i \partial \bar{\partial} \ln \det g}$$

$$\text{Ric}(\omega) = \text{Ric}(J, j)$$

YTB:

$$1) d \text{Ric}(\omega) = 0$$

$$2) [\text{Ric}(\omega)] = 2\pi i g(M)$$

D-Bo:

$$2) c_1(M) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} R^a_{a\bar{b}\bar{c}} dz^b \wedge d\bar{z}^c = -$$

$$-\frac{1}{2\pi i} R^a{}_{ba\bar{c}} dz^b \wedge d\bar{z}^{\bar{c}} = \frac{i R_{bc}}{2\pi}$$

$$C_1(E) = \frac{1}{2\pi i} \text{tr}(F)$$

$$C_1(M) = C_1(\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0})$$

g - метрика, то

$$h(S, S) = e^{-f} |S|^2$$

h - метрика на $\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0}$ -

$$\Rightarrow \det g |S|^2$$

кривизна на $\Lambda^h T_M^{1,0}$ -

$$\Rightarrow -i \partial \bar{\partial} \ln \det g$$

и тогда .. $r + 1, 0$

Μετρικό κα $\Lambda^n T^*M - \exists \omega$

σε μεση $\Omega \in \chi^{n,n}(M)$.

$\mathcal{P} = -i \partial \bar{\partial} \int \Omega$ - κριτηριακή
κα $\chi^n T^*_{1,0} M$.

$$[\mathcal{P}] = 2\pi c_1(M).$$

Παρόμοια, κάθε φόρμα

$\frac{\mathcal{P}}{2\pi} \in c_1(M)$ προκύπτει

τοκάνω κα $-i \partial \bar{\partial} \int \Omega$

$$\Omega = e^{-f} \omega^n, \text{ where } f$$

$$\mathcal{P} - \text{Ric}(\omega) = i \partial \bar{\partial} f = \frac{1}{2} \Delta f \omega^n$$

$$P - Kic(\omega) = \underbrace{i \partial \bar{\partial}}_f = \frac{1}{2} d d^c f$$

Вопрос: бьдет ли f гармоничн

Пусть $\partial \bar{\partial} f = 0$. КЭП. матрица

Ответ: да. (Т-матрица Кардана
Уу).