21 08/30/B

compact de dunasau n

X vouréticomplexe Dans tout l'exposé

EXPOSÉ HYPERBOLICITÉ

I) HYPERBOLUTÉ

I.I) Hypouboliciti ou sens de Brock

Des X as the hyperthylam (an so the BROW) S^1 but $f\colon C \longrightarrow X$ holomorphia S^1 but $f\colon C \longrightarrow X$

Ex: C" et le tras C" avec 1= 12" na sout pas hugenbeliques

 $x = (^{\circ}x)^{\perp}$ by $X \leftarrow_{\perp} \times 3^{\circ}x \leftarrow_{\parallel} (^{\circ}x)^{\perp} \times_{\parallel} \times 3^{\circ}x \leftarrow_{\parallel} (^{\circ}x)^{\perp} \times_{\parallel} \times_{\parallel}$

T= For - F X = T

Conference X Kyperbedaque X Kyporbolague

Ex: Cas do combos.

Liens afre le positivité de Kx p.

K× ×G (s-)O \circ NON Ino NON HYPERIEDLIONE CVA Smooth day 3 hyrson Cth ×ī סת קסצנת קה ף lat d JON MELLINITIES OF IF J × \supset 0= 0> 0< Genso چ V 0

I.2) Hyperbolicite au ses de KOBAYASHI (On vo supposer X Kähler pour simplifier)

Ros (Quasi-norme de Finsler de Kobayashi-RoyDin sur Tx)

$$x \in X, \ \xi \in T_{x}X \qquad \text{on considere} \qquad M_{z,\xi} = \left\{f: \Delta \to X \mid f(o) = x \atop f'(o) \in \langle \xi \rangle\right\}$$

$$K_{z}(\xi) = \inf \left\{\frac{|\xi|}{|f'(o)|} \text{ par } f \in M_{z,\xi}\right\}$$

 $\frac{M_{orall}}{}: \quad \xi \text{ without }: \quad k_2(\xi) \text{ petit} \iff \mathcal{J} \text{ exist des app } f: \Delta \xrightarrow{\times} \times \text{ are } f(o) \text{ très grand } dan \text{ la direction } \xi$

k_e(ξ) = 0 ← Il exist ... adoitateret grand ...

By: · K(E) < ∞ (on paut prod A comm cail au nois de »)

•
$$k_x(\xi+5) \not < k_x(\xi) + k_x(\xi)$$
 "quasi-norme de Finsler"

DE (peerso-distance de Korsayasti)

$$\begin{cases} x, y \in X & d_{K}(x, y) = \int_{0}^{1} \dot{y}(t) k_{y(t)}(\dot{y}(t)) dt =: \int_{0}^{1} dk \\ \dot{y}(t) dt =: \int_{0}^{1} dk dt =: \int_{0}^{1$$

Eq: • ce n'est pas un destans can d(x,y) = 0 pour $x \neq y$

Dot X cot dit Hyperbolique AU SENS DE KODAMASHI Si dik distana

Lemme de Brody

 $f: \Delta \longrightarrow X$ beloworphe, $\forall \varepsilon > 0 \exists R \ge (1-\varepsilon) |f'(0)|$ et il exist $\Psi: R\Delta \longrightarrow (1-\varepsilon)\Delta$ homographic lelle que $|(f \circ \Psi)'(0)| = 1 \quad \text{et} \quad |(f \circ \Psi)'(s)| \le \frac{1}{|1-|s|^2/R^2} \quad \forall s \in R\Delta$

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de gradit le ple le reston. A(3-1) we no shoot 10

×T ← △T :(⅓(3-1))}

 $0 \stackrel{\longleftarrow}{\longleftarrow} |(\chi(3-1))^{2}|(-1)^{2}| = \chi[\xi(\chi(3-1))^{2}| - \chi(\chi(3-1))^{2}| - \chi(\chi(3-1))^{2}|$

gove 3 for A NE = Say NE

On ra reparementa a encyat of ERD 8m &EX

 $c_{2} = (a) \text{ and } \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3-1}{3} & = (b) \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3-1}{3} & = (b) \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & \\ \frac{3}{3} & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}{c} \Delta(3-1) & -1 \end{array} \right) \left(\begin{array}$ $\left(1-^{s}|_{a}H\right)\frac{3-1}{3}=60$

± 1 = 1 (0) (40 €) | f + β sharp sh 17 we [[$\frac{1-2\left|\frac{1}{4}\right|}{\overline{R}} = \frac{1-2}{\overline{R}} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{4}$

 $\frac{2|J_0J_1-J_0|}{2|J_0J_0J_0|} = \beta \quad \underline{\omega} \quad \underline{\Gamma} = (2|J_0J_0-J_0)\frac{\beta}{\beta} \times {}_{ab}N$

 $X \leftarrow \Delta A : \psi e^{A}$

 $\sum_{X_{i}^{N}} \| (\phi_{i})^{N}_{i} \|_{L^{\infty}} = \| (\phi_{i})^{N}_{i} \|_{L^{\infty}} \| (\phi_{i})^{N}_{i} \|_{L^{\infty}} + \| (\phi_{i})^{N}_{i} \|_{L$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} > \sqrt{|a|} = \sqrt{|a|}$$

Loo 1 Silant f. . A → X suit de l'hole

I = Amiber ab

(*\ta'\c'\x),H°=(*\L'\x),H \= \mathreal \cdot\-M: domeine des periodes des des de

2× = (2) + € D: 8 Lob

Hars $g \in \overline{\mathbb{A}}$ done for : $\mathbb{C} \longrightarrow \overline{\mathbb{A}}$ white .

1= (0), 8) 2000 F ← Dise our (8,(0))=1

S 2 (D) f = 1

on to the source of the source

∞+ --- (5)√1 mg

COFD.

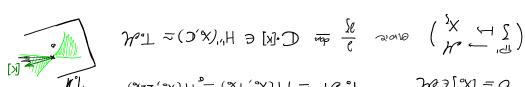
 $\chi^{\circ} = (\chi \sim \chi)$ with the policy days.

Mr path supplement qui donne une idée de l'approche du VERBITSKY

2 ال

Orame suit s, c5

MONOLUBION



On pour time vanze
$$[K] \in K_{ablee}(X_a) \subseteq H^{1/}(X_a,C) \cap H^2(X_a,R)$$
 for now donce à chaque fois un nouvelle clarate du doit thindholde.
 de codim_{IR} = I

Cor 2
$$\begin{bmatrix} k_2(\xi) = 0 \Rightarrow \exists g: \mathbb{C} \to X \text{ hob. non contact} \end{bmatrix}$$

Rg: La distance de Kabaysahi est idetique en ulle en C et dissist par app holonoghe

dere si C - X holo ner contate, X hypatolique au ser de Kobeyeshi.

BILAN !

HYPERBOLIQUE AU SENS DE KOBAMASHI

(=> HYPERBOLIQUE AU SENS DE BRODY

donc S compact.

Soit $z \in \mathbb{Z}$ condiner $S_z \in \left\{ s \in S \mid z \in S(\mathbb{P}^r) \right\}$ ensemble des subject par z $S_z \subseteq S$ sous-essemble analytique. \Longrightarrow compact.

of
$$\varphi_z: \left(S_z \longrightarrow \mathbb{P}(T_z z)\right)$$
 or $\exists ! L_z \in S_z$ et $N_{L_z/z}$ agrice $S_z \mapsto \text{direct}^p \text{target}_z$ dance φ_z est oureste au 10.75 de L_z

COMPACIFE => $\Psi_2(S_z) = P(T_z Z)$ en particules $\Psi_2(S_z)$ encode D_z

T) DIMENSION DE KODHIKH

I I) Definitions

 $\frac{1}{4k} \Rightarrow \mathcal{K}(k_{t}) = \mathcal{K}(0) + \frac{5}{1}(k_{\underline{t}}, k_{\underline{t}}, -k_{\underline{t}}, k)$ >1-1/(G)+KK (x) + (x) Kx) " B" = 7P B = 7 下= 25 T = 3 Cas d'un combe:

SIC+N $\vec{L} = \sqrt{-\gamma(Q) + \gamma(K_{\bullet \bullet}) + k \cdot k} > 1 - \gamma(Q) + k \cdot k$

 $(\Theta)_{H} + (N)_{H} + (\Theta)_{H} = (O)_{X} \Rightarrow (M)_{H} + (N)_{H} + (N)_$

$$\left(\frac{[f]_{e^d}}{(b)_{e^d}}\right)_{e^d+e^b} = (X)X$$

$$\left(\frac{(\frac{1}{b})_{c^d}}{(\frac{1}{b})_{c^d}}\right)_{a+b} = (X)X = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a}$$

$$A = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{a} = \frac$$

 $P_{\nu}(X^{\prime}K_{\bullet 1}^{\prime}) \in \Theta(q_{\nu(x)})$

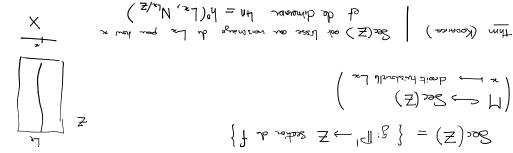
$$\frac{\log_{1}}{\log_{1}} \times \frac{\log_{1}}{\log_{1}} = \frac{\log_{1}}{\log_{1}} \times \frac{\log_{1}}{\log_{1}} = \frac{\log_{1}}{\log$$

= H₀(lb, C(m)|d(x))

 $(100) + = H \quad \text{all} \leftarrow X \cdot \phi$

((w)=)*++ (x)°H = (Am (x)°H

$||X_{\text{ch}}(i)|| \geq |X_{\text{ch}}|| \leq |X_{\text{ch}}|| \leq$ The : | x e T | Lx G Z a pour filer nound

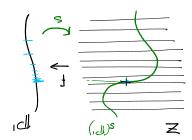


مرسز نصائده مو لد لير بدد X $(\text{(I)O'A)}_{\text{A}}, \text{H}^{\text{D}} \times \text{XL} = (\text{Z/M}, \text{N'} \times \text{J})_{\text{H}} \approx (\text{Z})^{\text{39}} \text{ML}$ S := comp inch de Sec(Z)

II. & SERMOTES DEFORMATIONS

an eb adon de re Shorth pre Sanut, pre

S 78 7198



HKLR

(0 / Z (1) (3 · 3 · 5 · 5 · 1 · 1) > 5) auni de: TPI - 12/0 F (sedier nule)

五 2 (山→X / X·(エ)sp } der de of JEPI definissent un pt de MITZ)

6 - 1 + 1 + 2T - 1 brow € 0

₹11 = (1) Lad (1) = (1) - 4/28

CERTHINES DEFORMATIONS DE TRUDENTE DE TRUDENT À ETIRE HORIZONTAU TENDENT À ETIRE HORIZONTALES Bq2°(2°) → b∈D E (sn, Cn), suit de SXPI et 3 pe D telle que

we seekned d'u Abre do: P - P(IZ)/D pout the w comm Z ← d: S ZICH SP MYNC/ & Thereof to volle: moo EN CEPRTRINS POINT

| ds| < C ...)

I.2) CLASSIFICATION

| Ex: | Tr, vac. de FANO | 3 ex: TORES CALAGI- YAU SYMP HOLO | AU CAS K=0 (flastion in K=0) | Hyperoulous de grand d' de P^ |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------------------------|--|
| K _v ^K | _ ~∞ | 0 | 0< k< n | n |
| ANTI- AMPE | FANO PAR DES COURTS | × | × | × |
| ••• | | | | |
| TRIVIAL | × | TORES, CALAGI-YAY SIMP, HOLO, COVERT MR DES COMOS ENTIGES | × | × |
| | | | | |
| AMPLE | × | X | X | "TYPE GENERAL" Ex: hypomediaco do grand degre & Pr HYPERBOLIQUE. |
| | | | | |

0< K< n

SE RAHÈNE

LE CAS HYPERKAHLERIEN

II.1) ESPACE DES TWISTEURS

Type GENERAL"

Type GENERAL"

$$(M,g,T,J,K)$$
 val. Riemannienne lisse (compact) de dim g 4n.

Hyperoulaers che grand do

oli g 0

 $T_{i}(H) = 0$, $h^{2,0}(H,I) = 1$

b)
$$\zeta \in \mathbb{P}^{1} \simeq \mathbb{S}^{2} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{3} \stackrel{\text{de}}{=} \underbrace{\left(\zeta_{1} I + \zeta_{2} J + \zeta_{2} K \right)^{2}}_{I_{1}} = \zeta_{1}^{2} I^{2} + \zeta_{2}^{2} J^{2} + \zeta_{2}^{2} K^{2} + \zeta_{1}^{3} \zeta_{2} (IJ + JI) + \zeta_{1} \zeta_{1} (IK + KI) + \zeta_{2} \zeta_{3} (JK + KJ) \right)}_{I_{1}} = \underbrace{\left(\zeta_{1}^{2} + \zeta_{2}^{2} + \zeta_{3}^{2} + \zeta_{3}^{2} \right) \left(-1 \right) + 0}_{I_{1}} = -1$$

=>
$$I_7$$
 standar progre coplex su M
 $V_5 I_5 = 0 \implies I_5$ stantar höhler su (M,g) or A $X_5 = (M,g,I_7)$

45€P1 Xz var. Frynsletign holomogrhe. Kahlurene.

The
$$\exists z \text{ varieting complexed de dimension en } + 1$$

• $f: Z \to \mathbb{P}'$ fibration holo

• $\forall s \in \mathbb{P}'$ $f^{-1}(s) \simeq x_s$