notes on mirror symmetry

3 may (Alex)

We wish to understand

Theorem 1 (Bogomolov-Tian-Todorov)**.** Any Calabi-Yau manifold has unobstructed deformations.

Definition. An ***almost compelx structure*** is an endomorphism $J\ldots$

Remark. It is a fact by Borel & Serre (1953) that the only spheres which admit an almost complex structure are S^2 and S^6.

Example. All complex manifolds are almost complex manifolds.

Theorem 2. A necessary and sufficient condition for a $2u$-smooth manifold M to admit an almost complex structure is that the group of tangent bundle of M could be reduced to $U(n)$.

Theorem 3 (Newlander-Nirenberg)**.** Let (M, J) be an almost complex manifold. Then, the following are equivalent:

1. (six conditions. . .)

proposition 4. An almost complex structure on a real 2-dimensional manifold is a complex structure.

Proof. By the Newlander-Nirenberg theorem, given a point $p \in U \subset M$ and a vector field $\mathfrak{X}U$, we have that (V, JV) is a frame, and

$$N(V, JV) = [V, JV] + J[V, JV] + J[V, J^2V] - [JV, J^2V] = 0$$

□

Definition. A ***deformation*** of complex analytic space M over a germ (S, s_0) of complex analytic space is a triple $\pi, X, i)$ such that

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[d, "\pi"'] & M \arrow[l, "\text{embedding}"'] \arrow[d] \\ (S, s_0) & pt \arrow[l, "s_0"] \end{tikzcd}$$

where M is a compact manifold, $M \simeq \pi^{-1}(s_0)$ and π is proper smooth.

Theorem 5 (Ehresmann)**.** Let $\pi : X \to S$ be a proper family of differentiable manifold. If S is conncected, then all fibres are diffeomorphic.

Theorem 6 (Kodaira)**.** Let X_0 be a compact Kähler manifold. If $X \to S$ is a deformation, then any fibre X_t is again Kähler.

Theorem 7 (Kuranashi)**.**

1. Any compact complex manifold admits a universal deformation.
2. If $\Gamma(X_0, T_{x_0}) = 0$ then it admits a universal deformation.

Lemma. Let J be an almost complex structure sufficiently close to J_0 so that it is represented by a form $\lambda \in A^{0,1}T^{1,0}M$. Then J is integrable if and only if

$$\bar{\partial}\lambda_i + \frac{1}{2}[\lambda_j, \lambda_j] = 0.$$

Theorem 8 (Maurer-Cartan)**.**

$$\bar{\partial}\phi + [\phi, \phi] = 0$$

where

$$\phi = \phi(t) = \sum_{i=1} \phi_i t_i$$

Definition.

- The ***Kodaira-Spencer class*** of a one-parameter deformation J_t of a complex stucture J is induced by a homology class $\phi_1 \in H^1(X, Tx)$.
- The ***Kodaira-Spancer map*** is

$$T_s S \to H^1(X_s, T_{X_s}) = T_{[X_s]} \operatorname{Def}(X_{s_0})$$

10 May

1 Sergey: preliminaries

We work in the category of schemes over $\mathbb{C}$.

Definition. A morphism $f : X \to Y$ is ***projective*** if

$$\begin{tikzcd} X \arrow[rr, "f"] \arrow[dr, hook, "i"'] & & Y \\ & \mathbb{P}^n_Y = Y \times \mathbb{P}^n \arrow[ur] & \end{tikzcd}$$

where i is a closed embedding and in fact $Y \times \mathbb{P}^n = \operatorname{Spec} \mathbb{C}$.

Definition. A ***Hilbert function*** for a given $Z \hookrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ is

$$h_Z(n) = \chi(Z, \mathcal{O}_Z(n))$$

Claim (Criterium for flatness of projective morphisms)**.** A projective morhphism is flat if and only if $h_{X_t}(n)$ is constant as a function of t?

$Y \to \mathbb{Q}[n]$.

Example (non-flat projective morphism (blowup), which is also a non-submersion)**.** Let's find some $f : X \to Y$ projective but not flat. Suppose X, Y are smooth and connected.

A closed embedding.

We tried

$$\begin{tikzcd} & \mathbb{C}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \arrow[dr] & \\ X = \mathrm{Bl}_0\, \mathbb{C} \arrow[ur, hook] \arrow[rr, "\pi"] & & Y = \mathbb{C}^2 \end{tikzcd}$$

but (I think) its differential is not surjective due to the tangent space of the exceptional divisor.

Definition (Wiki)**.** In algebraic geometry, a morphism $f : X \to S$ between schemes is said to be ***smooth*** if

1. it is locally of finite presentation.
2. it is flat, and
3. for every geometric point $\bar{s} \to S$ the fiber $X_{\bar{s}} = X \times_X \bar{s}$.

2 Bruno: more on deformation

Definition (of smooth submersion)**.** A map whose differential is surjective.

Definition (Gross)**.** A ***deformation*** X consists of a smooth proper morphism $\mathcal{X} \to S$, where $\mathcal{X}$ and S are connected complex spaces, and an isomorphism $X \cong \mathcal{X}_0$, where $0 \in S$ is a distinguished point. We call $\mathcal{X} \to S$ a ***family of complex manifolds***.

In order to define the deformation space $\mathrm{Def}(X)$ suppose X is Kähler with $H^0(X, \mathcal{T}_X) = 0$. Then there exists a universal deformation:

Definition (Gross)**.** A deformation $X \to (S, 0)$ of X is called ***universal*** if any other deformation $X' \to (S', 0')$ is isomorphic to the pullback under a uniquely determined morphism $\varphi : S' \to S$ with $\varphi(0') = 0$.

$$\begin{tikzcd} \mathcal{X}_S \arrow[r] \arrow[d, "\pi_S"'] & \mathcal{X} \arrow[d] \\ S \arrow[r, "\exists!"'] & \mathrm{Def}_S(X) \end{tikzcd}$$

Definition. The ***Teichmüller space*** of X is

$$\mathrm{Teich}(X) = \frac{\text{complex structures on } M}{\mathrm{Diff}_0}$$

and it is such that

$$\mathcal{T}_X \operatorname{Teich}(X) = H^1(X, \mathcal{T}_I X^{1,0})$$

Remark (The Misha Verbitsky way). Let $X = (M, I)$ and $\bar\partial : C^\infty(M) \to \Omega^1(M, \mathbb{C})$ and remember that

- $\operatorname{img} \bar\partial = \Omega^{0,1}_{(I)}(M)$
- $\bar\partial^2 = 0$.

Take a solution of the Maurer-Carten equation:

$$\bar\partial\gamma + [\gamma, \gamma] = 0$$

where $\gamma \in T^{1,0} \otimes \Omega^{0,1}$. Then we do

$$(\bar\partial + \gamma)(\bar\partial f + \gamma f) = \bar\partial(\gamma f) + \gamma\bar\partial f + \gamma(\gamma f)$$
$$\bar\partial_{\text{new}} f = \bar\partial f + \gamma f.$$
$$\ldots?$$

Now take $s \in T^{1,0} \otimes \Omega^{0,1}$ such that

$$\bar\partial s + [s, s] = 0$$

and consider also its cohomology class $[s] \in H^1(T^{1,0})$. We have the ***Kodaira-Spencer map***

$$\begin{aligned} KS : T_0 \operatorname{Def}(X) &\to H^1(T^{1,0}) \\ s &\mapsto [s] \end{aligned}$$

which is useful because de ***deformation space*** of X is

$$(\operatorname{Def} X, 0) = \frac{\text{solutions to Maurer-Cartan}}{\operatorname{Diff}_0}$$

Ok, but what is the bracket? Answer: take the usual vector field conmutator on vector fields and the wedge product on differential forms. This makes $(\mathcal{T}_X^{1,0} \otimes \Omega_X^{0,\bullet}, [,], \bar\partial)$ into a ***differential graded Lie algebra (DGLA)***.

So suppose

$$s = \sum_{n \geqslant 1} t^m s_m$$

and we wish to find

$$\bar\partial s_1 = 0 \qquad \text{and} \qquad \bar\partial s_n = \sum_{i+j=n-1} [s_i, s_j]$$

The right-hand-side equation says s_n is $\bar\partial$-exact.

3 Griffths transversality